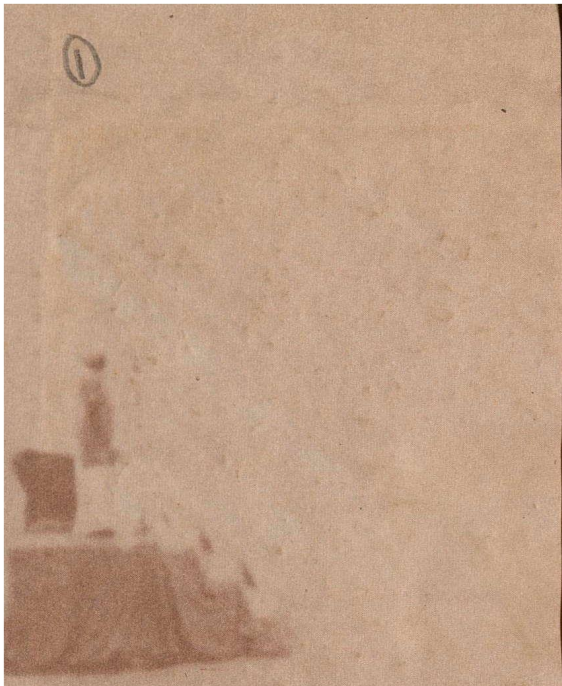
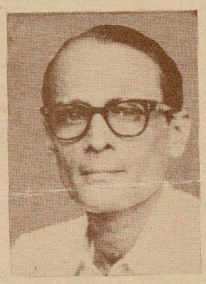
NETAJI

A Pictorial Biography



A son of Sarat Chandra and Bivabati Bose, Sisir Kumar had his early education at South Suburban School and St. Xavier's College and his medical education at Calcutta Medical College. As a junior medical student, he had the greatest experience of his life when Netaji called upon him to assist him in the Great Escape of 1941. Since his school days and particularly during his college career he has been deeply involved in the national movement. He was grievously injured in a police attack during the Quit India struggle. He served as Netaji's secret contact-man during the war and was one of the few Bengal revolutionaries to be imprisoned in the Red Fort and the Lahore Fort.

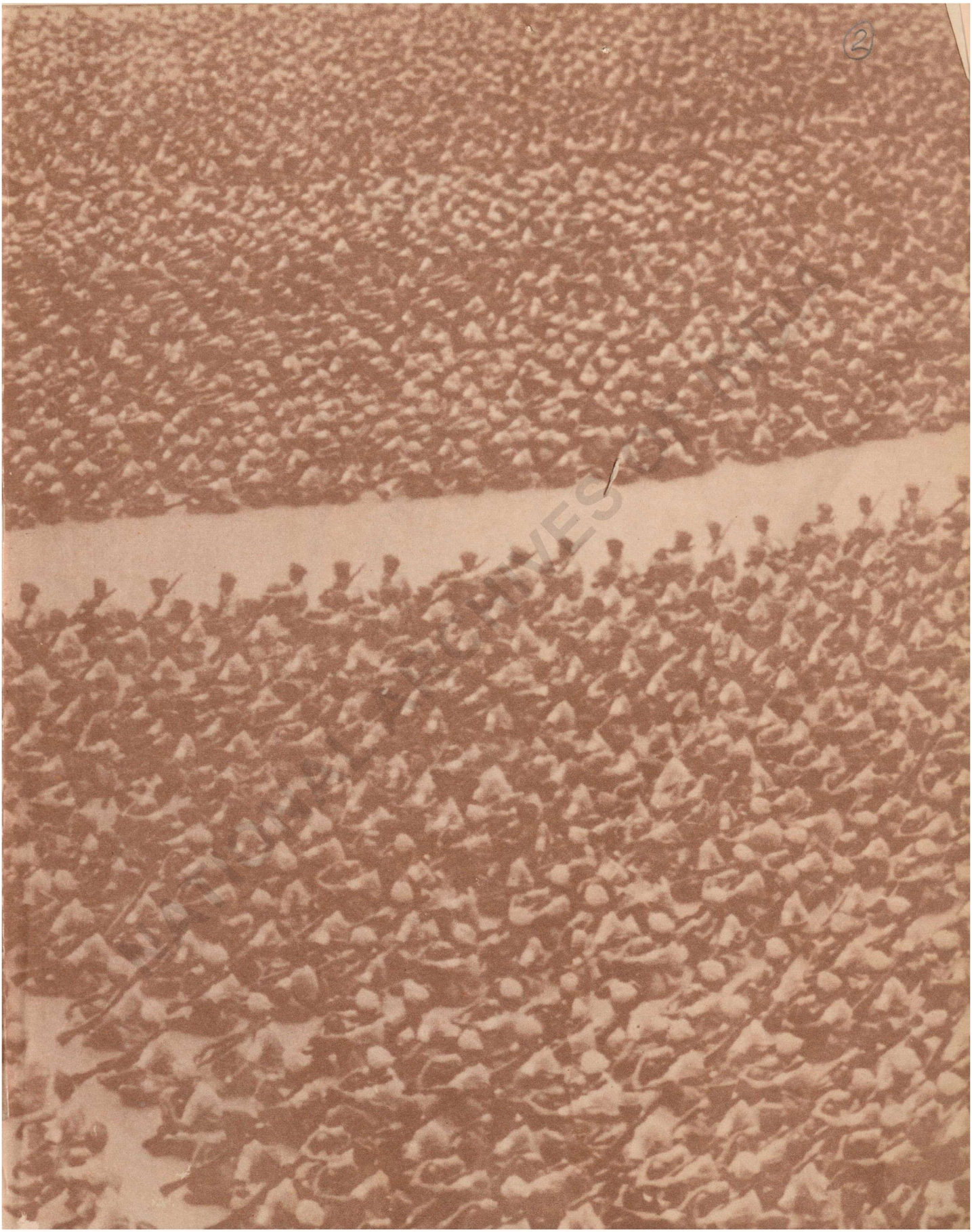
After graduation Bose received advanced training in pediatrics in leading centres in Europe and United States. He has now risen to the top rung of the profession and since 1972 has been Director of the Institute of Child Health, Calcutta. Outside his profession he has been continuously and actively engaged in public work over the last three decades. He is the architect and Founder-Director of Netaji Research Bureau which has attained international recognition as an institute of history, political science and International affairs, specialising in Subhas and Sarat Chandra Bose. He has already edited more than twenty-five titles of Netaji's works and organised three international history seminars. He is married to Krishna Bose, well-known writer and critic. They have two sons and a daughter.



For Birendra Nath Sinha, the former chief photographer of Ananda Bazar Patrika and Hindusthan Standard, his career in photo-journalism began at the age of 24 during the historic Bihar earthquake of 1934 when as an amateur photographer, he did a highly successful coverage. As a result Ananda Bazar Patrika made him staff photographer and with it began the photography department of the paper.

In his long career Mr Sinha has undertaken many hazardous assignments like accompanying mountaineering expeditions to Nandaghaumti peak (21,000 ft.) in 1960 and Mana peak (23,000 ft.) in 1961. He has been an eyewitness to a crucial period of our history, through the independence struggle on to the birth and growth of free India. In the process he has got to know at very close quarters such national figures as Rabindranath, Gandhiji, Netaji and Jawaharlal. With a lifetime's observation of India through the lens clearly, he has also imbibed a deep insider's knowledge of Indian affairs.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES



(3)

ACC NO. 426

ITEM NO. (2)

"Presented to
Lt. Pratima Pal of I.N.A."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(4)

NETAJI

A Pictorial Biography

S. C. Bose Papers
Group I
Serial No. 47

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

P.A Acc. no 426
(5)

NETAJI
A Pictorial Biography

Edited by
Sisir Kumar Bose
Birendra Nath Sinha

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Ananda Publishers Private Limited
45 Beniatola Lane Calcutta-700009. India

(6)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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Foreword

In the history of India's struggle for freedom, one man stands out in all distinctiveness and as a class by himself. In physique and mental constitution, in manner and life style, in ideology and in action packed with drama and daring unmatched in contemporary annals, Subhas Chandra Bose is in his total personality a unique phenomenon of twentieth century India. A study of his life and work through pictures is thus of unusual interest, bringing out in clear outline the shape and form of a life of ceaseless activity and totally dedicated to the cause of India's liberation.

The story of Subhas Chandra Bose needs to be told and understood in the context of the long march of the Indian people to independence from 1857 to 1947. His birth in 1897 marked the mid-point of that crusade. With the Renaissance behind him, he grew up in harmony with the evolution of India's national movement, responding and reacting to it positively since his early childhood. Even as a schoolboy in a foreign missionary school, he found the milieu foreign to his nature and was thus already a rebel at heart. In the course of his school and college career, he was in turn a pure humanitarian, a **Paribrajaka** and social reformer in the manner and spnrit of Vivekananda, and finally a political activist. When Bose graduated in 1919 and set out for England to qualify for the Indian Civil Service, he already had a formed personality and his sense of mission was not in doubt. That overpowering sense of mission — India's salvation from political, economic, social and spiritual slavery — rendered all other pursuits of life and career purely incidental. That mission admitted of no retreat. Therefore, when in the early twenties Subhas Chandra Bose called his countrymen to his side, there was promise of nothing more than privation, sacrifice, forced marches and death.

Bose's acceptance of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das as his political **Guru** was a surrender to a man who was similarly and totally dedicated to the cause of India's deliverance. But the apprenticeship was short as the mentor passed away before his time.

The exile in Burma from 1924 to 1927 was the first major turning point in Subhas's public career in that it saw the transformation of a lieutenant to a leader. In the late twenties, Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru, despite fundamental differences In mental constitution and ideological foundations, emerged as the two ambassadors of youth and the spokesmen of the rising Left in national politics. Bose's appearance at the Calcutta Congress in 1928 in resplendent military uniform was not so much a spectacle as a vision of the future. His sponsoring the Independence Resolution at that historic meeting in opposition to Mahatma Gandhi was the first demonstration of his being ahead of his times and of his contemporaries. He went a step further at Lahore in 1929 by his call for a parallel government and mobilisation of peasants and workers.

The second major turning point in his public career and development came during his enforced exile in Europe from 1933 to 1936. It was the transformation of a leader into a statesman who parleyed with world leaders on equal terms and who judged his country's prospects and interests in terms of the interplay of world forces in peace or at war. What is more, Subhas Chandra Bose, by his work in Europe in the thirties and his battles across the world during World War II, marked out the guidelines and principles on which foreign relations of Free India should be based.

By the time Bose returned to active public life in 1937 after the sojourn in Europe and a spell in prison, he had admittedly attained full political maturity and was ready with his political ideoogy, programme and plan of action. He marched ahead of the national leadership by his call for National Planning and Socialist Reconstruction

(8)

of India at Haripura in 1938, for an Ultimatum to British Imperialism to quit India at Tripuri in 1939, and for Left Consolidation at Ramgarh in 1940. He sounded the final battlecry of All Power to the People at Nagpur the same year. History thus records that since 1928 Subhas Chandra Bose represented the only distinctive, independent and alternative current in India's national politics competing with the major current led by Mahatma Gandhi. The final cleavage that came in 1939 was the culmination of an inevitable historical process.

The Great Escape from India in 1941 was the natural, logical and ultimate step in the development of Netaji's programme of action to the final armed assault on British Imperialism. He planned the attack first from the North-West in keeping with traditional historical precedent. But when the inexorable course of events made this impossible, he re-planned the assault from the non-traditional direction, the North-East. To lead this assault, he was called upon to undertake a journey under the sea which, in its originality, planning, execution and daring is unequalled in the world's military annals. The Indian National Army rose under his leadership to knock out the basis of British hegemony over the Indian subcontinent by supplanting the loyalty of the British Indian Army to its enslavers by the new loyalty to their country's freedom. Netaji and the INA achieved much more — they paved the way to the liberation of South-East Asia by destroying the most vital instrument of colonial subjugation of the region, the British Indian Army. The Provisional Government of Azad Hind gave to the Indian people the first experience of independent statehood after two centuries of servile existence.

When the Second World War ended in 1945, the Indian Independence Movement was at its lowest ebb. Defeatism and frustration gripped the nationalist ranks as never before. At that crucial moment of history the shadow of a man descended on the Indian stage like a colossus. Rarely, if ever, has one man — in absentia — commanded history thus and transformed an entire historical situation. Who dares question today that if, by some chance, he had returned to India then, he would have carried everything before him and that the history of this subcontinent would have taken a completely different direction? NETAJI was no mere appellation — it was an assignment of history.

In the current state of uncertainty in national affairs, India needs to rediscover Subhas Chandra Bose. We need to remind ourselves of the messianic faith of this dedicated national revolutionary in India's historic obligation to evolve a new social order based on the synthesis of all known revolutionary experiments across the world. The **Samyavada** that Netaji was seeking meant for him a new alternative. Even as a human being and thinker, he was seeking a new ethical conception in human affairs. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was at once deeply involved in the spiritual heritage of India and actively concerned with the most modern social and technological advances anywhere in the world. His sense of mission did not admit of compromises and reservations. He sought to inspire his compatriots with the same dedication to the cause. In this he succeeded in a large measure and thus remains an example in leadership. Let India redisocver Subhas Chandra Bose and, in his own words, "deliver to the world the message that has been her heritage through the past ages."

Netaji Research Bureau
Netaji Bhawan
Calcutta 700020
9 December 1978

SISIR K. BOSE

Acknowledgement

Numerous friends and institutions in India and abroad have during the past two decades assisted Netaji Research Bureau in many ways to build up its photographic and documentary archives on Netaji and the Indian Independence Movement. Names of a great many photographers and persons actually responsible for processing and collecting such material are not known. This particularly relates to when Netaji was touring in India or abroad and to the period of World War II in Europe and Asia. We acknowledge with gratitude our debt to these many unknown friends and institutions all over the world.

The archives of Netaji Research Bureau originated with the collections of Netaji's photographs and papers preserved with fondness and care by Sarat Chandra and Bivabati Bose over nearly four decades.

Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd., have made a most significant contribution to our archives and to this volume, firstly, by providing around one hundred twenty-five photographs and documents, and secondly, by unreservedly placing at our disposal the entire facilities of their photographic department for processing and enlarging hundreds of photographs and documents for the purpose of this publication.

We have pleasure in listing below the names of known friends and institutions who have assisted us with material in the form of photographs, documents, relics, etc., or cooperated with Netaji Research Bureau in other ways to enrich its archives.

Sarat Chandra-Bivabati Bose Collection
Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd.
S. A. Quddoos, Photographers, Cuttack
A. Basu & Co., Photographers, Calcutta
D. Ratan & Co., Photographers, Calcutta
T. P. Sen, Photographers, Calcutta
C. Guha, Photographers, Calcutta
Bourne and Shepherd, Photographers, Calcutta
Calcutta Municipal Gazette
Azad Hind Ambulance Service
All India INA Enquiry and Relief Committee, New Delhi
INA Relief and Enquiry Committee, Bengal
Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs
National Archives of India, New Delhi
Embassy of India, Bonn
Embassy of India, Tokyo
Embassy of India, Kabul
Foreign Service of the Federal Republic of Germany
Foreign Service of the Government of Japan
India Office Library, London
Oriental Institute, Prague
Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo
Nippon Times, Tokyo
Syonan Shimbun, Singapore

Basanti Devi
Emilie Schenkl-Bose
Birendra Nath Sinha
Sambhudas Chatterjee
Kanchan Mukherjee
Nathalal D. Parikh
Sumatiben S. Morarji
LI Gotami

Nripendra Chandra Mitra
Dilip Kumar Roy
Sunil Janah
Naga Sundaram
Kundan Singh
S. Sen
Harendra Nath Sengupta
Atulendu Sen
Ajit Sen
N. G. Ganpuley
Alexander Werth
Walter Harbich
Leopold Fischer (Swami Agehananda)
Abid Hasan Safrani
K. N. Menon, Jai Hind Studio, Singapore and Rangoon
Iwaichi Fujiwara
Yoichi Yokobori
Tatsuo Hayashida
M. Saito
M. Kakitsubo
Brahmachari Kailasam (Swami Satyananda)
Hugh Toye
Naomi Vetter
Heddy Fuelop-Miller
Will Richter
Ananda Mohan Sahay
Bhagat Ram Talwar
Deb Nath Das
I. Untersehr
Miloslav Krasa
Narendra Narayan Chakrabarti
Asoke Nath Bose
Amiya Nath Bose
Mira Ray
Gita Biswas
Sisir Kumar Bose
Krishna Bose
Aruna Some
Durgapada Ray
Gour Saha

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

What greater solace can there be than the feeling that one has lived and died for a prin-
-ciple? What higher satisfaction can a man possess than the knowledge that his spirit will beget kindred spirits to carry on his unfinished task? What better reward can a soul desire than the certainty that his message will be wafted over hill and dales and over the broad plains to every corner of his land and across the seas to distant lands? What higher consummation can life attain than peaceful self-immolation at the altar of one's Cause?

Hence it is evident that nobody can lose through suffering and sacrifice. If he does lose anything of the earth earthy, he will gain much more in return by becoming the heir to a life immortal.

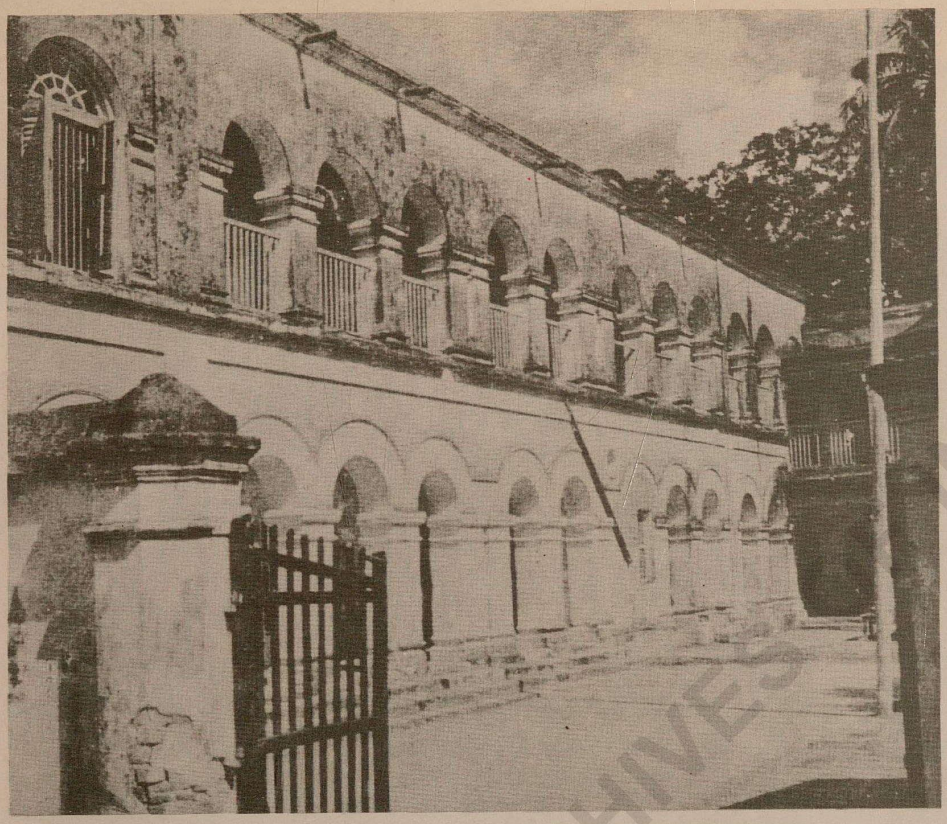
This is the technique of the soul. The individual must die, so that the nation may live. Today I must die, so that India may live and may win freedom and glory.

To my countrymen I say, "Forget not that the greatest curse for a man is to remain a slave. Forget not that the grossest crime is to compromise with injustice and wrong. Remember the eternal law — You must give life, if you want to get it. And remember that the highest virtue is to battle against iniquity, no matter what the cost may be."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Father Janakinath Bose

Mother Prabhabati



SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE was born at Cuttack, Orissa, on the 23rd January 1897. He had his early education at Cuttack and college education in Calcutta. He was all along a briliant student. After graduation he proceeded to England to qualify for the Indian Civil Service in 1919. He passed the examination creditably but resigned from the Service to join the struggle for his country's freedom.

Top : Janakinath Bhawan, Cuttack where Subhas was born

Bottom : An early family photograph — Subhas standing on extreme right

Right : Janakinath's diary recording Subhas's birth

21 Thursday [21—344]
Beng.—9 MAGH. *Fuslee.*—3 MAGH. *Samvat.*—3 MAGH (BUDEE).
Mus.—16 SHABUN.

Not much [illegible] things as usual

22 Friday [22—343]
Beng.—10 MAGH. *Fuslee.*—4 MAGH. *Samvat.*—4 MAGH (BUDEE).
Mus.—17 SHABUN.

Not much [illegible]
[illegible]
From the afternoon Pratha felt the labour pains — Mr Raynard came at about 10 p.m.

23 Saturday [23—342]
Beng.—11 MAGH. *Fuslee.*—5 MAGH. *Samvat.*—5 MAGH (BUDEE).
Mus.—18 SHABUN.

I rose early but found Pratha was still suffering — A son was born at midday. Pratha felt very ill — but thank God she somehow got through

24 Sunday [24—341] *3rd Sunday after Epiphany.*
Beng.—12 MAGH. *Fuslee.*—6 MAGH. *Samvat.*—6 MAGH (BUDEE).
Mus.—19 SHABUN.

Did this see that in the morning — [illegible] was [illegible] on commission. I [illegible] at half past 6 p.m. Did some [illegible] [illegible] but not much [illegible]

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Top left : In a family group as a high school student
Top right : Relaxing with friends
Bottom : As a cadet of India Defence Force, 1917 : standing second from right
Letter to mother 1912-13

শ্রীশ্রীদুর্গা সহায়

রবিবার

পরমপূজনীয়া শ্রীমতী মাতাঠাকুরাণী-
শ্রীচরণেষু—

মা,

ভারতই ভগবানের বড় আদরের স্থান- এই মহাদেশে মোক্ষশিক্ষার নিমিত্ত ভগবান, যুগে২ অবতার-রূপে জন্ম গ্রহণ করিয়া পাপমিশ্রা ধরণীকে পবিত্রা করিয়াছেন এবং প্রত্যেক ভারত-বাসীর হৃদয়ে ধর্ম্মের ও সত্যের বীজ রোপণ করিয়া গিয়াছেন। ভগবান, মানব দেহ ধারণ করিয়া নিজের অংশাবতার-রূপে অনেক দেশে জন্ম গ্রহণ করিয়াছেন কিন্তু এতদূর তিনি কোনও দেশে জন্ম গ্রহণ করেন নাই — তাই বলি আমাদের জন্মভূমি ভারতমাতা ভগবানের বড় আদরের দেশ। দেখ, মা, ভারতে যা চাও সবই আছে - প্রচণ্ড গ্রীষ্ম, দারুণ-শীত, ভীষণ বৃষ্টি, আবার মনোহর শস্য ও বসন্ত কাল, সবই আছে। দাক্ষিণাত্যে দেখি - স্বচ্ছ সলিলা, পুণ্য তোয়া গোদাবরী- দুই কূল

(17)

No. 3121

PASSPORT.

These are to request and require, in the name of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, all those whom it may concern to allow

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose

to pass freely, without let or hindrance, and to afford him every assistance and protection of which he may stand in need.

Given at Calcutta *the* 9th *day of* Sept. 1919

By order of the Viceroy and Governor-General.

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

DESCRIPTION OF BEARER.

Age 22½ yrs *Profession* Student

Place & date of birth Cuttack, Bihar and Orissa India 23rd Jan. 1897

Maiden name if widow or married woman travelling singly.

Height 5 *feet* 9 *inches*

Forehead Broad *Eyes* Dark

Nose Straight *Mouth* Good

Chin Round *Colour of Hair* Black

Complexion Light *Face* Oval

Any special peculiarities Mole under left eye

National Status British Subject

DESCRIPTION OF WIFE OF BEARER.

Age *Profession*

Place & date of birth

Maiden name

Height *feet* *inches*

Forehead *Eyes*

Nose *Mouth*

Chin *Colour of Hair*

Complexion *Face*

Any special peculiarities

PARTICULARS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE AGE OF 15 YEARS.

Name	*Age*	*Sex*

OBSERVATIONS

Proceeding to the United Kingdom for private reasons

This Passport is valid for 2 years only from the date of its issue. It may be renewed for 4 further periods of two years each after which a new Passport will be required.

RENEWALS.

1.

2.

3.

PHOTOGRAPH OF BEARER.

SIGNATURE OF BEARER.

PHOTOGRAPH OF WIFE.

SIGNATURE OF WIFE.

Instructions for Officer filling in Passport.

Under heading national status enter whichever of following may be appropriate :—

(i) A British Subject,

(ii) A Subject of the State of , a Native State in India, and as such entitled to His Majesty's Protection.

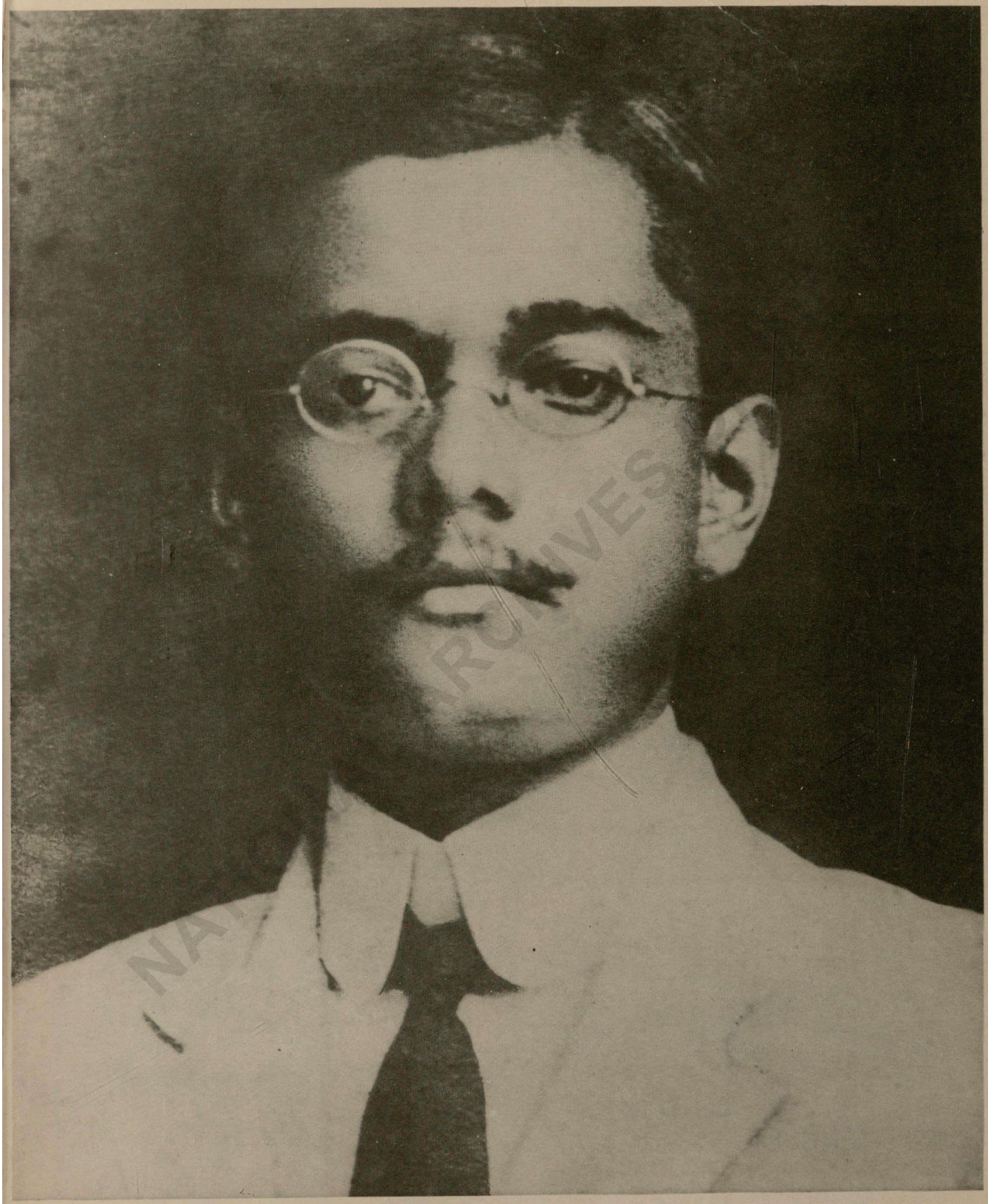
(iii) *If naturalized in the United Kingdom under the provisions of the Naturalization Act, 1870, or if naturalized under the provisions of the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.*

A naturalized British subject, followed by the date of the certificate and the words "of (Spanish) origin."

(iv) *If naturalized in a Dominion or Colony or in British India under the provisions of Colonial or Indian laws only.*

Naturalized in (insert name of Possession followed by date of certificate and origin as above).

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



First passport 1919 On the eve of departure for England

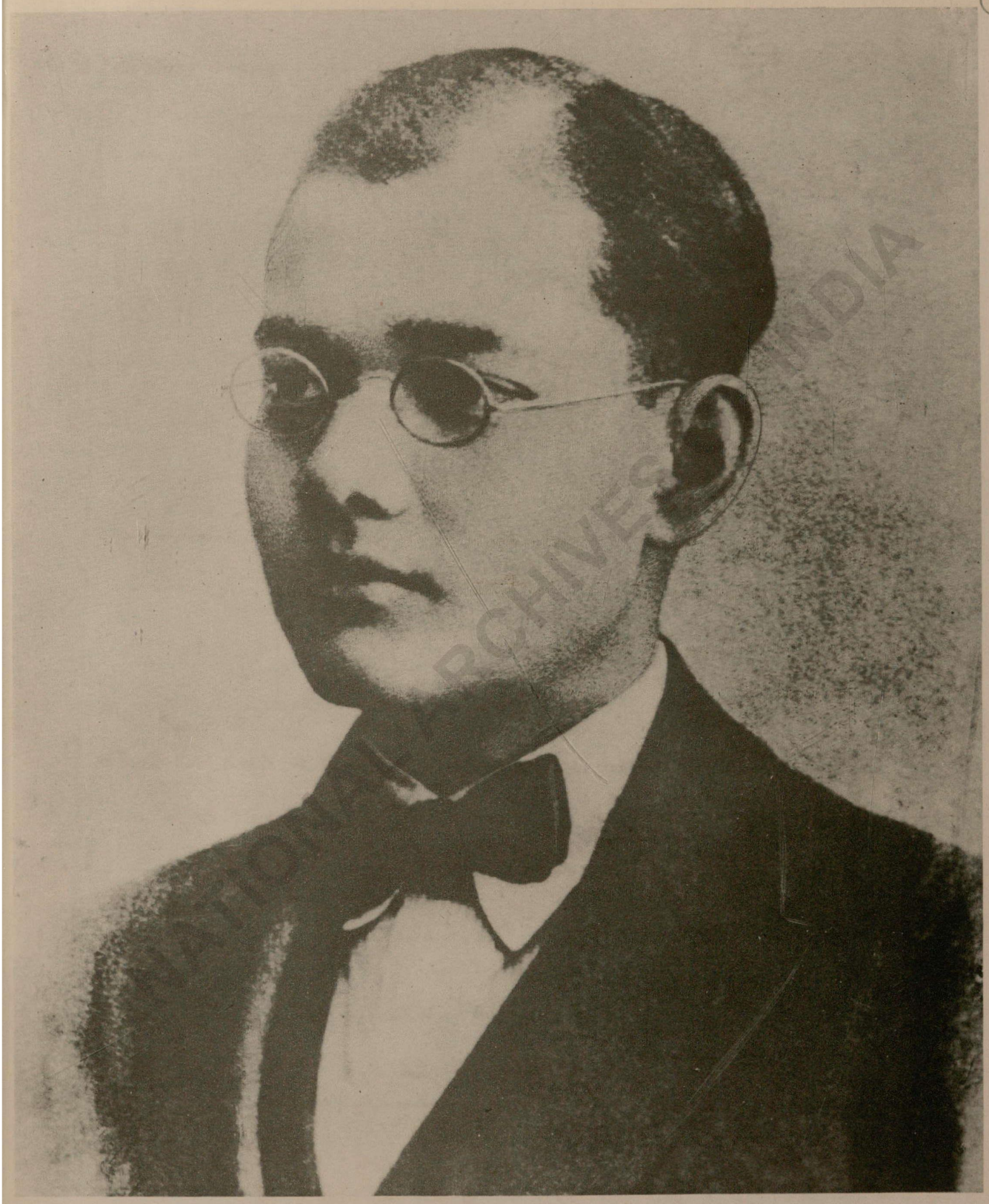
(19)

Cuttack,
8. 1. 13.

My dear brother,

Another year has rolled by and we find ourselves responsible to God for the progress or otherwise that we have made during the last twelve months.

When I survey my last year's work, I cannot help reflecting on the goal of life. Tennyson I think, is a staunch optimist and strongly believes that the world is progressing day by day. Is it really so? Are we really nearing our longed-for goal? Is our dear country, India, on the high-road to progress? I can't think so. May be, good may come out of evil — may be India is wading through sin and corruption towards peace and progress. But as far as the eye of prudence, the prophecy or foresightedness can behold, all is darkness —



Letter to brother Sarat in England In Cambridge 1919

ARCHIVES INDIA

(21)

16. Herbert Street,
Cambridge.
22.4.21.

The Right Hon. E. S. Montagu M.P.,
Secretary of State for India.

2701

Sir,

I desire to have my name removed from the list of probationers in the Indian Civil Service.

I may state in this connection that I was selected as a result of an Open Competitive examination held in August, 1920.

I have received an allowance of £100/- (one hundred pounds only) up till now. I shall remit the amount to the India Office as soon as my resignation is accepted.

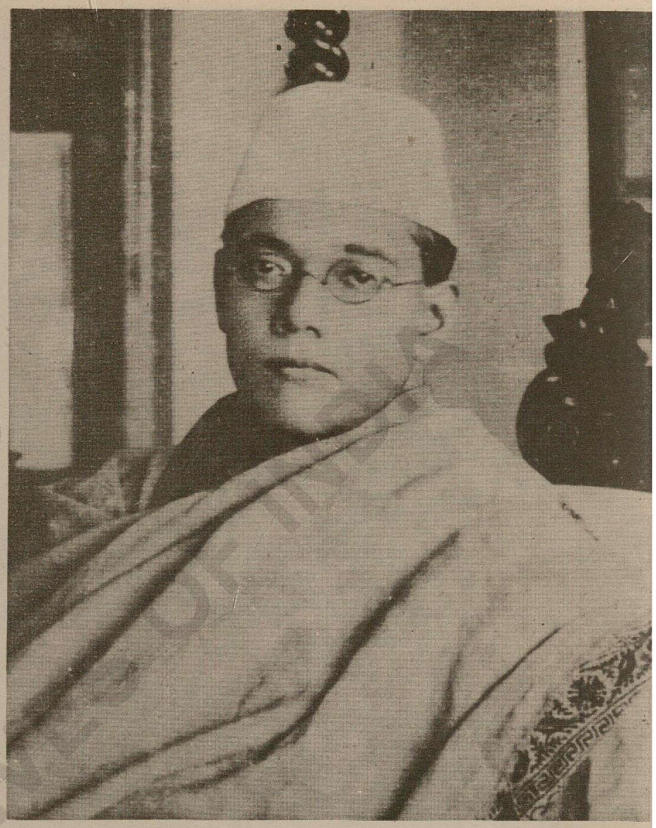
I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Subhas Chandra Bose.

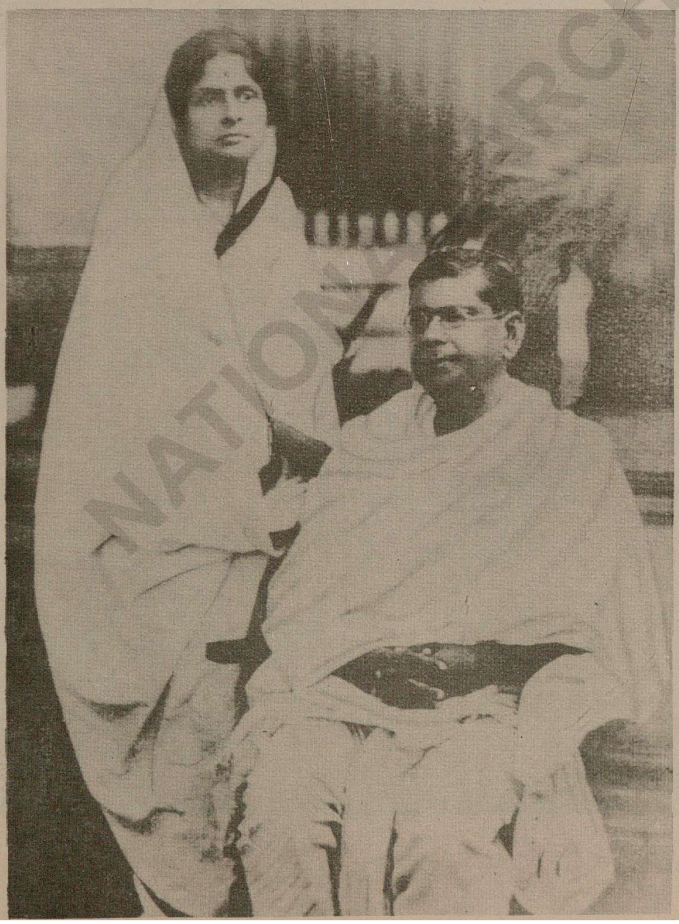
RECD J & P RECD
25 APR 21
IN.

Letter of resignation from the Indian Civil Service, 22 April 1921

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Group photograph with friends in England 1920 :
K. P. Chattopadhyaya, Subhas, Dilip K. Roy, C. C. Desai





NATIONAL ARCHIVES

In 1924 Subhas Chandra was arrested on charges of complicity in revolutionary movement and exiled to Burma. He lived in Burmese prisons till 1927. On his return he emerged on the national scene as the leader of Indian youth. At the Calcutta Congress in 1928, he donned full military uniform as the General Officer Commanding of national volunteers.

Top left : In Mandalay prison 1926

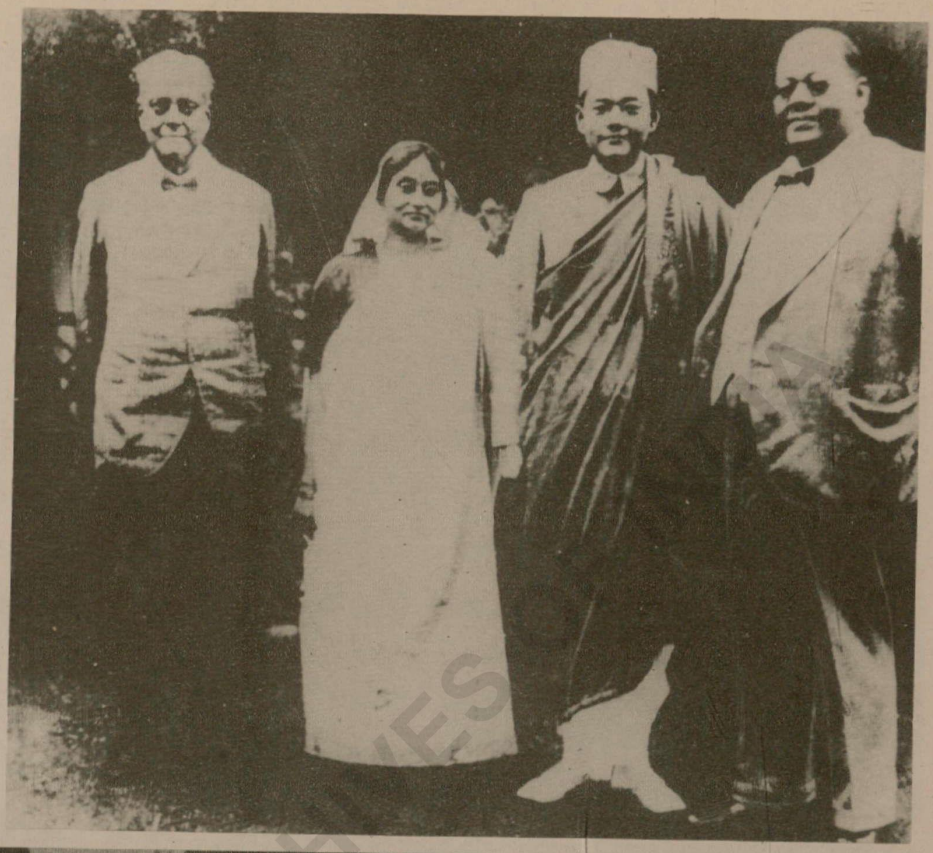
Top middle : After release 1927

Bottom left : Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das whom Subhas called his political **guru** and his wife, Basanti Devi

Bottom middle : Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation 1924

Top right : In Shillong 1927 : Janakinath, Bivabati, Subhas, Sarat

Bottom : Family photograph 1924



(25)

Letter to Sarat's wife, Bivabati from Mandalay prison 1925

Top right : General Officer Commanding, Congress Volunteer Corps, Calcutta 1928

Bottom : Reviewing parade with Motilal Nehru and J. M. Sengupta

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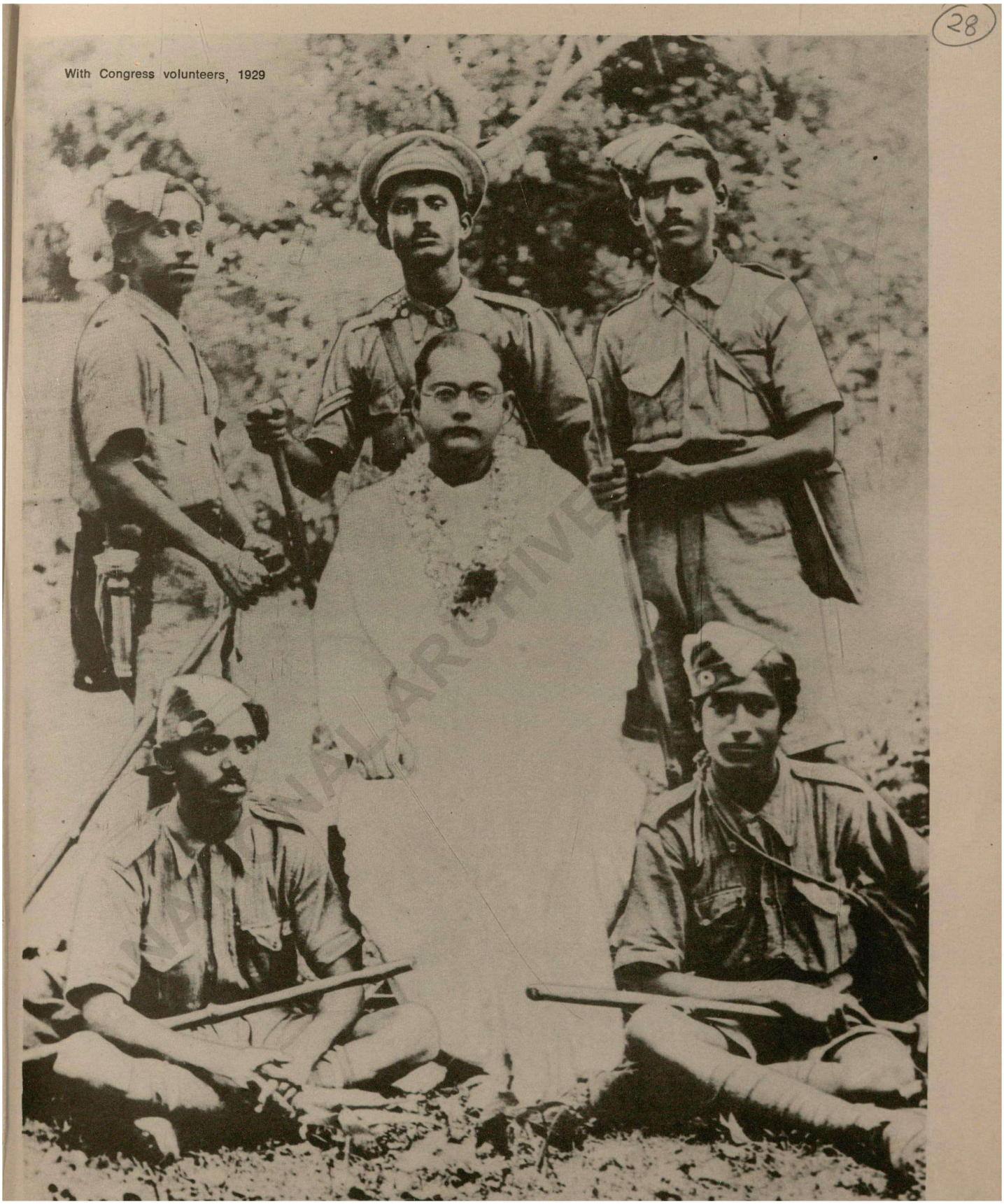
(27)

Top : With Jawaharlal Nehru and Congress workers 1929

Bottom : With comrades of the Bengal Congress



With Congress volunteers, 1929

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

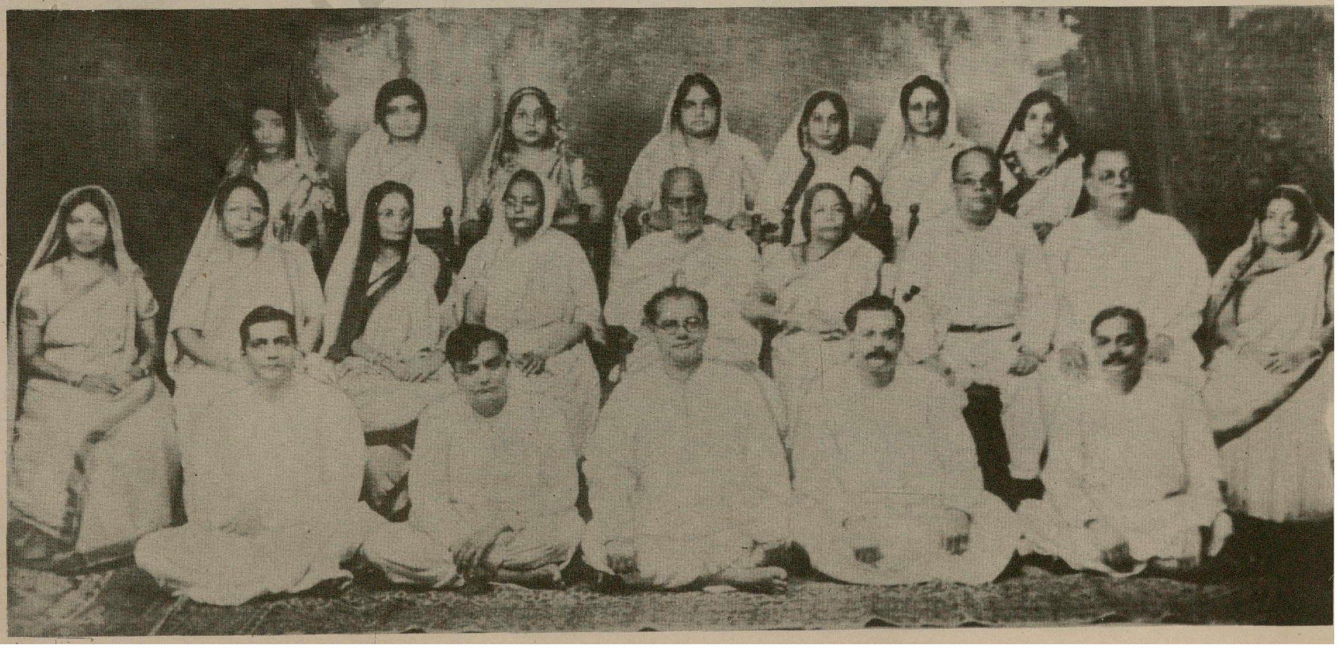
Top : At a Youth Conference in Lahore, 1929
Bottom : Bengal Political Conference, Basirhat, 1929

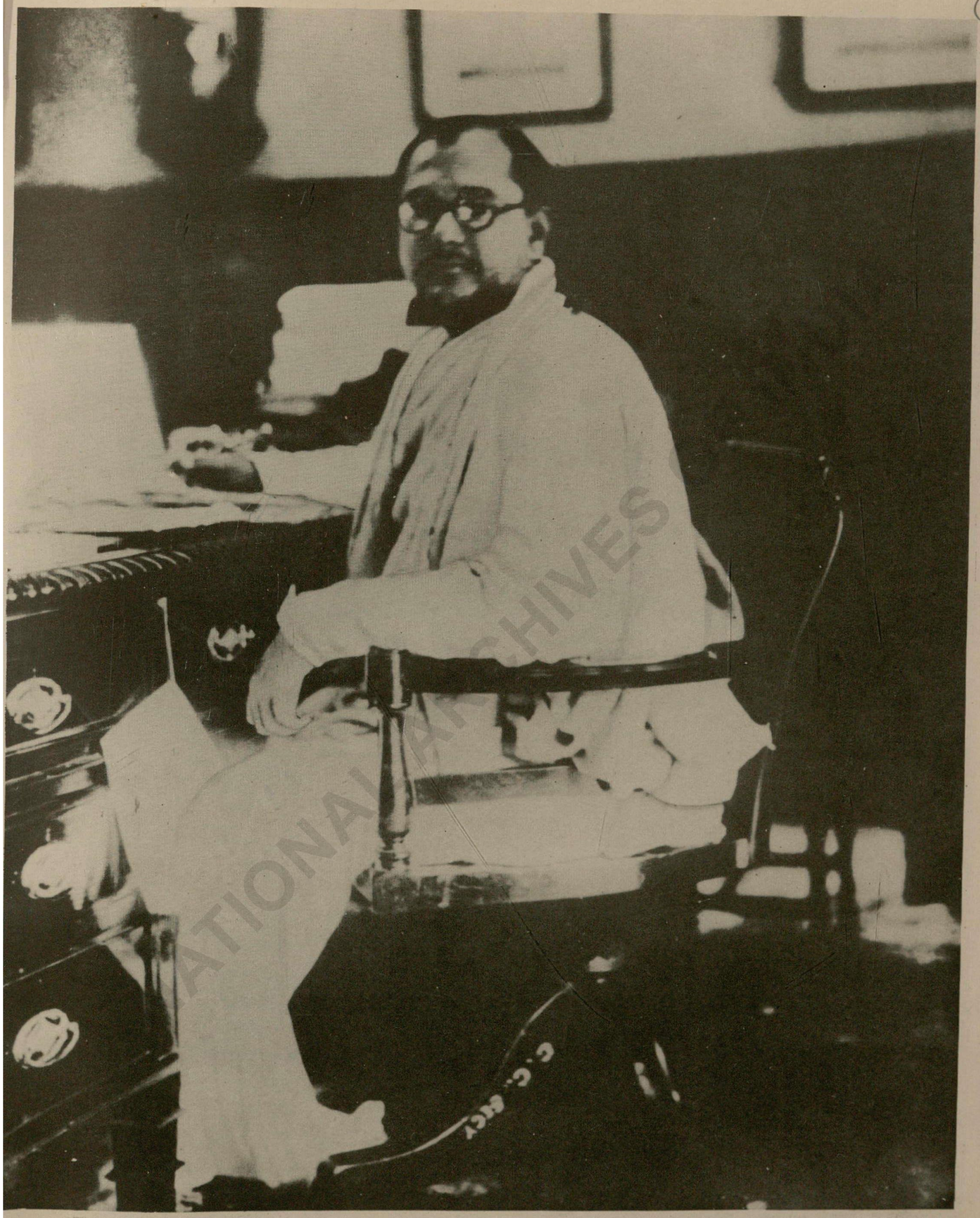
Mayor of Calcutta, 1931

At the Calcutta Congress in 1928 Subhas Chandra pleaded that complete Independence and not Dominion Status as proposed by Mahatma Gandhi should be the national goal. His plea was rejected then, but was accepted a year later at the Lahore Congress. At the Lahore Congress, Subhas Chandra went a step further. He gave the plan of a parallel government to be organised by the Congress as an alternative to British rule.

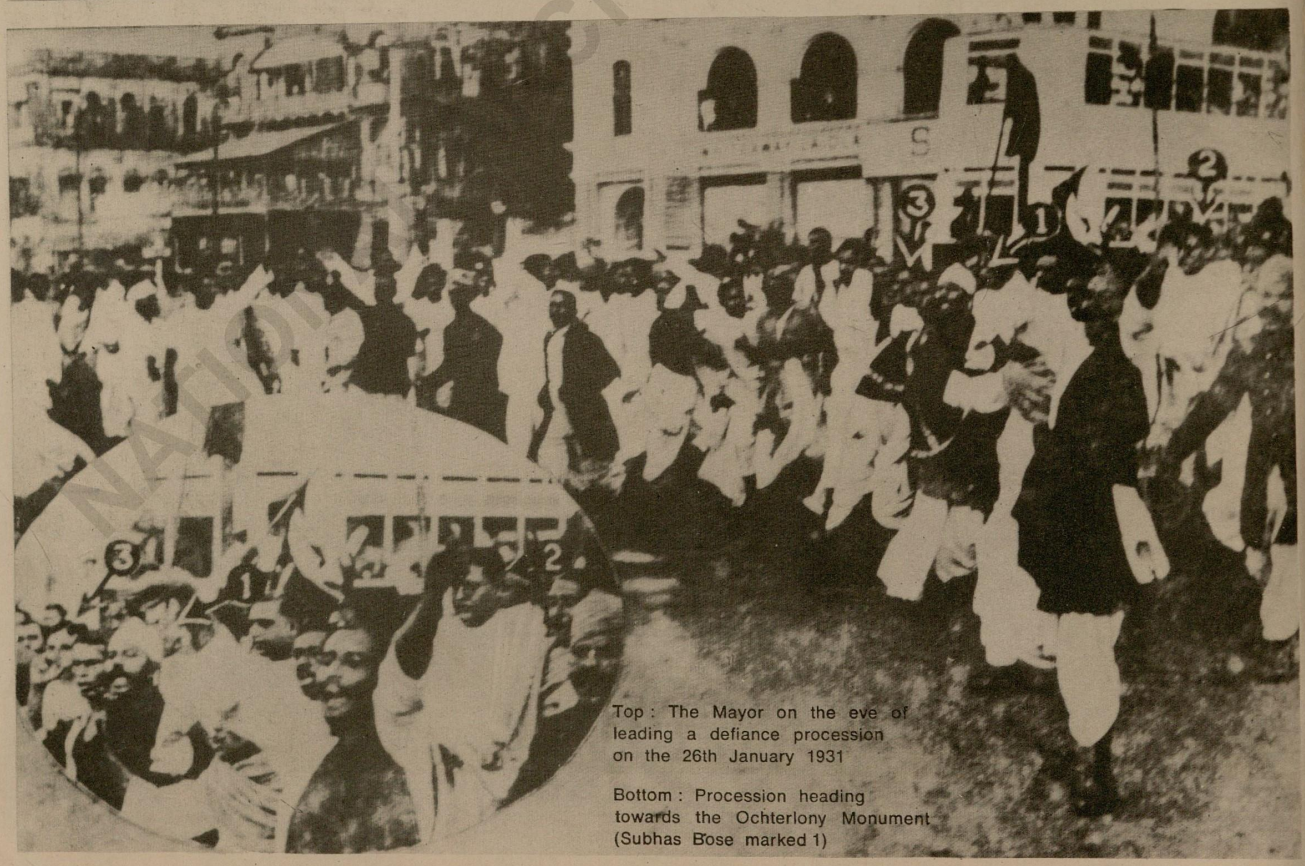
Top : On tour 1931

Bottom : Family photograph 1931





The Mayor at his desk

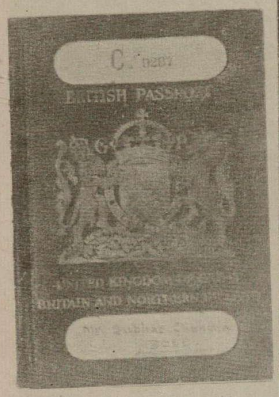


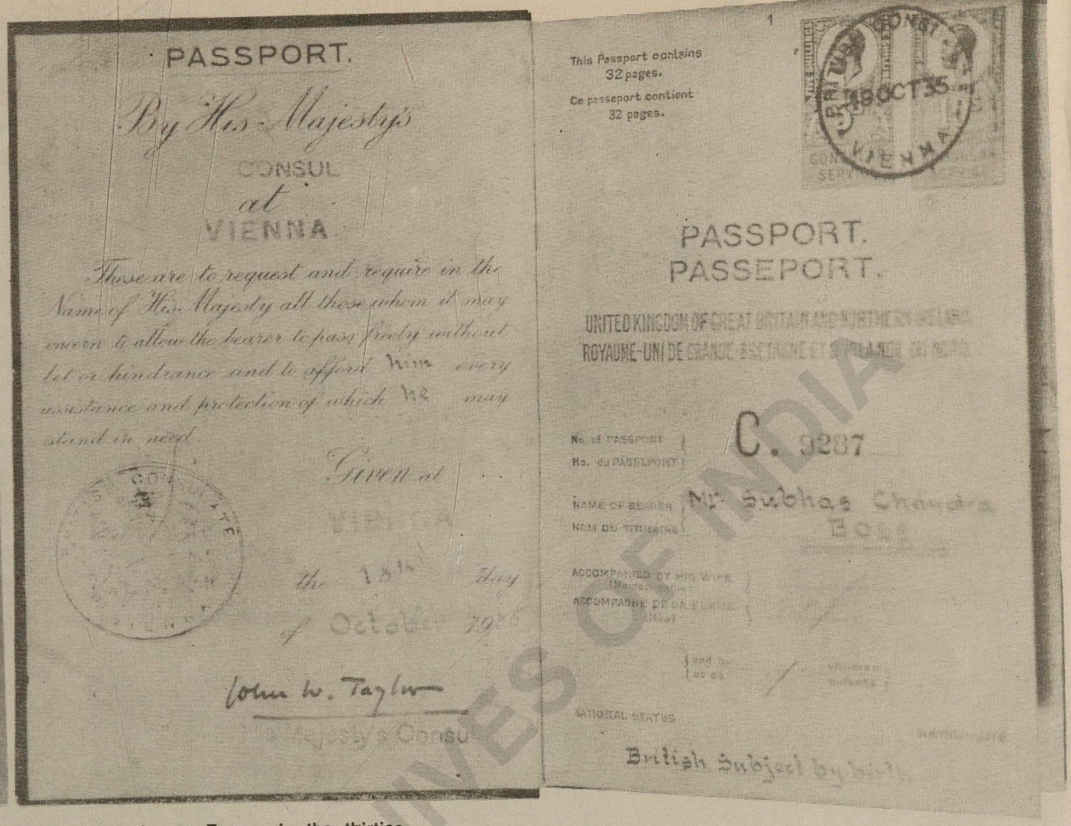
Top : The Mayor on the eve of leading a defiance procession on the 26th January 1931

Bottom : Procession heading towards the Ochterlony Monument (Subhas Bose marked 1)

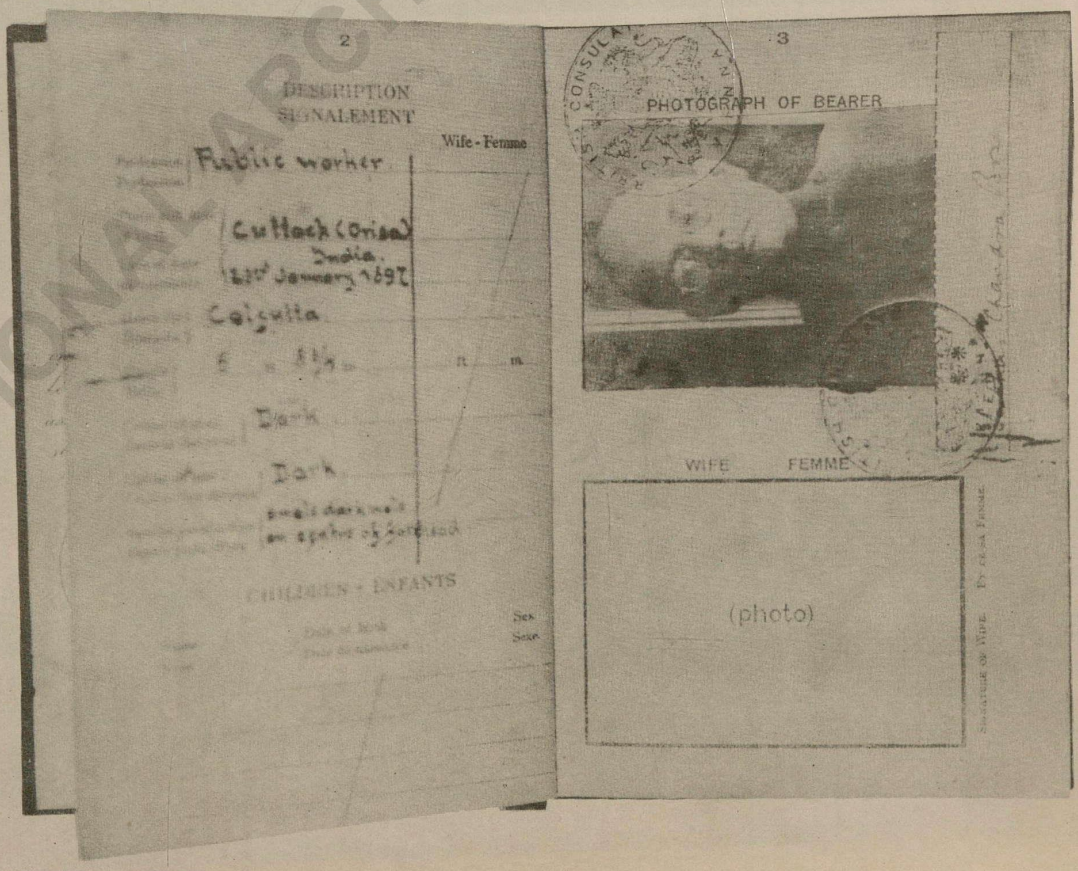
British police charging the procession

35





Passport used by Subhas Chandra In Europe in the thirties

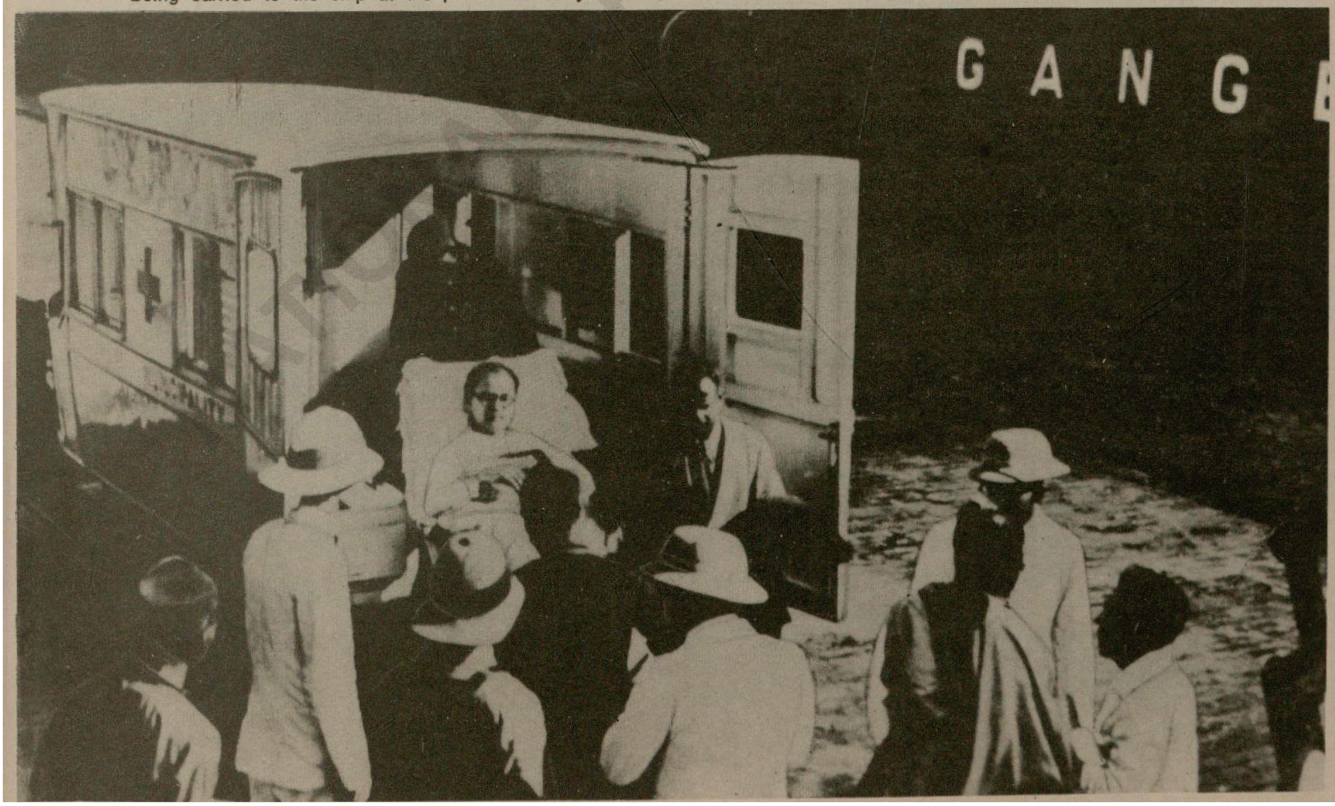


NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

As a prisoner in a Lucknow

On board S.S. Gange on the voyage to Europe

Being carried to the ship at the pier in Bombay



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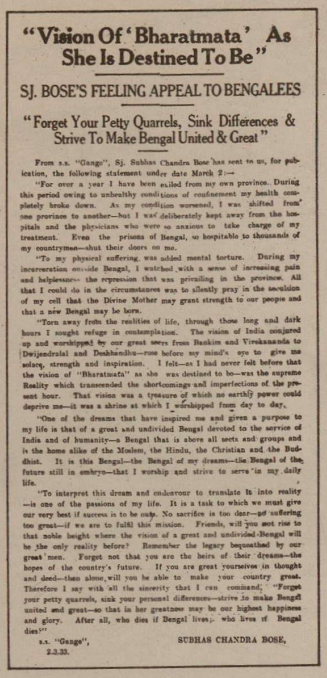

"Vision Of 'Bharatmata' As She Is Destined To Be"

SJ. BOSE'S FEELING APPEAL TO BENGALEES

"Forget Your Petty Quarrels, Sink Differences & Strive To Make Bengal United & Great"

From s.s. "Gange", Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose has sent to us, for publication, the following statement under date March 2:—

"For over a year I have been exiled from my own province. During this period owing to unhealthy conditions of confinement my health completely broke down. As my condition worsened, I was shifted from one province to another—but I was deliberately kept away from the hospitals and the physicians who were so anxious to take charge of my treatment. Even the prisons of Bengal, so hospitable to thousands of my countrymen—shut their doors on me.

"To my physical suffering, was added mental torture. During my incarceration outside Bengal, I watched with a sense of increasing pain and helplessness the repression that was prevailing in the province. All that I could do in the circumstances was to silently pray in the seculsion of my cell that the Divine Mother may grant strength to our people and that a new Bengal may be born.

"Torn away from the realities of life, through those long and dark hours I sought refuge in contemplation. The vision of India conjured up and worshipped by our great seers from Bankim and Virekananda to Dwijendralal and Deshbandhu—rose before my mind's eye to give me solace, strength and inspiration. I felt—as I had never felt before that the vision of "Bharatmata" as she was destined to be—was the supreme Reality which transcended the shortcomings and imperfections of the present hour. That vision was a treasure of which no earthly power could deprive me—it was a shrine at which I worshipped from day to day.

"One of the dreams that have inspired me and given a purpose to my life is that of a great and undivided Bengal devoted to the service of India and of humanity—a Bengal that is above all sects and groups and is the home alike of the Moslem, the Hindu, the Christian and the Buddhist. It is this Bengal—the Bengal of my dreams—the Bengal of the future still in embryo—that I worship and strive to serve in my daily life.

"To interpret this dream and endeavour to translate it into reality—is one of the passions of my life. It is a task to which we must give our very best if success is to be ours. No sacrifice is too dear—no suffering too great—if we are to fulfil this mission. Friends, will you not rise to that noble height where the vision of a great and undivided Bengal will be the only reality before? Remember the legacy bequeathed by our great men. Forget not that you are the heirs of their dreams—the hopes of the country's future. If you are great yourselves in thought and deed—then alone will you be able to make your country great. Therefore I say with all the sincerity that I can command, "Forget your petty quarrels, sink your personal differences—strive to make Bengal united and great—so that in her greatness may be our highest happiness and glory. After all, who dies if Bengal lives;- who lives if Bengal dies?"

s.s. "Gange", SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE,
2.3.33.

While in prison in 1932 during the civil disobedience movement, Subhas Chandra was taken seriously ill. Medical treatment provided by British authorities was of no avail.
Eventually, he was permitted to proceed to Europe for cure on condition that he would be a free man only after he had left the shores of India

Parting message to countrymen

"Vision Of 'Bharatmata' As She Is Destined To Be"

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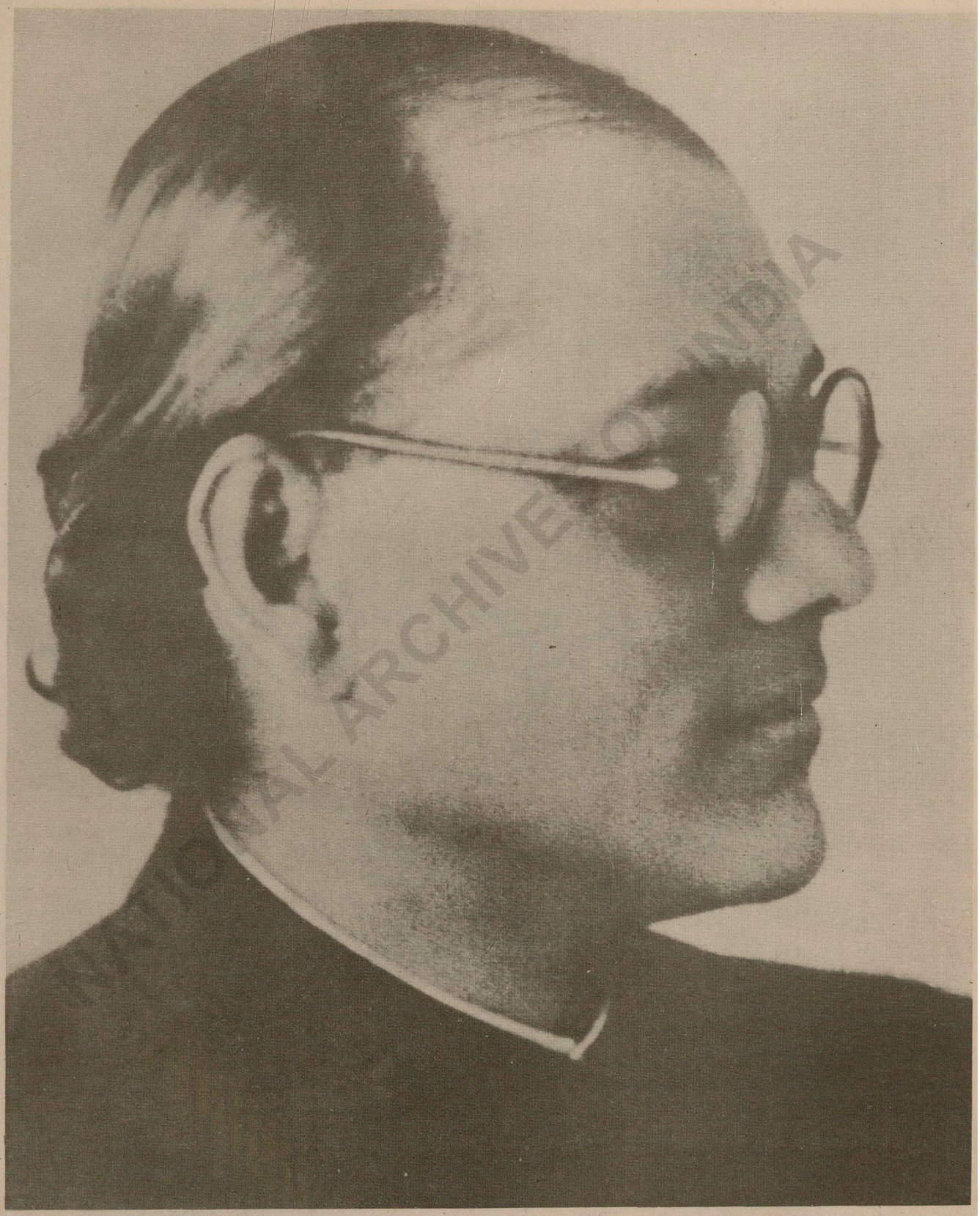
2.3.33.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

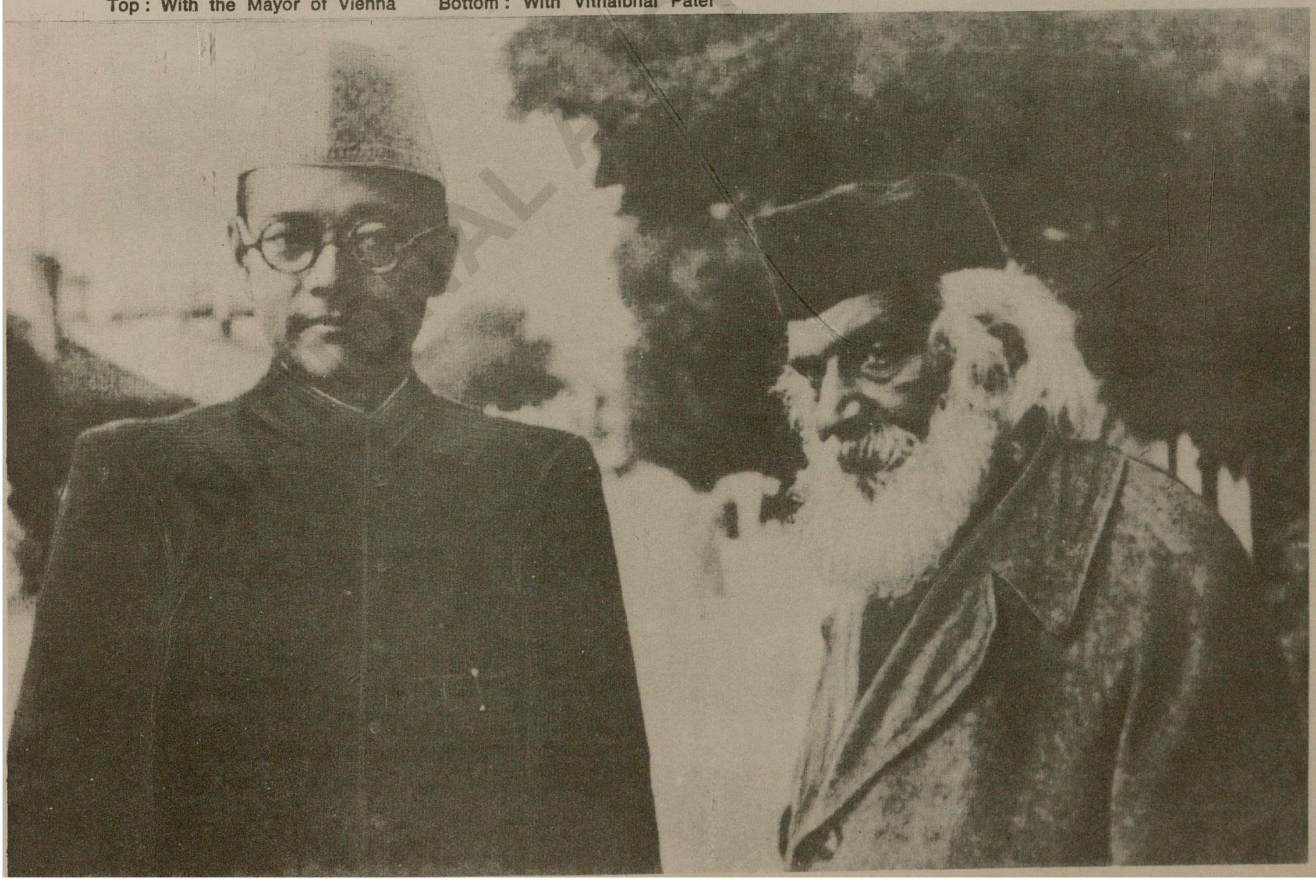
On arrival in Vienna
Inset : At the Nursing Home in Vienna hospital 1932



NEHRU MEMORIAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

A portrait taken in Prague, 1933

Top : With the Mayor of Vienna Bottom : With Vithalbhai Patel



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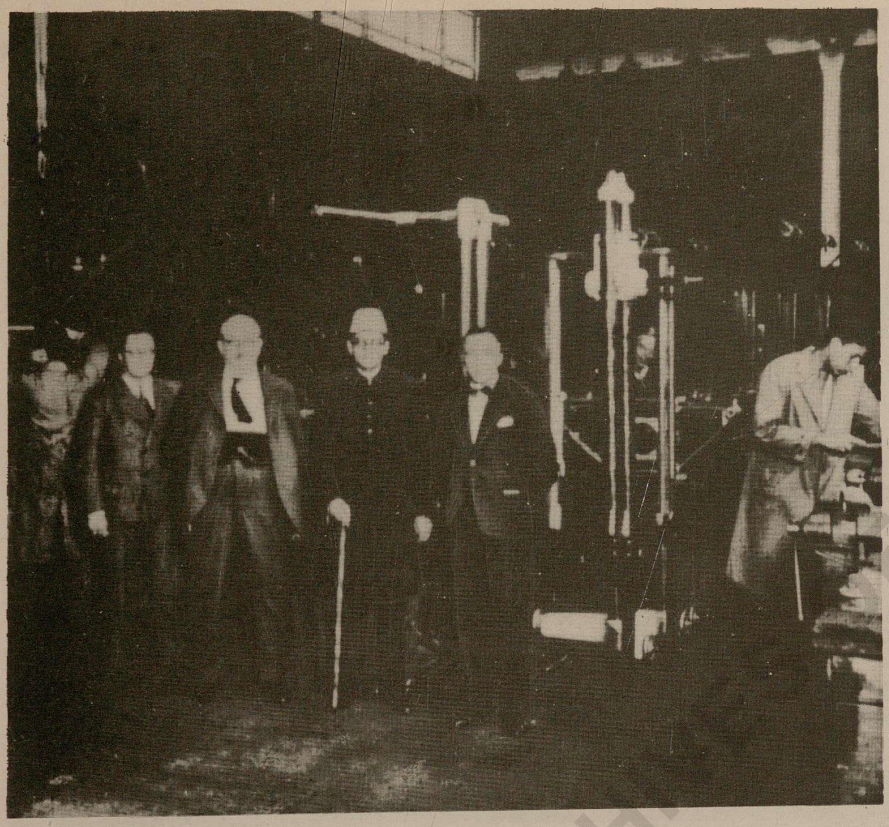
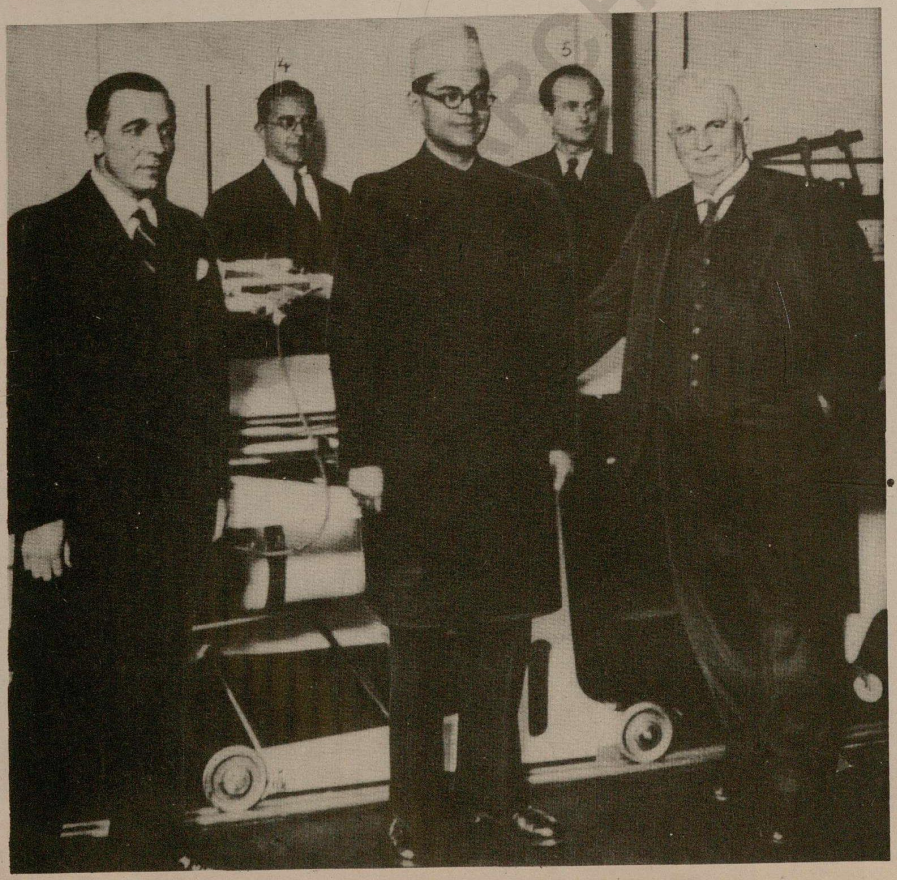
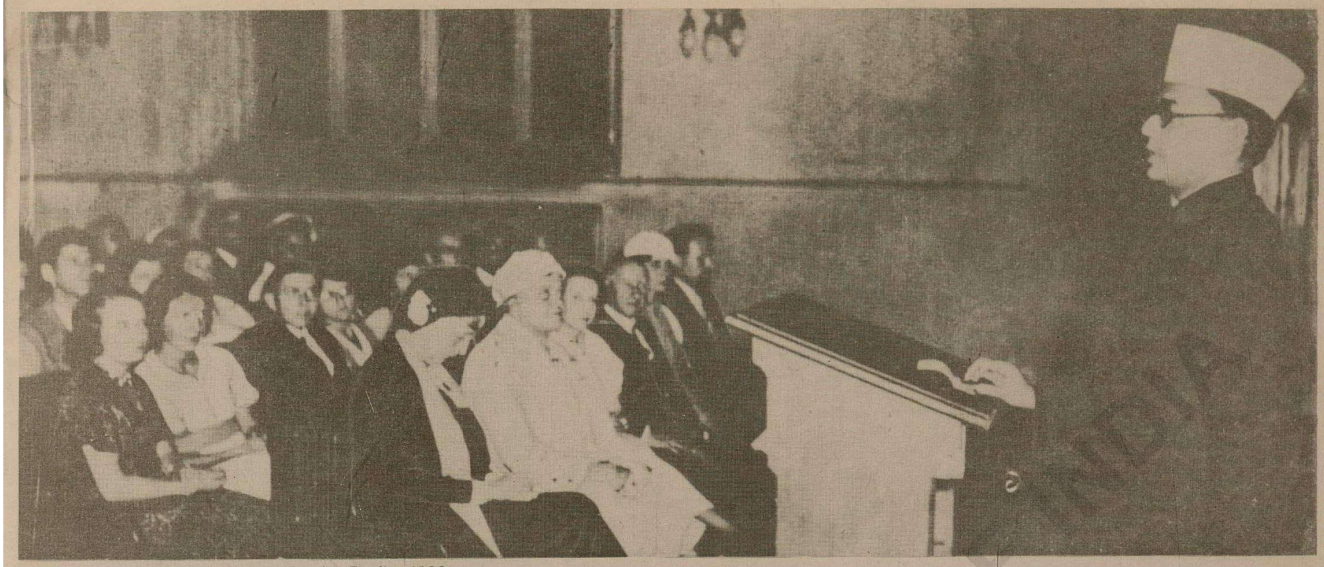


As an exile in Europe from 1933 to 1936, regardless of his indifferent health, Subhas Chandra Bose took upon himself the role of the unofficial ambassador of India and the spokesman of India's freedom fighters. He toured extensively campaigning for his country's freedom, countering anti-Indian propaganda of British imperialists, seeking friends and allies for the national cause. He also studied at first-hand the various socio-economic and scientific experiments then in progress in Europe and tried to promote commercial and cultural ties with European countries.

He parleyed with the political leaders of Europe as the representative of Free India and on equal terms to further the national interest of the people of India both before and after the attainment of independence.

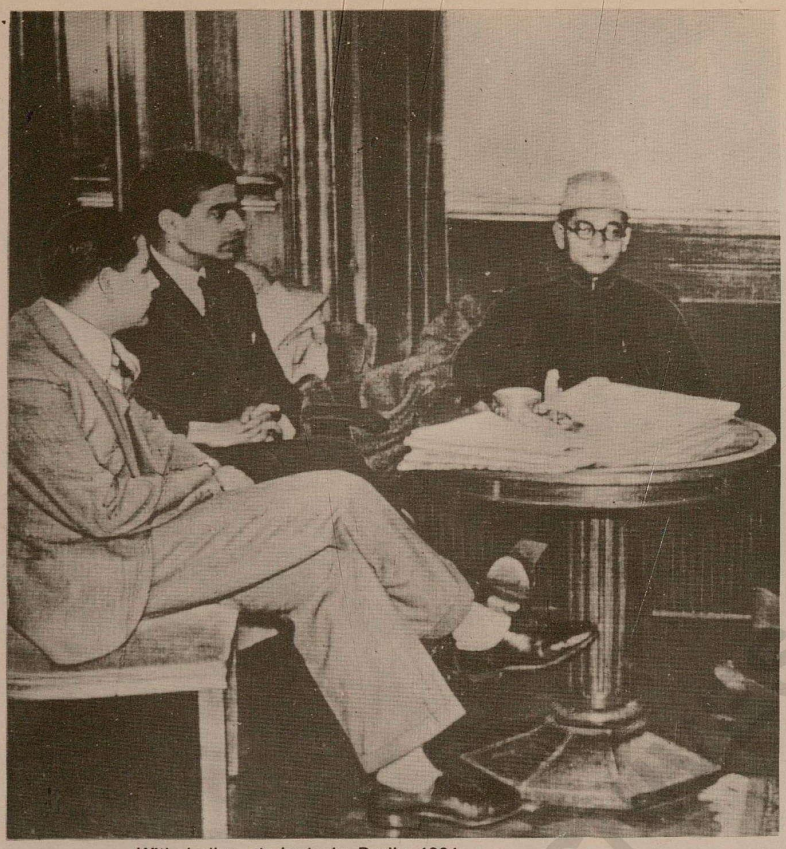
Study tour of industrial establishments in Europe.



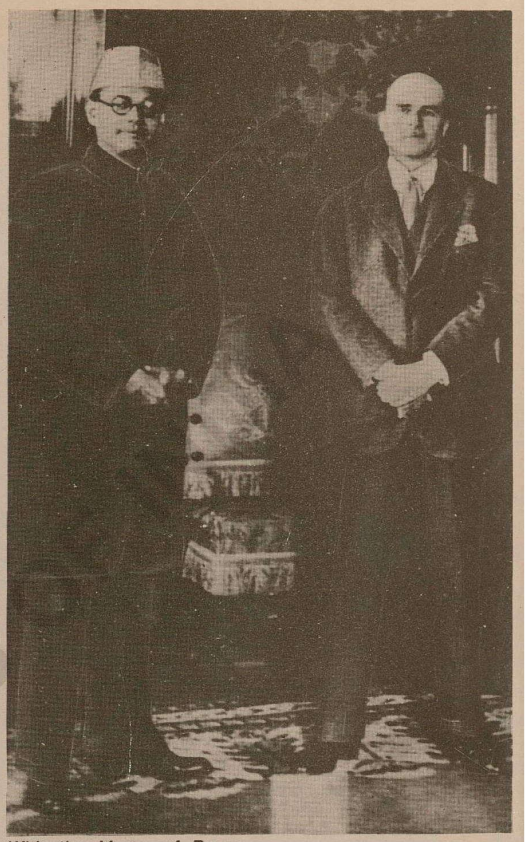


Addressing a meeting in Berlin 1933

Inaugural function ot Indian Students' Association, Milan, Italy, 1934 Bottom : Addressing a meeting in Milan

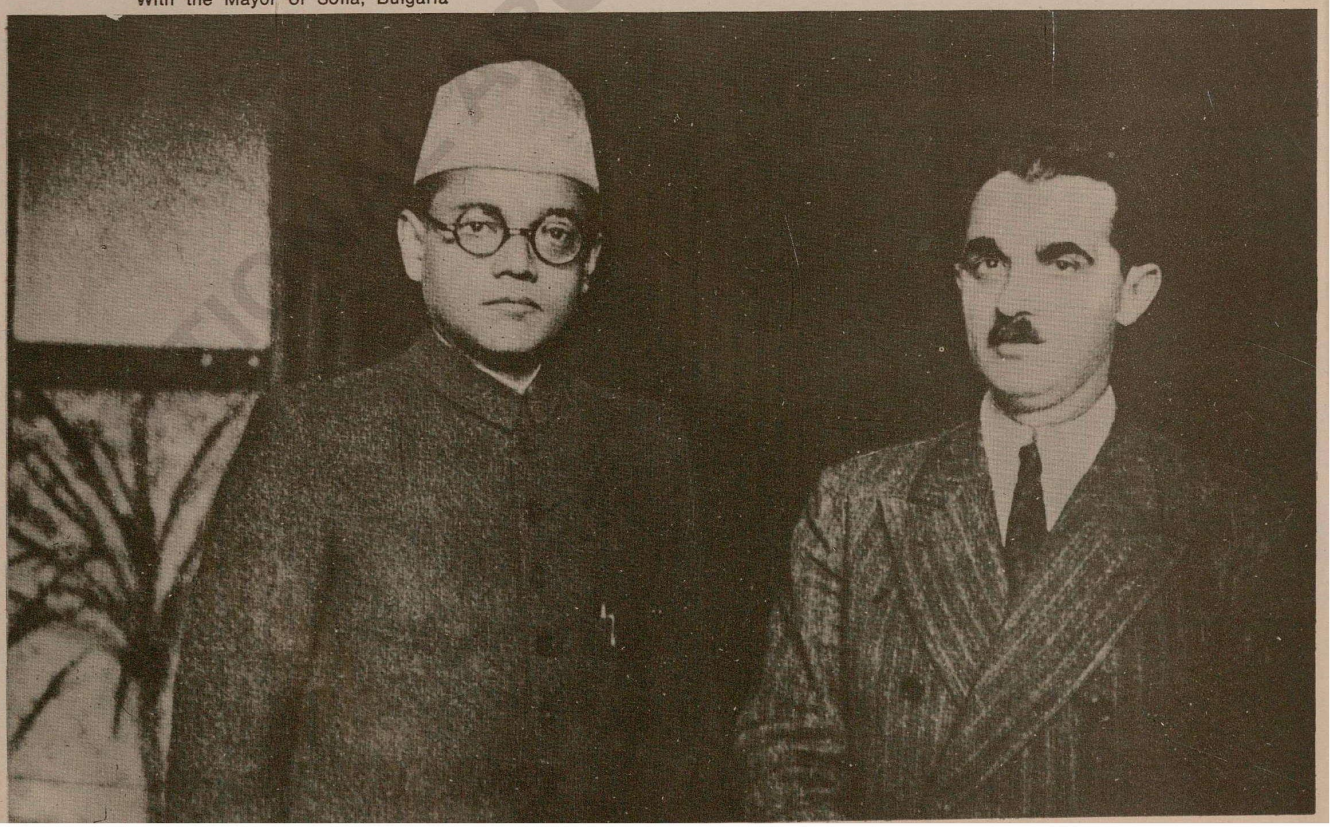


With Indian students in Berlin 1934



With the Mayor of Rome

With the Mayor of Sofia, Bulgaria



Subhas Chandra rushed back to India at the end of 1934 to see his dying father but he arrived just too late. He was placed under house-arrest in his Calcutta home. After completing **Sradh** ceremonies of his late father, he returned to Europe in January 1935.

Top : A tourist in Europe

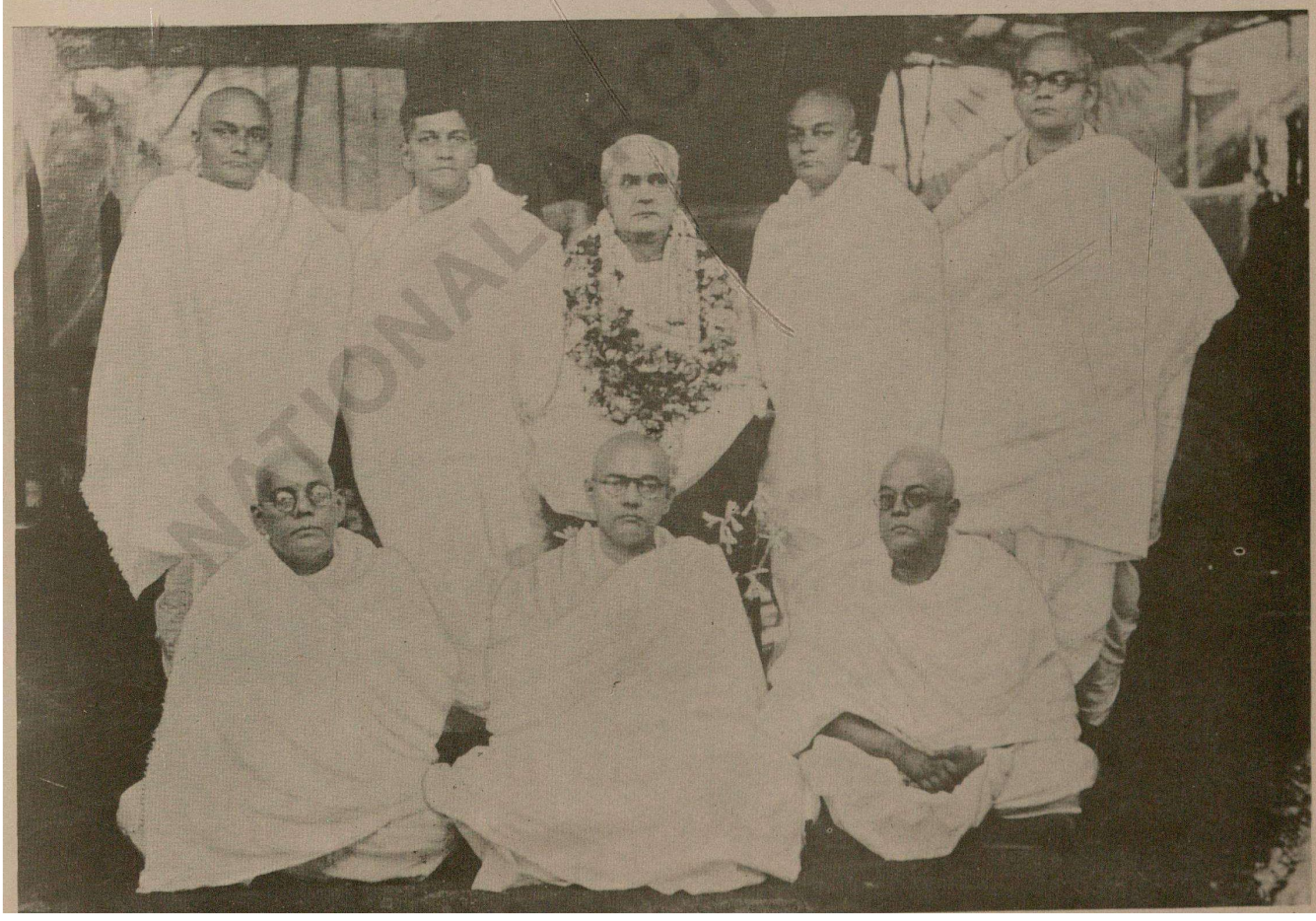
Bottom : In Egypt on the way to Europe

(45)

In mourning for father, Calcutta, January, 1935

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Top : Performing father's 'Sradh' — memorial services
Bottom : With brothers at the memorial assembly



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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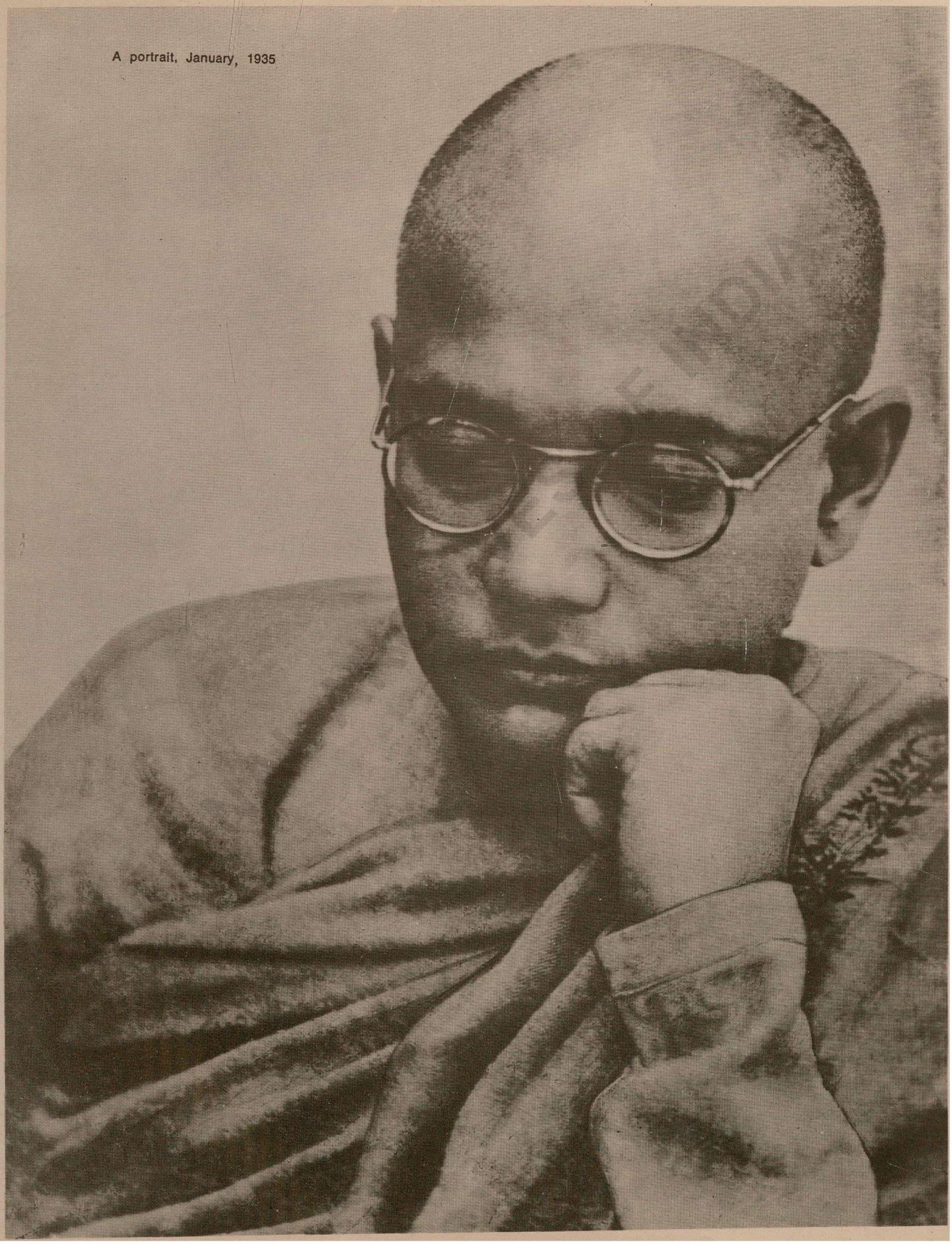


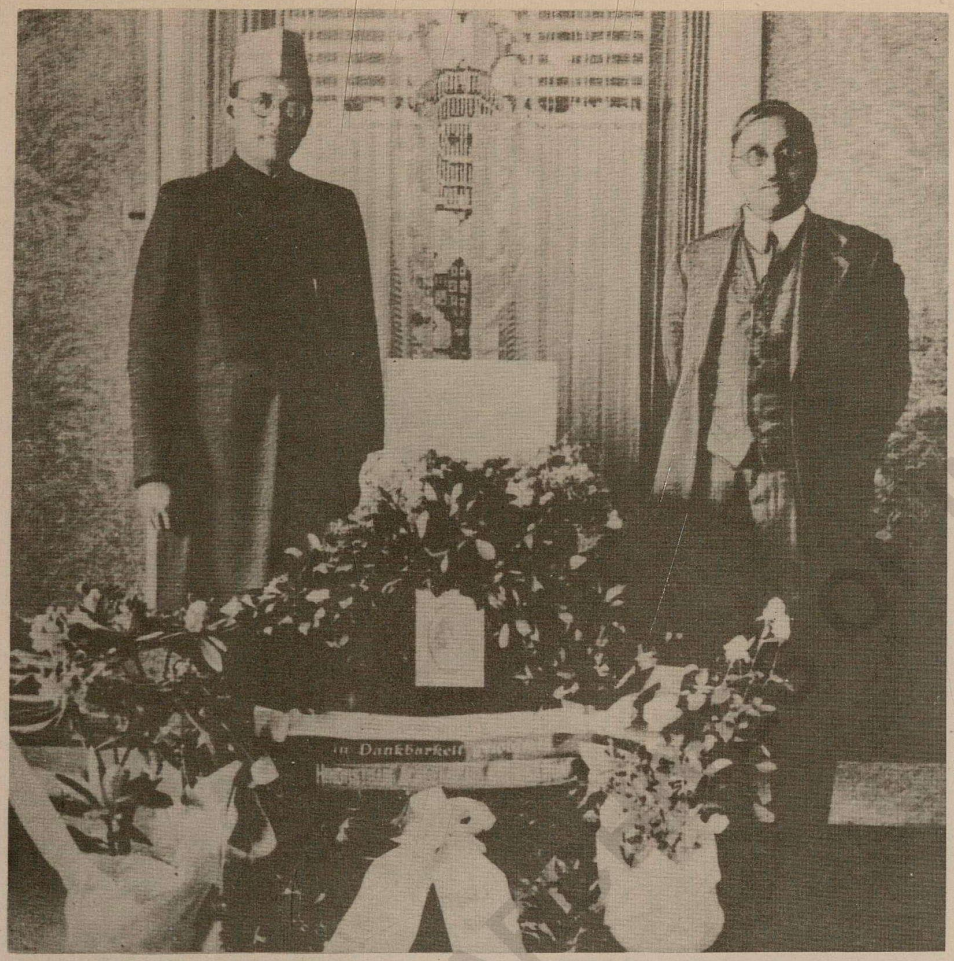
A portrait, January, 1935

During his exile in Europe in the thirties Subhas Chandra Bose wrote his major work "The Indian Struggle 1920-34", an objective and analytical account of India's struggle for independence of the period. The book was published from England in January 1935 but its entry into India was banned by the British Government as soon as it was released. It made a powerful impact on academic and intellectual circles in Europe not excluding England.

In his book Bose summed up the task before the country thus: "the future of India ultimately lies with a party with a clear ideology, programme and plan of action — a party that will not only fight for and win freedom, but will put into effect the entire programme of post-war reconstruction — a party that will break the isolation that has been India's curse and bring her into the comity of nations — firm in the belief that the fate of India is indissolubly linked up with the fate of humanity."

Top : In Egypt on the way back to Europe
Bottom : In Athens, Greece

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



In Europe Bose found a kindred spirit in Vithalbhai Patel, a veteran nationalist leader, who unfortunately died towards the end of 1933, leaving Subhas Chandra to continue his work for his country alone.

Top : At the Vithalbhai Patel Memorial in Geneva

Bottom : The memorial group

A portrait taken in Munich, 1935

Top : With his surgeon Demel of Vienna after his surgical operation, April 1935
Bottom : Bose at the golden jubilee celebration of the Indian National Congress, Vienna, 1936

Bose slowly recovered his normal health after his operation for a diseased gall-bladder and resumed his work for his country. Between 1933 and 1936 he toured practically the whole of Europe outside Russia which concluded with a visit to Ireland and a meeting with De Valera. He helped in founding organisations in various countries of Europe for developing contact with India.
In April 1936 he returned to India rejecting a warning by the British Government that he would be arrested if he did. He was taken into custody the moment he set foot on Indian soil in Bombay.

সিংহ মার্কা
গেলের পাচন

আনন্দবাজার পত্রিকা

ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA

Tele—Anandabazar, Cal. DAILY NET SALE EXCEEDS 50,000 দৈনিক নীট বিক্রয় সংখ্যা ৫২ হাজারের অধিক

১৫শ বর্ষ, ২৮শ সংখ্যা]৵[কলিকাতা বৃহস্পতিবার ২৭শে চৈত্র, ১৩৪২]৵[১৬ পৃষ্ঠা ছই পয়সা

দেশনায়ক সুভাষচন্দ্র বন্দী ; জাহাজ হইতে অবতরণের সঙ্গে সঙ্গেই গ্রেপ্তার ও হাজতে প্রেরণ

রাষ্ট্র-মহাসভার সভাপতি পণ্ডিত জওহরলাল

তৃতীয় শ্রেণীর রেলযাত্রী

লক্ষ্ণৌ রেল ষ্টেশনে বিপুল সম্বর্দ্ধনা

সরাসরি 'মতিনগরে' যাইয়া সভাপতির শিবিরে প্রবেশ

জনমতের প্রতি নিদারুণ উপেক্ষা প্রদর্শন

লোআট বন্দরে কর্ম্মনাশী জনতার ভিড়

কংগ্রেসের জয়ধ্বনি সহকারে বিপুল সম্বর্দ্ধনা

কলিকাতা, ৮ই এপ্রিল

এসোসিয়েটেড প্রেস সংবাদ পাঠাইতেছেন যে, অদ্য প্রাতে বোম্বাইয়ে আহাজ হইতে অবতরণ করিবার পর শ্রীযুক্ত সুভাষচন্দ্র বসুকে গ্রেপ্তার করিয়া আর্থার রোড পুলিশ কাঁড়িতে লইয়া গিয়া আটক রাখা হইয়াছে। —এ, পি

নাগপুরে ওয়ার্কিং কমিটির অধিবেশন আরম্ভ

কংগ্রেস গঠনতন্ত্রের কারিক শ্রম সম্পর্কিত ধারা রদ

বিতর্কের শেষ সপ্তাহে কংগ্রেস অধিবেশনের সিদ্ধান্ত

সুভাষচন্দ্র সম্পর্কে প্রস্তাব রচনার ভার জওহরলালজীর উপর ন্যস্ত

THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA

Thursday, April 9, 1936. 9

SJ. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE ARRESTED

SJ. BOSE'S ARREST

Will Congress Change Its Programme?

ANXIOUS ENQUIRIES IN CONGRESS CIRCLES

How They View The News Of The Arrest

ALLAHABAD, April 7.

The first batch of Congress leaders including Sardar Vallabhai Patel, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Govind Ballabh Pant, proceeded to Lucknow by the afternoon train immediately after the Congress session. Omissions constituted the outstanding feature of the Congress session. The second and the last session which lasted about fifteen minutes, Pandit Jawaharlal, Babu Rajendra Prasad and others were given a hearty send-off at the station. They all travelled in Inter class.

Many Congress leaders were seen discussing about Sj. Subhas Bose who was due to arrive at Bombay on Tuesday morning. The subject of the topic is whether the Government would accept part of the terms he proposed or he has to face arrest and which direction he

DR. SATYA PAL'S VIEW

GOVT. NOT PREPARED FOR CHANGE OF HEART

LAHORE, April 8.

Dr. Satyapal, [illegible] on his landing at Bombay observed that the impression was prepared for no change of heart, the Government have shown no re-

TAKEN TO THE ARTHUR ROAD PRISON

CALCUTTA, April 8.

Information has been received by the 'Associated Press' that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was arrested on landing in Bombay this morning and lodged in the Arthur Road lock up.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose was arrested on s.s. "Contevardo". He was taken in a motor and lodged in the Arthur Road Lock-up by motor-[illegible]

No [illegible] gold and [illegible] Chandra [illegible]

The news [illegible] were closed [illegible] ed on Jan [illegible] and detained [illegible] While in Jail [illegible] pointed by G [illegible] should be re[illegible] this recommen[illegible] for Europe on [illegible] basis in Europe [illegible] to Calcutta [illegible] stayed there for six weeks. During the latter period he was kept almost a prisoner in his brother's house.

How He Was Arrested

BOMBAY, April 8.

[illegible] Bombay under Regulation III of 1818 from the [illegible] to Alexandra Dock, whence he was remov[illegible]

BOMBAY, April 8.

[illegible] has been done in the local action, after [illegible] widely owing to the arrest of Mr. Subhas [illegible]

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, April 8.

[illegible] arrest spread like wild fire and all markets [illegible] on the news reached here.

[illegible]ctor Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose was served [illegible] 1932 under Regulation III of 1818 [illegible] on 18 February 22, 1933 without any trial. [illegible] seriously ill and several Medical Boards appointment to examine him recommended that he [illegible] allowed to go to Europe for treatment. On [illegible] the Govt. of India permitted him to sail [illegible] where the order of detention. Sj. Bose had [illegible] the last three years. Only once he had been [illegible] November 1934 after the death of his father and [illegible] he was not allowed free movement and was

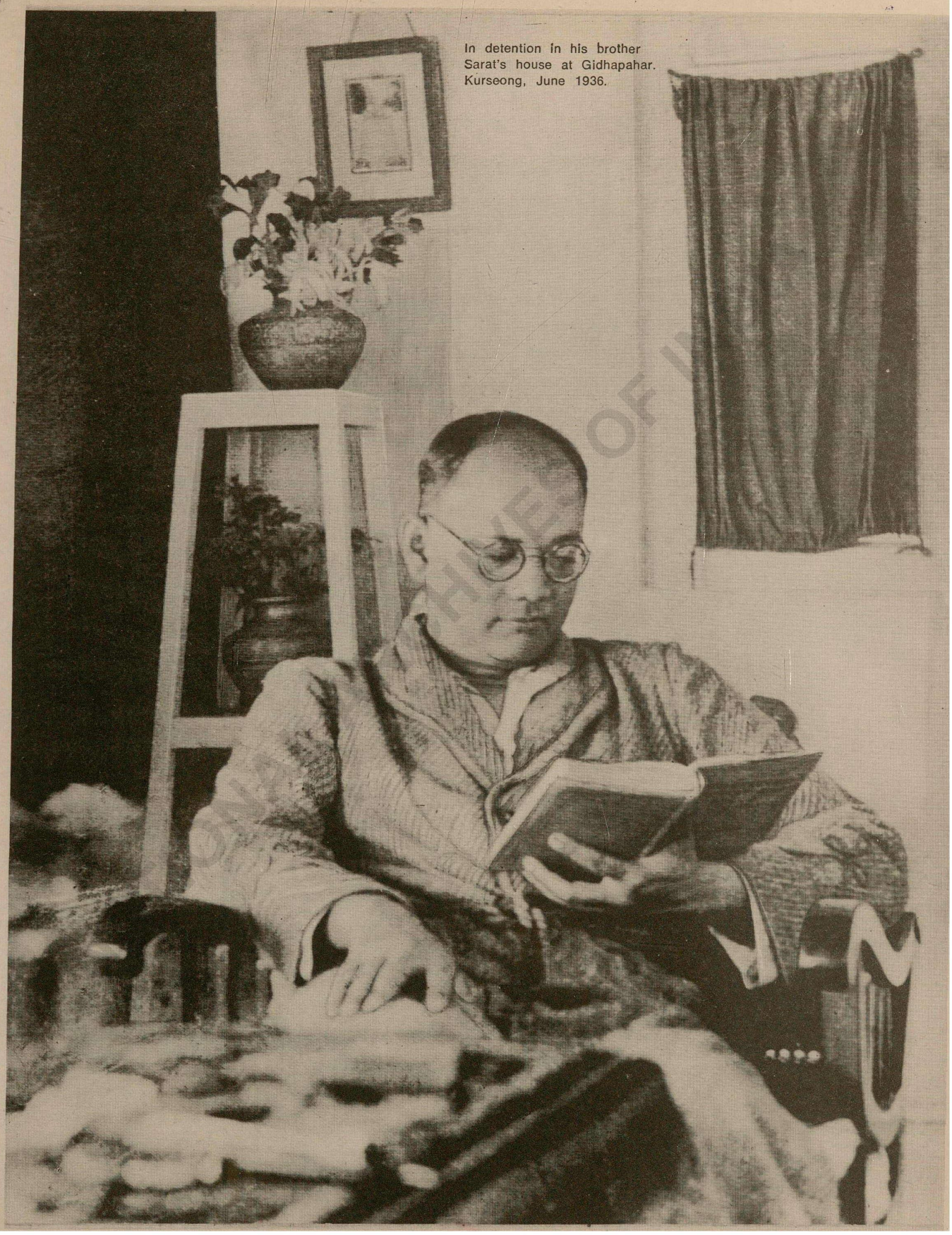
FAREWELL SPEECH

Lord Willingdon Addresses Assembly For The Last Time

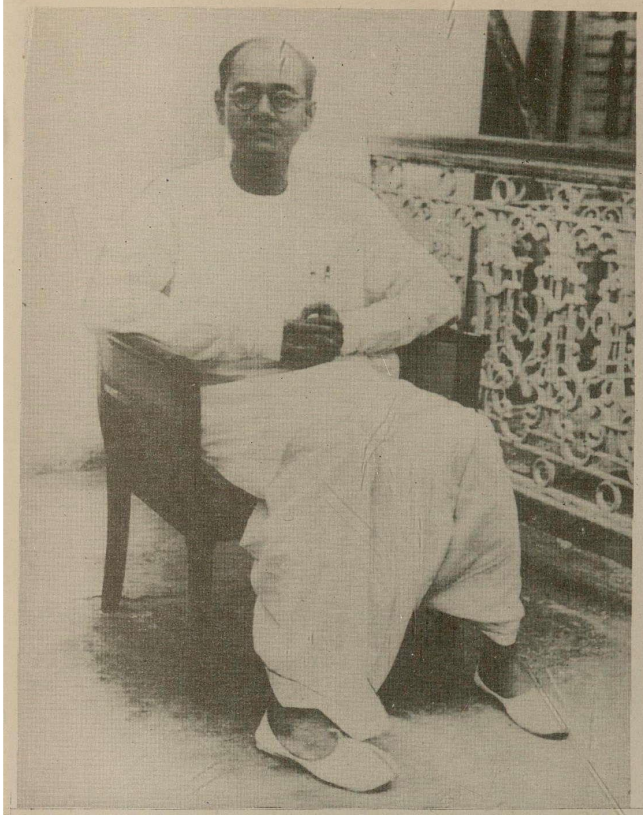
"ACHIEVEMENTS" OF HIS REGIME

Vindication Of Policy Pursued During The Period Of His Viceroyalty

[illegible] April 8.

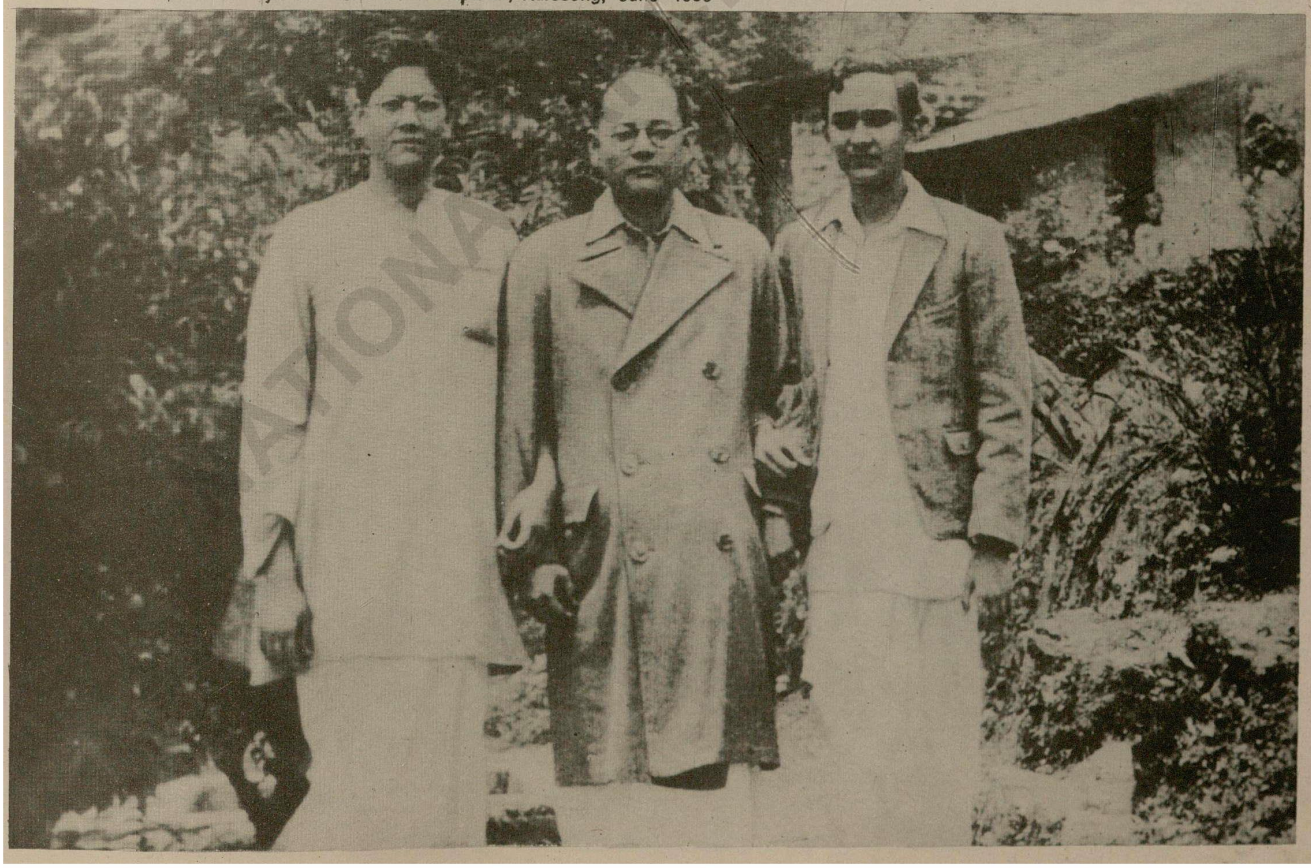


In detention in his brother Sarat's house at Gidhapahar. Kurseong, June 1936.

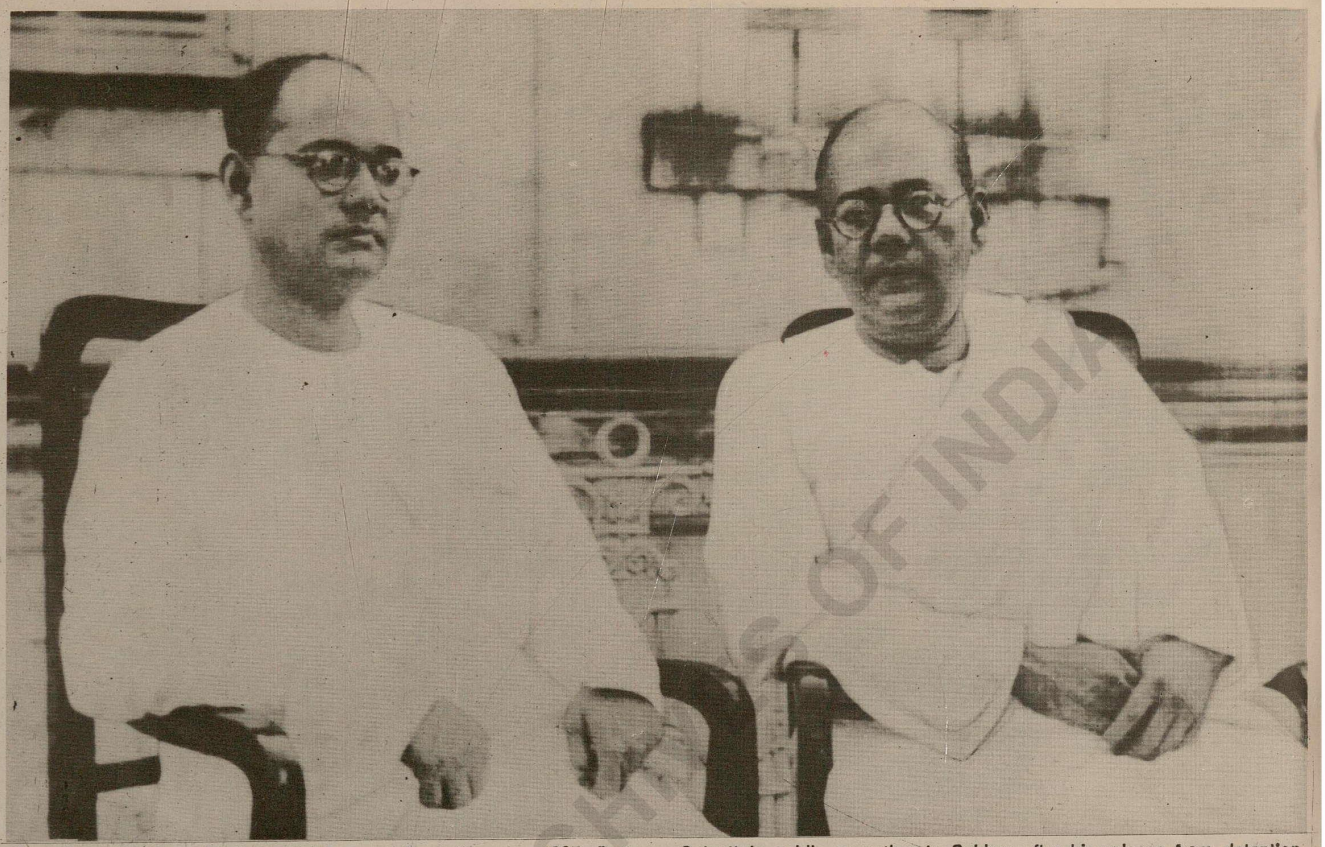


At his Elgin Road house after release from detention, April 1937 With his young nephews and nieces

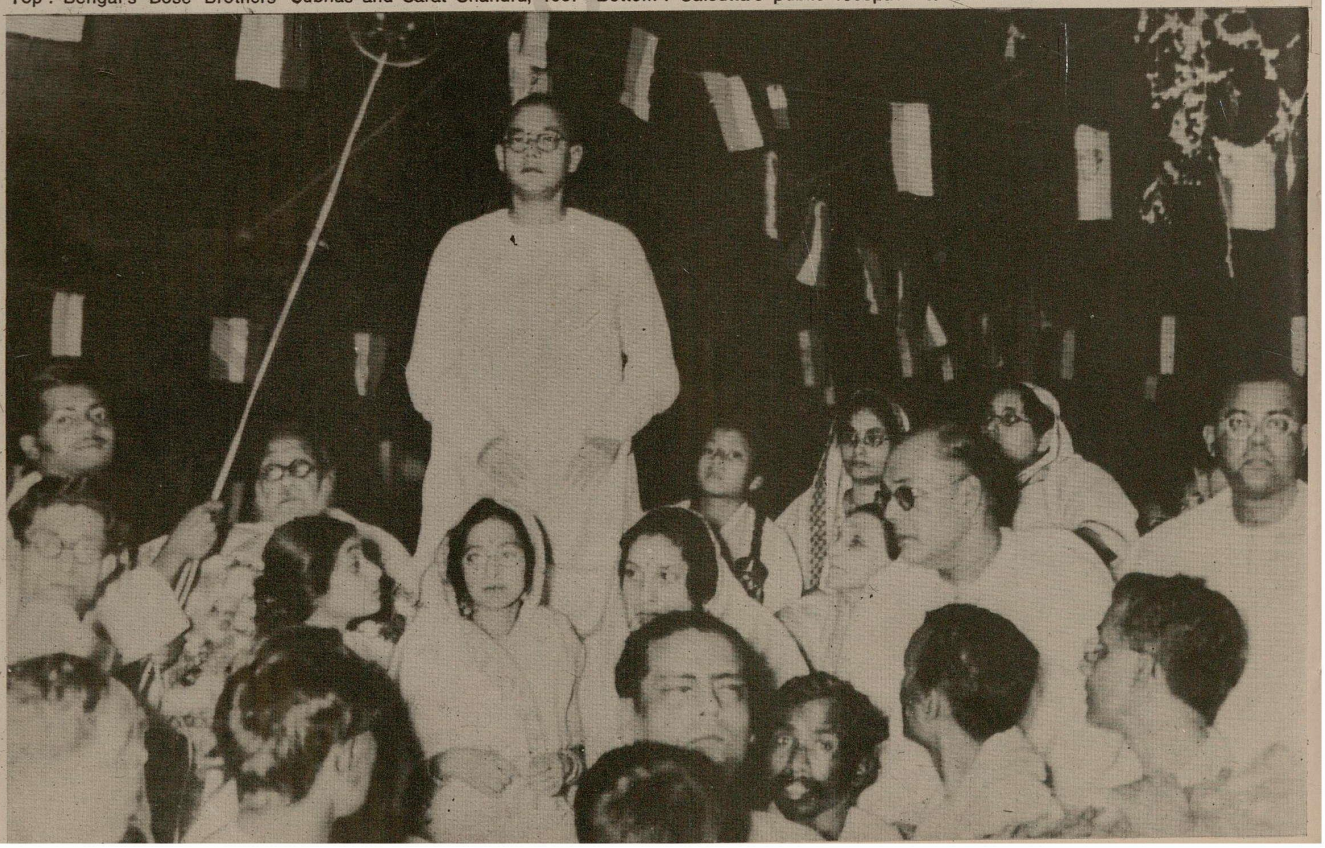
Bottom : With nephews Amiya and Sisir at Gidhapahar, Kurseong, June 1936

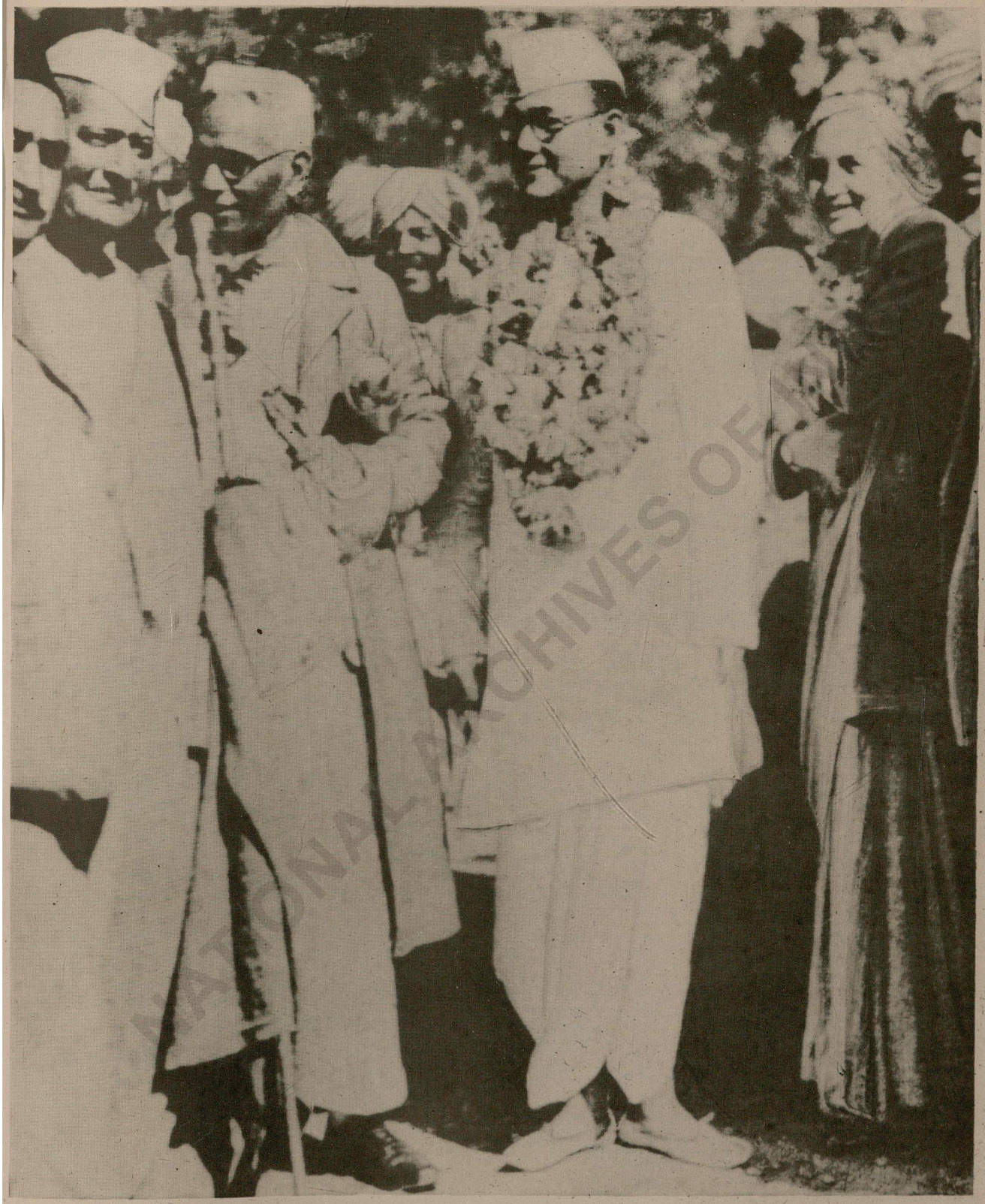


NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



Top : Bengal's Bose Brothers Subhas and Sarat Chandra, 1937 Bottom : Calcutta's public reception to Subhas after his release from detention





To recoup his health, Subhas Chandra spent some time at Dalhousie in the autumn of 1937. He is seen in the picture with his hosts, Dr. and Mrs. Dharmvir on his arrival there.

Top : With fellow members of the Congress Party Bottom : With journalist friends, Calcutta, October 1937

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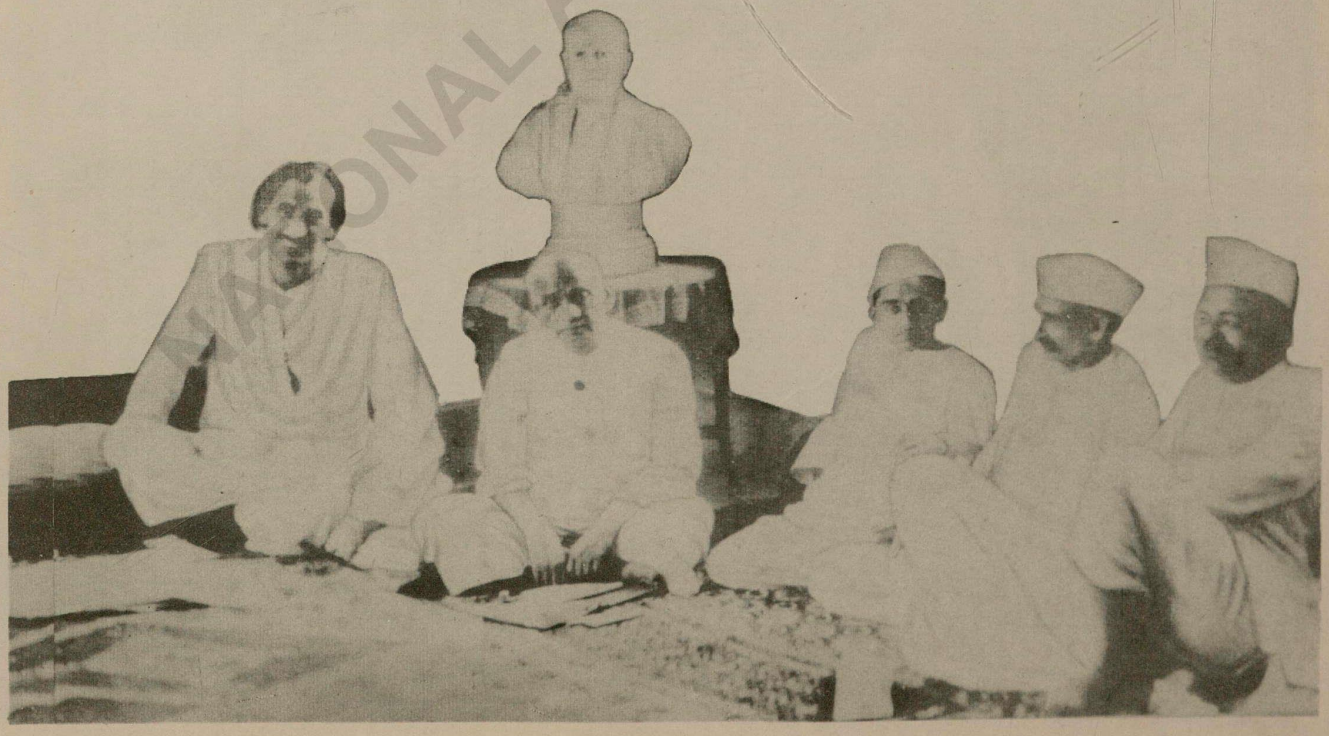
The All India Congress Committee met in Calcutta in October 1937. Bose Brothers took charge of its organisation. The Working Committee met at the residence of Sarat Chandra at 1, Woodburn Park while the A.I.C.C. held its sessions at Wellington Square. A new phase in the national struggle had commenced three months earlier with the acceptance of ministerial office by the Congress party in seven out of eleven provinces of British India under the New Constitution of 1935. On the other hand, left forces in the Congress had by then gained considerable strength and were making their presence felt. The Calcutta meetings, therefore, with Nehru as President and Subhas Bose an active participant assumed special significance.
Top : Subhas Chandra receiving Mahatma Gandhi at a suburban station near Calcutta
Bottom : Subhas receiving Jawaharlal

Meetings of the Indian National Congress, wherever held, always enjoyed great popular appeal and were taken by the public in India to be events of national Importance. The reasons were two-fold. First, during the struggle for independence the National Congress was the united platform of the Indian people on which all and varying ideological currents in India's political life were represented. Secondly, the Congress leadership consisted of a galaxy of outstanding and colourful personalities from all parts of the country with tremendous mass appeal. Subhas Chandra Bose was released from internment in March 1937, a year after his return from his long European exile. The sojourn in Europe had brought about the second major transformation in his personality. When he left India in 1933 he was still struggling for a foothold on the Indian political scene. When he returned in 1937 he was not only a leader in his own right but a statesman who stood head and shoulders above most of his contemporaries. In the words of Rabindra Nath Tagore : "Today you are revealed in the pure light of midday sun which does not admit of apprehensions. You

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

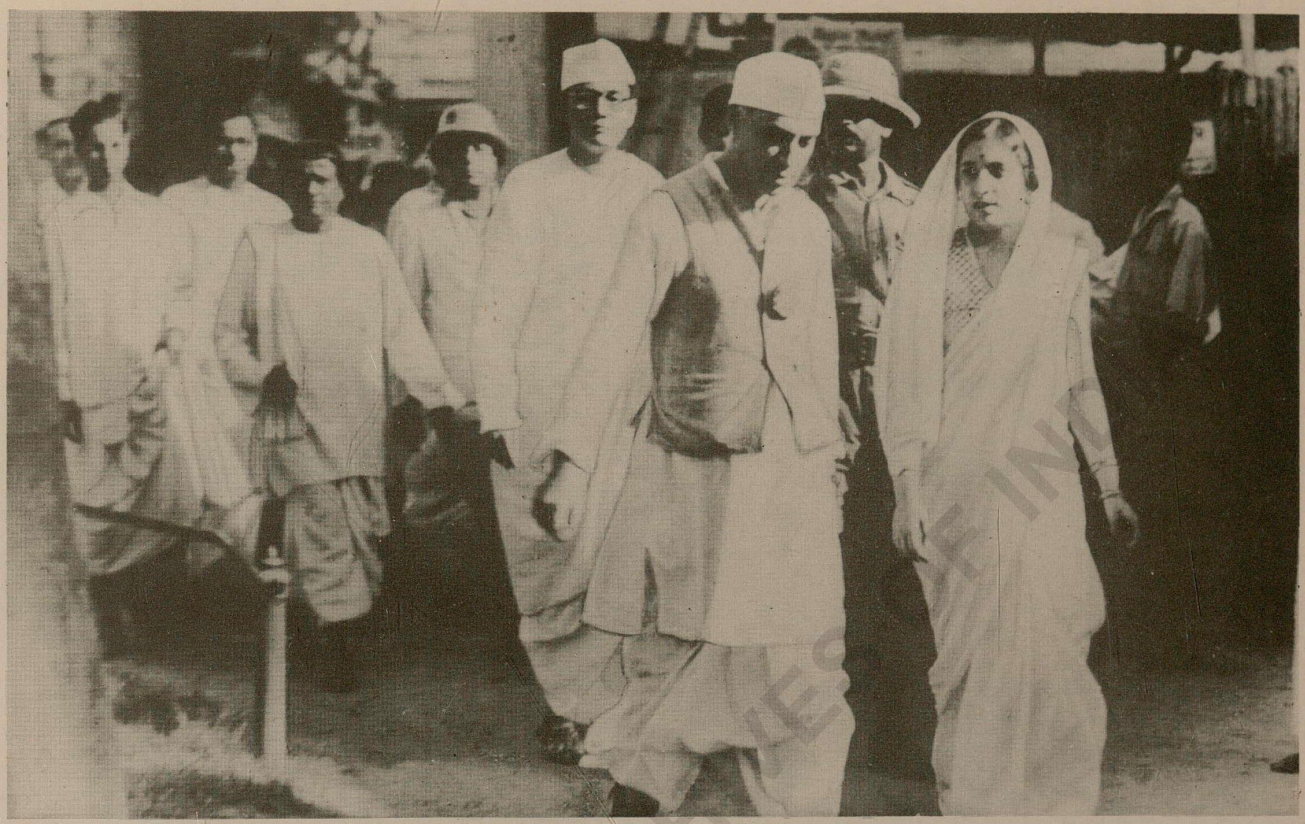
have come to absorb varied experience during these years. Today you bring your matured mind and irrepressible vitality to bear upon the work at hand...." Therefore, even his ideological opponents would not deny him at that critical moment his rightful place in national affairs. While Subhas Chandra was still away in Europe or in internment, his brother Sarat Chandra returned to active politics late in 1935 after a long spell in prison. Sarat Chandra soon became the undisputed leader of the Congress party in Bengal and a member of the Congress High Command.

In the elections held in 1936-37 to the Bengal legislature he led his party to victory. Thus, when the party held its meetings in Calcutta in October 1937, the Bose Brothers were the natural hosts to the congregation. The Working Committee of the Congress which met at 1, Woodburn Park, pictured below, showed a fascinating array of national talent. Beginning on the left with Jairamdas Daulatram are seen Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan or "Frontier Gandhi", Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sankar Rao Deo, Bhulabhai Desai, Sarojini Naidu, Subhas Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, J. B. Kripalani, Vallabhbhai Patel, Achyut Patwardhan, Narendra Deva and Govind Ballav Pant. The bust looking on is that of Janakinath Bose, father of the Bose Brothers. As the Working Committee deliberated in one room of the house, the supreme mentor of the party, Mahatma Gandhi lived his own life in another but kept himself available for consultations.

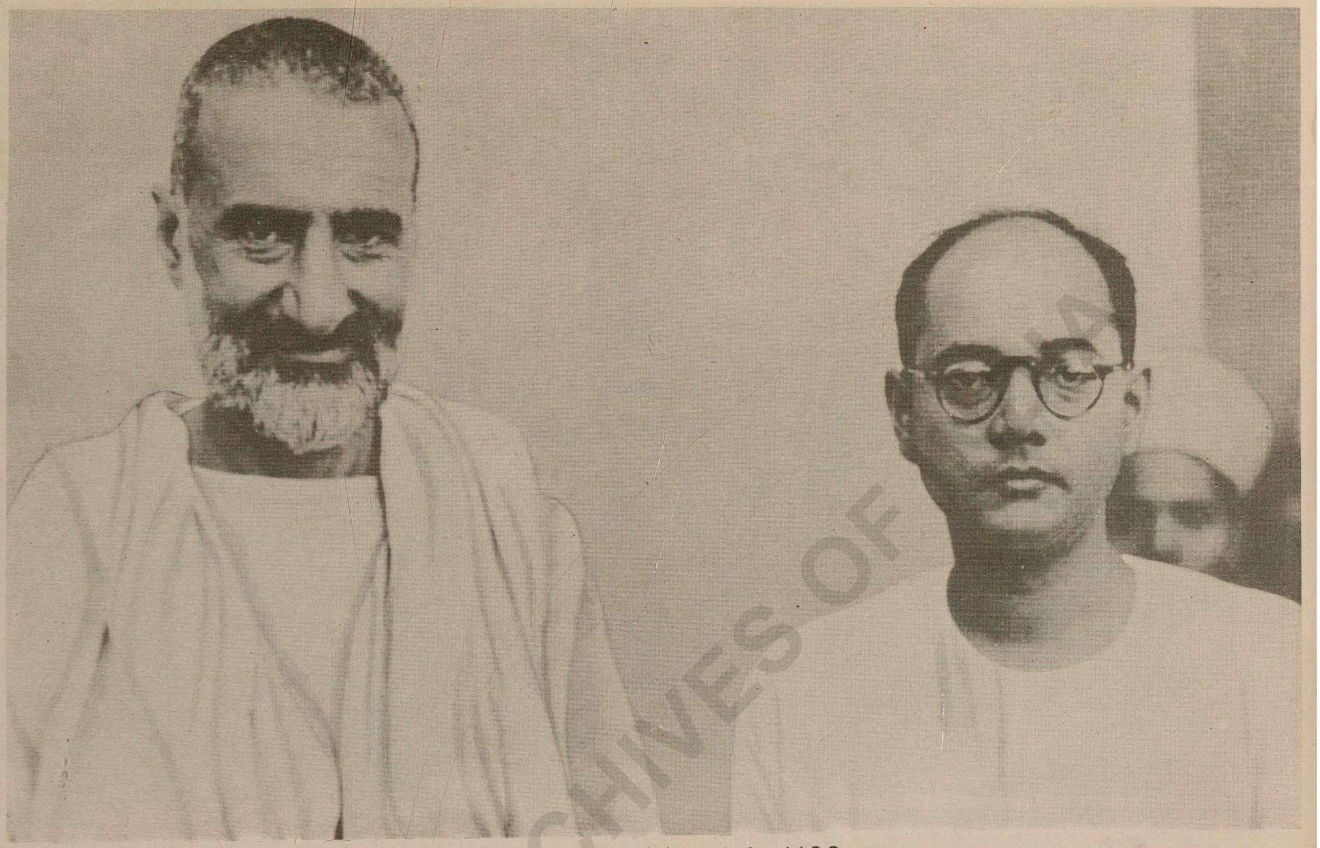


NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Top : Leaders disperse after a session Bottom : Leaders proceed to the A.I.C.C. meeting from 1, Woodburn Park

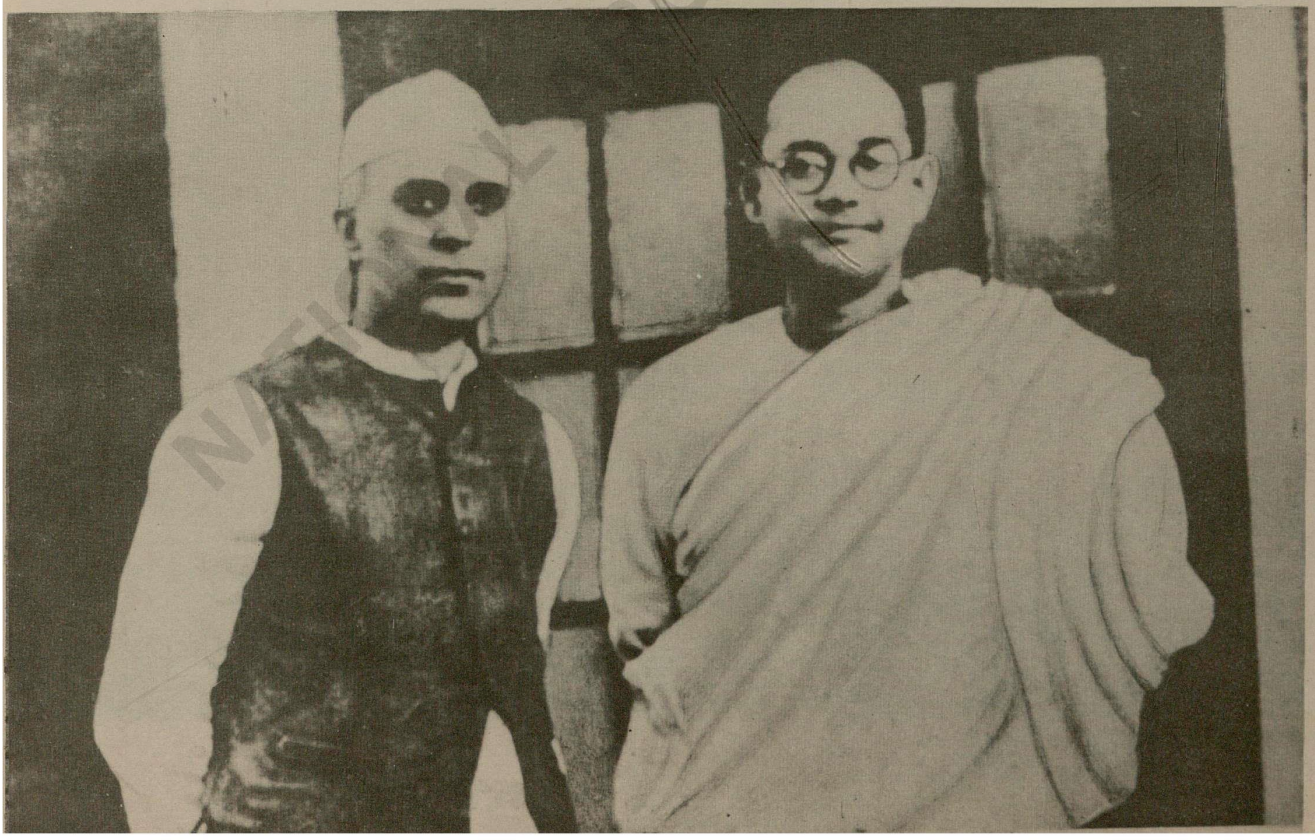


Top : Bose, Nehru and Vijay Lakshmi Pandit arrive at Wellington Square for A.I.C.C. meeting
Bottom : Flag-hoisting ceremony in front of the A.I.C.C. pandal



Top : With Abdul Gaffar Khan, Calcutta, 1937 Bottom : Greeted by admirers at the A.I.C.C. campus

Top : In intimate conversation with Gandhiji inside a railway compartment, November 1937 Bottom : With Jawaharlal Nehru, 1937



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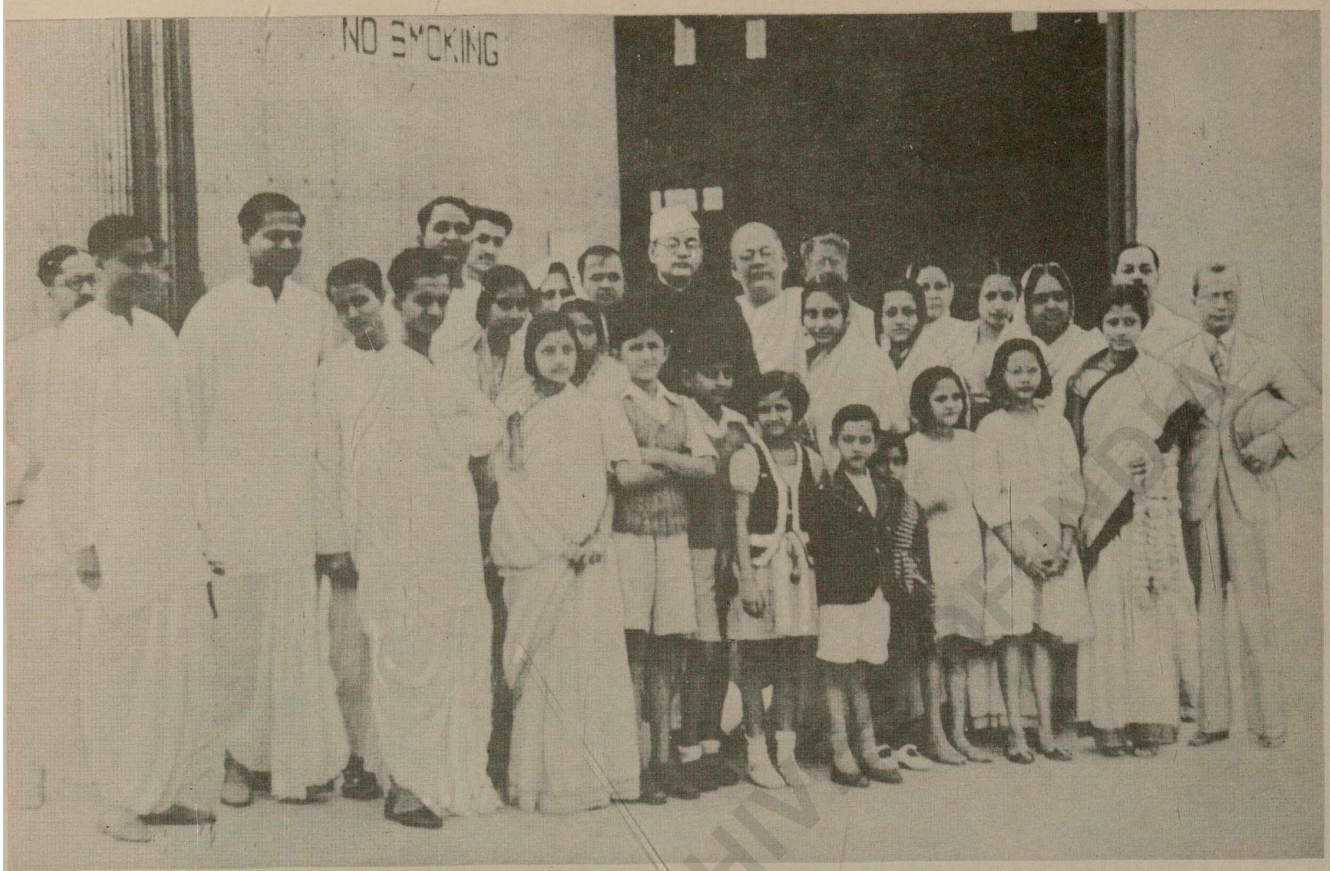
Portrait taken in November 1937
prior to his departure for Europe



Top : Send-off by the family at Dum Dum airport Bottom : Waving goodbye

During his short European trip from November 1937 to January 1938 Bose paid another visit to his favourite health resort Badgastein In Austria. At this time he wrote his unfinished autobiography 'An Indian Pilgrim'

Top left : With Mrs. Hedy Fulop-Miller
Top right : Enjoying the snows of Badgastein
Bottom : With A. C. N. Nambiar, Mrs. Fulop-Miller, Emilie Schenkl and A. N. Bose

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Top : Arrival in London, January 1938 Bottom : At a reception in London

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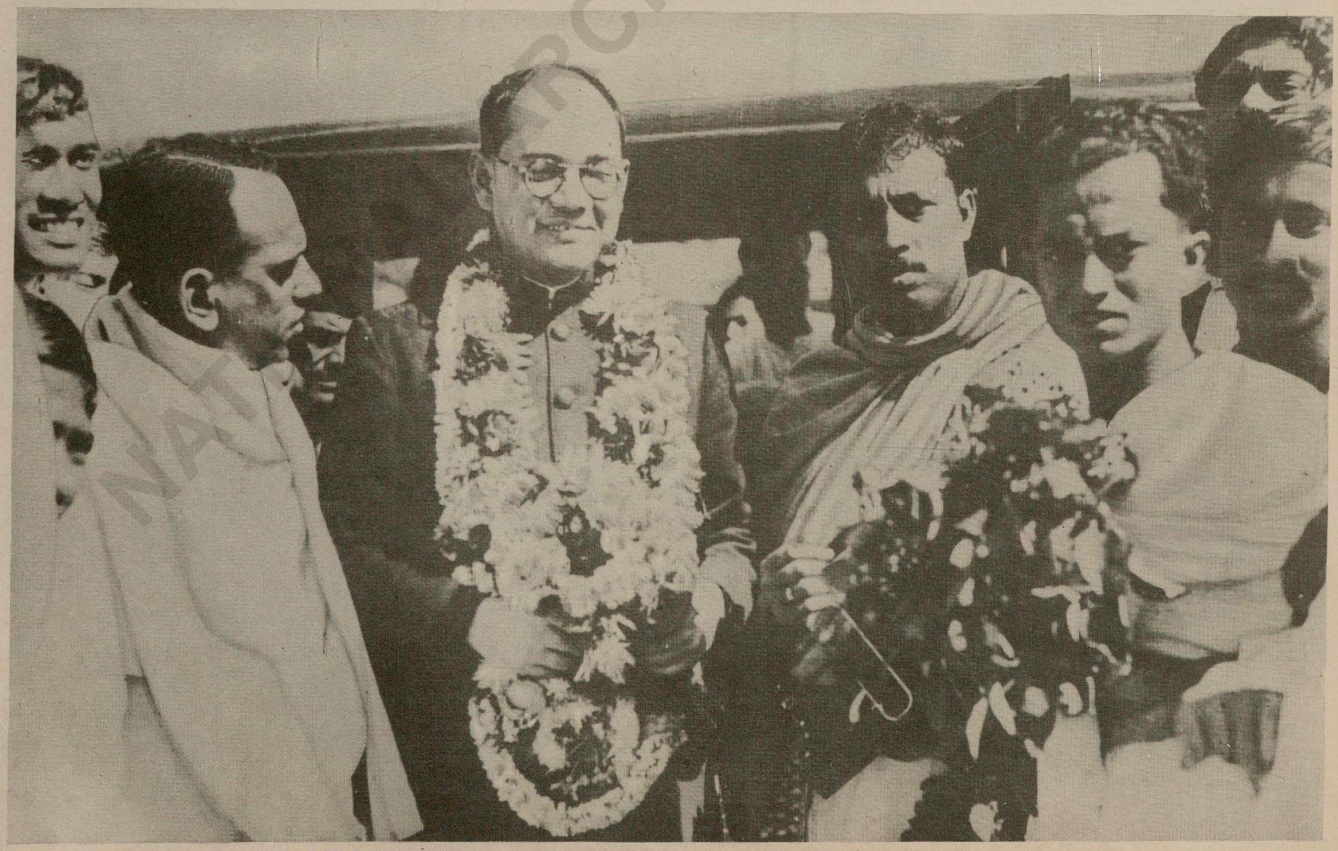
Top : Arrival at Dum Dum airport from Europe, January 1938 Bottom : Reception at the airport



Bose returned to Calcutta in January 1938 as the President-elect of the Congress and thus began the peak period of his political career in India. In this picture he is seen with visitors from Japan

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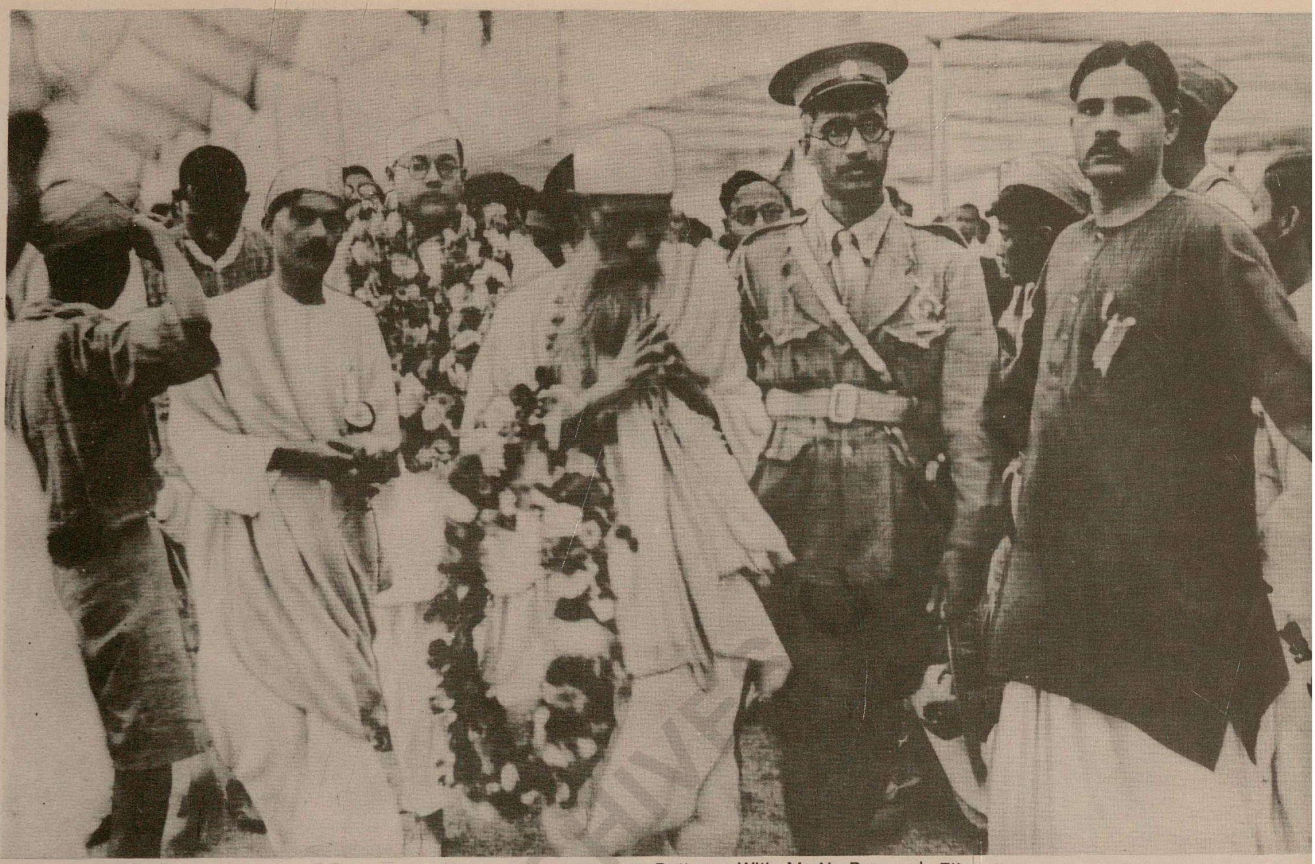
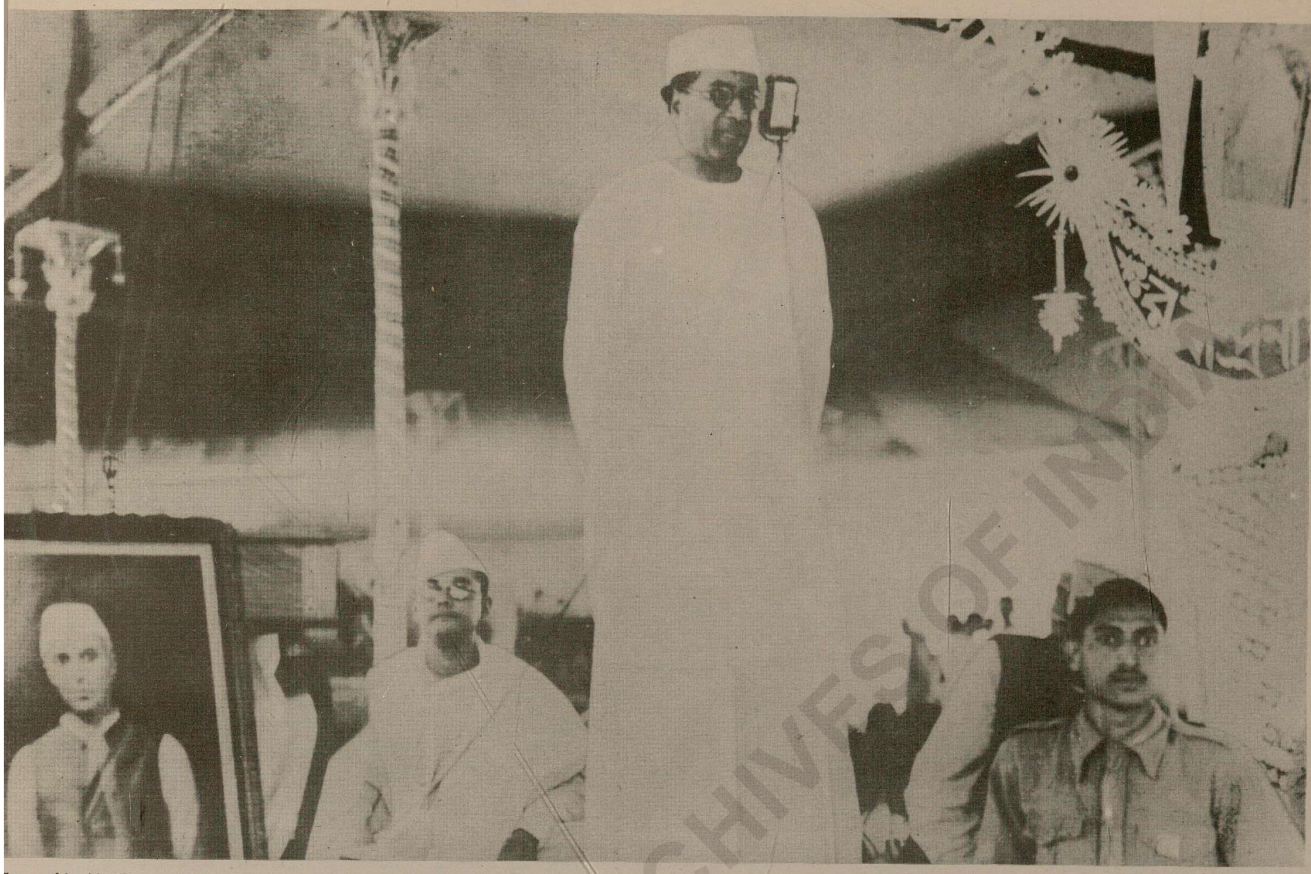
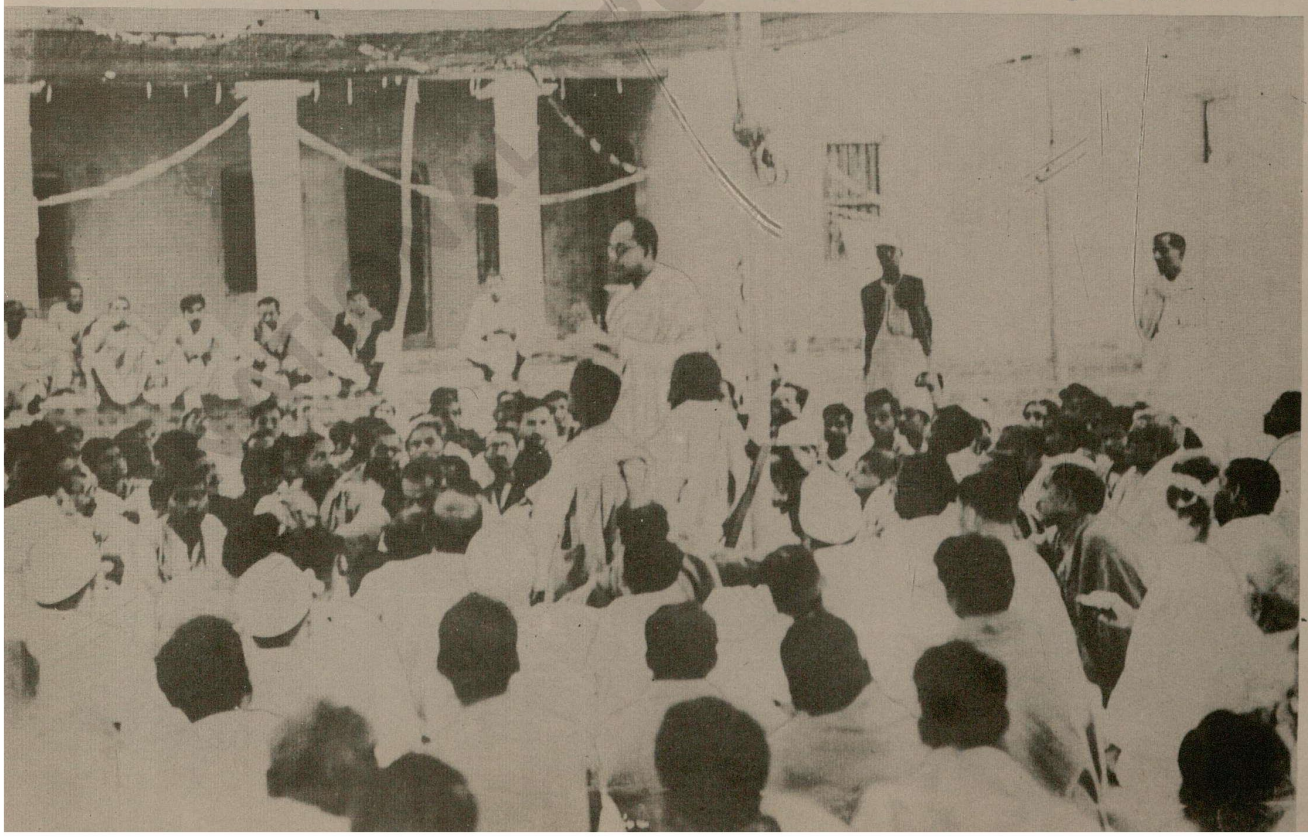
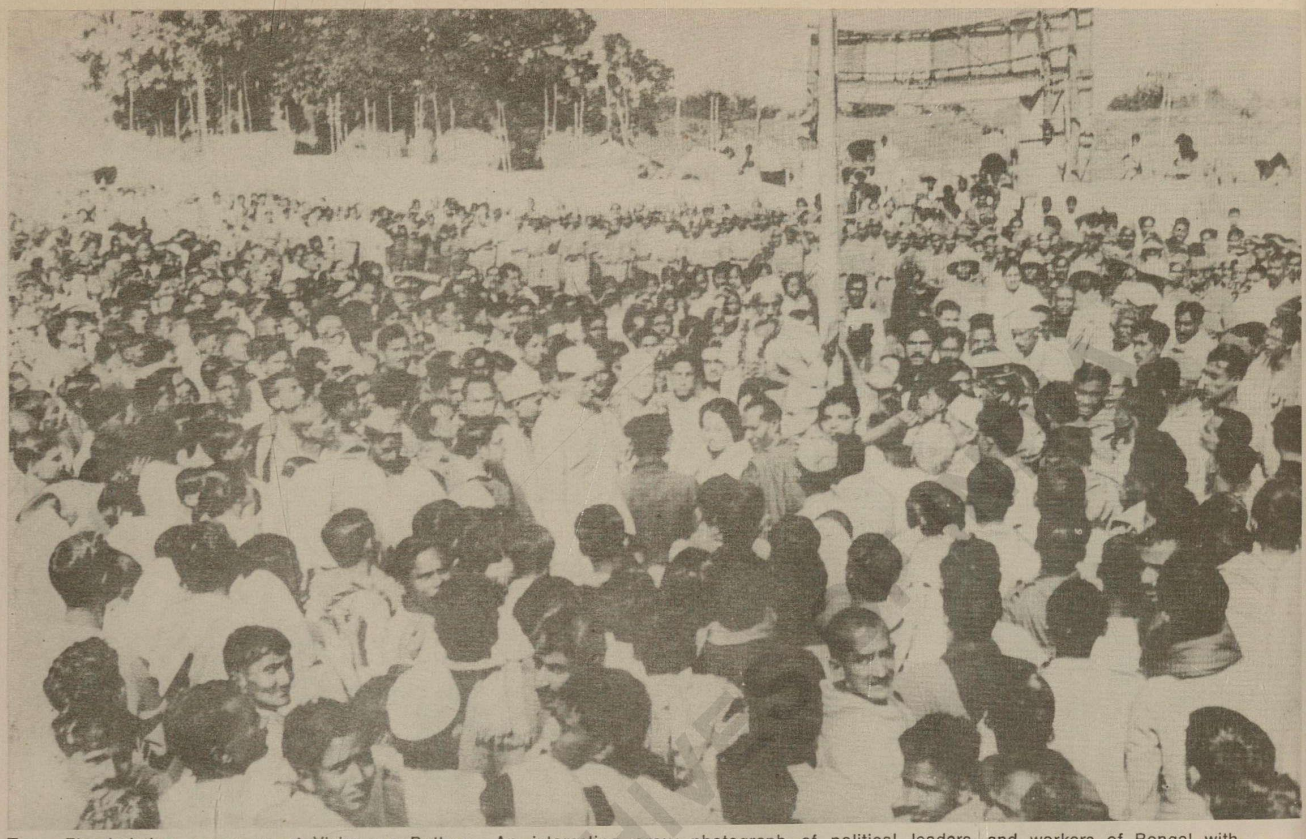


Top : Arriving at a political conference at Vishnupur, January 1938 Bottom : With M. N. Roy and Ellen Roy at Vishnupur



Top : M. N. Roy addressing the Vishnupur conference with Bose by his side Bottom : Subhas Chandra addressing the conference

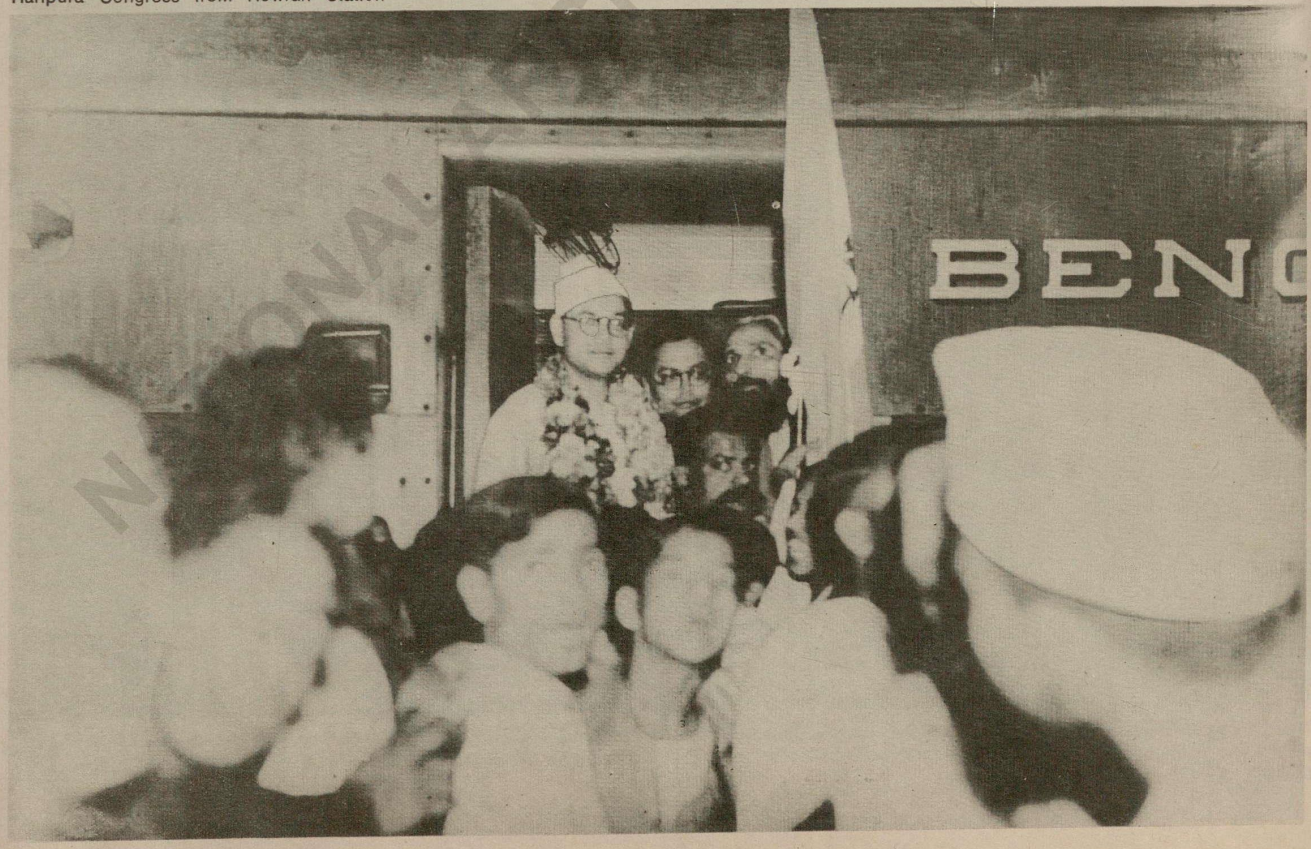




Top : Flag-hoisting ceremony at Vishnupur Bottom : An interesting group photograph of political leaders and workers of Bengal with Sarojini Naidu

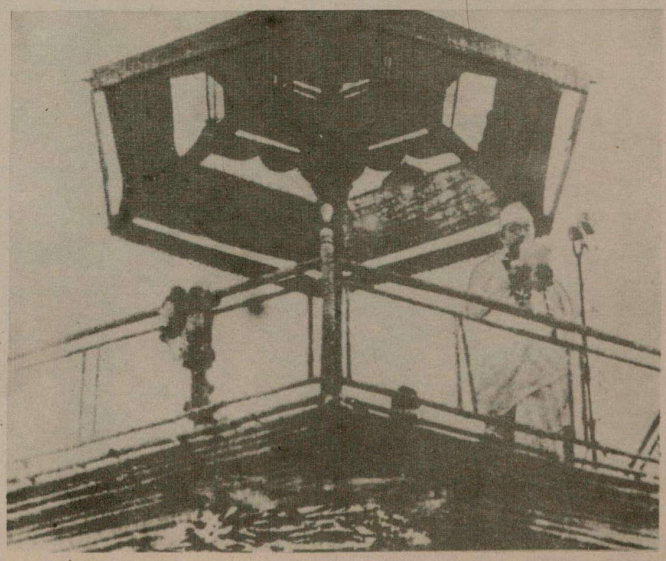
he Congress President At the age of forty-one, Subhas Chandra Bose became the RASHTRAPATI, literally meaning Head of State, and laced his political ideology, programme and plan of action before his people. An alternative leadership thus appeared on the Indian olitical horizon

Top : Addressing a meeting in Calcutta's Town Hall demanding release of political prisoners, February 1938 Bottom : Leaving for the Haripura Congress from Howrah Station



In a mammoth address at the Haripura Congress, Subhas Chandra surveyed the entire national and international scene, clearly indicated the lines of development of the national struggle against imperialism and drew the outlines of post-war national reconstruction on a socialist basis.

Top left : President inaugurating the exhibition
Bottom left : Outgoing President installing the new President
Top right : At the open session with Gandhiji and other leaders
Bottom right : Delivering the presidential address



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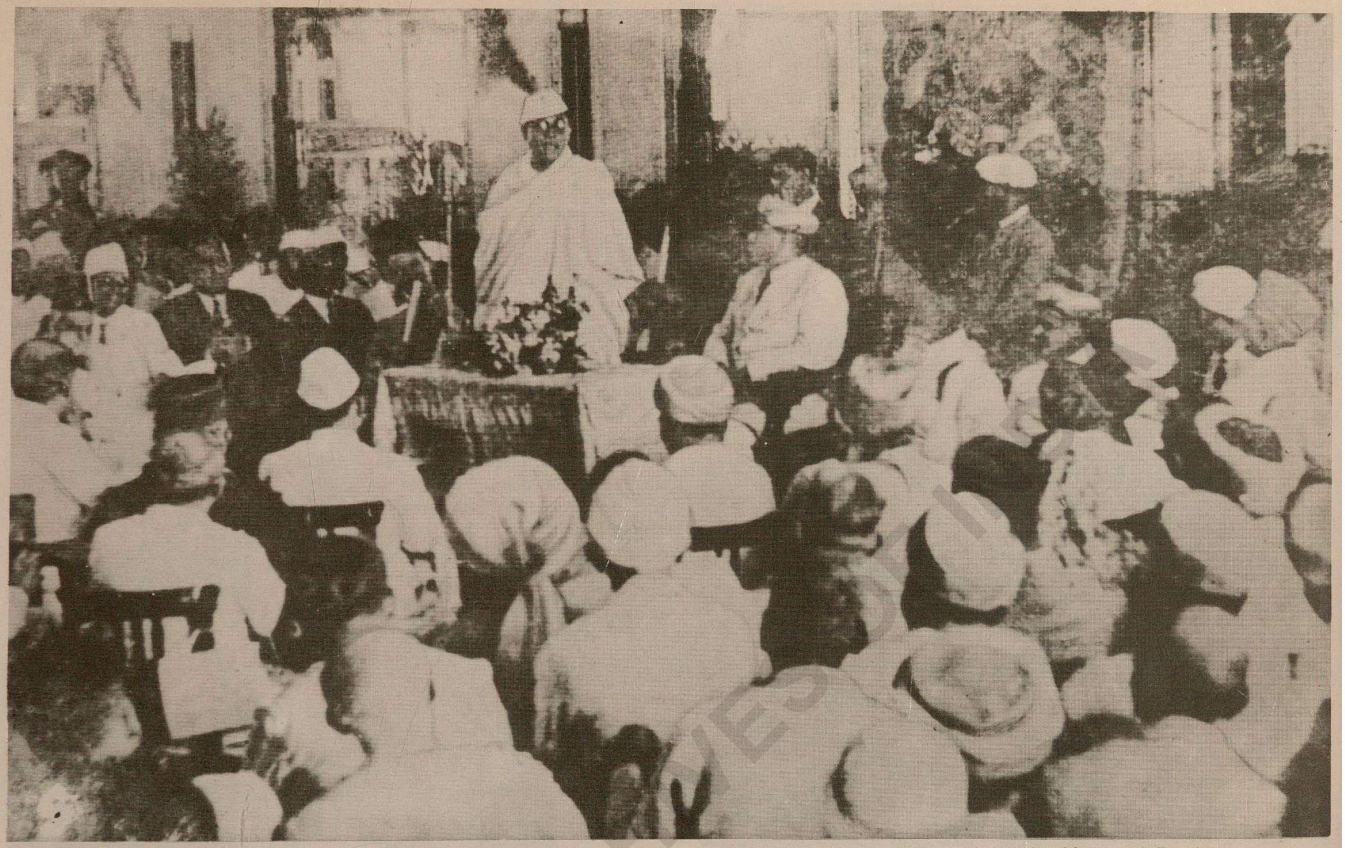
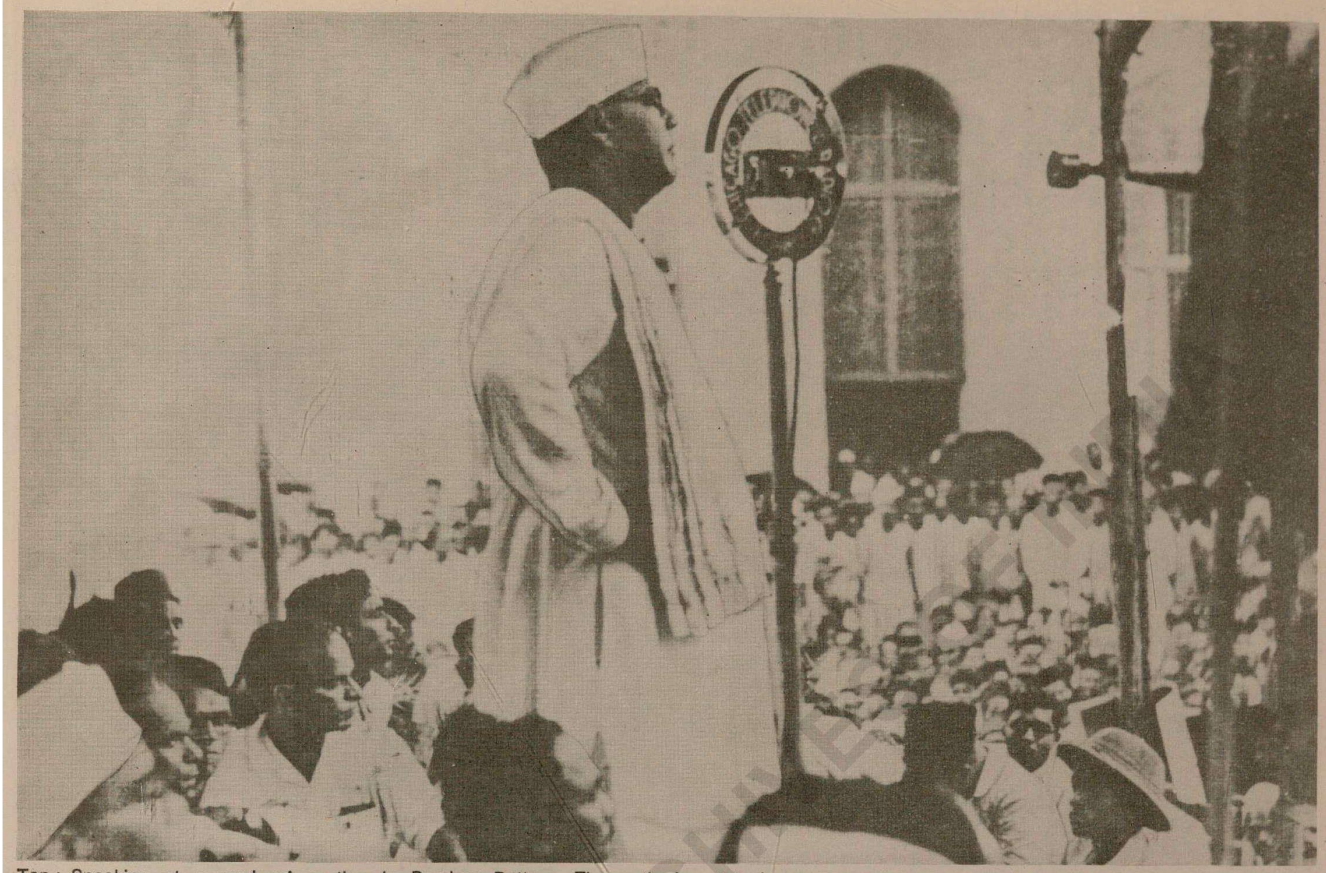
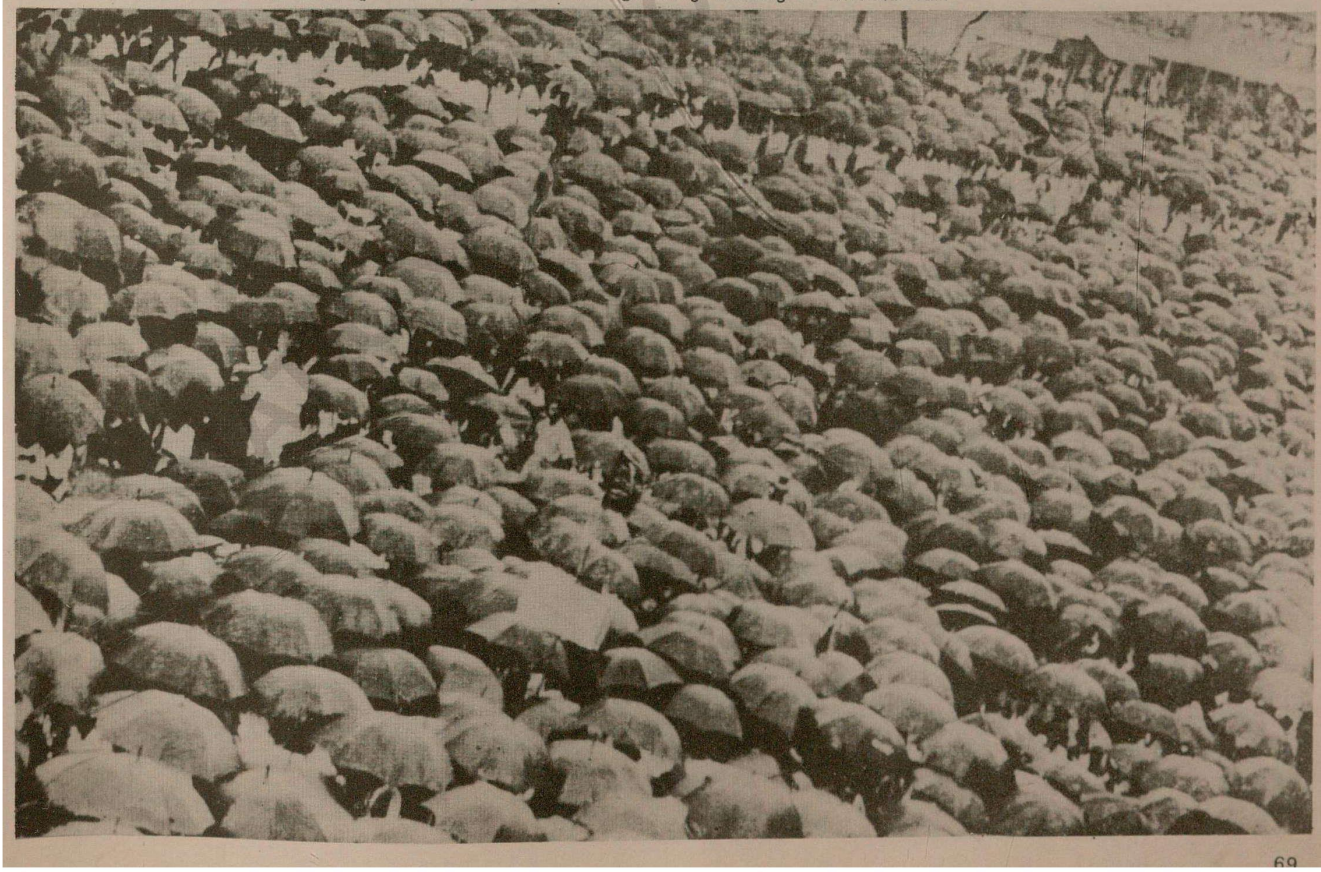


Top : Replying to a civic reception by the Bombay Municipal Corporation Bottom : At a party hosted by the Mayor of Bombay

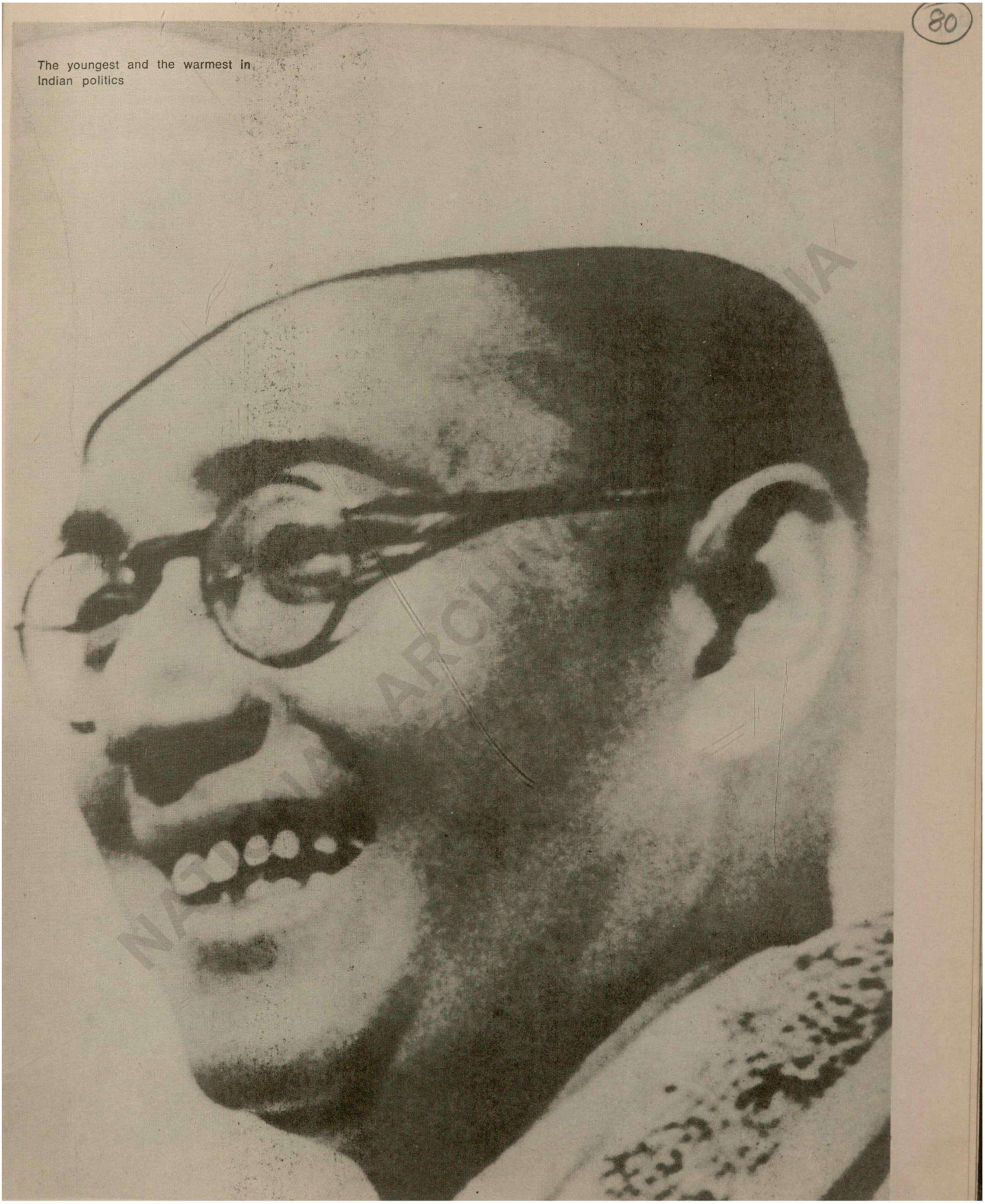


Top : Speaking at a workers' meeting in Bombay · Bottom : The gathering listening in torrential rain



Calcutta's reception on return from Haripura, March 1938 Top : The procession Bottom : The meeting

The youngest and the warmest in Indian politics



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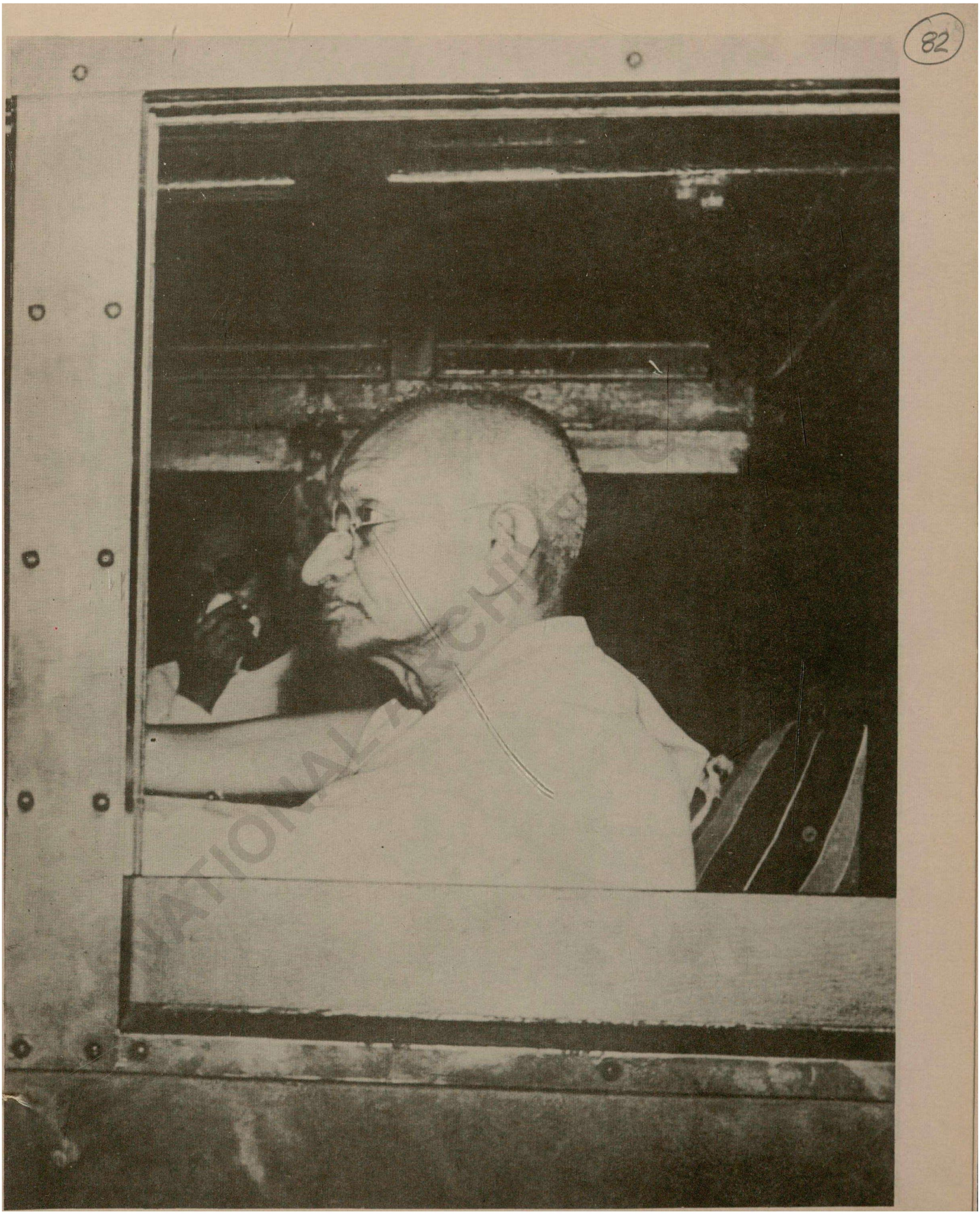
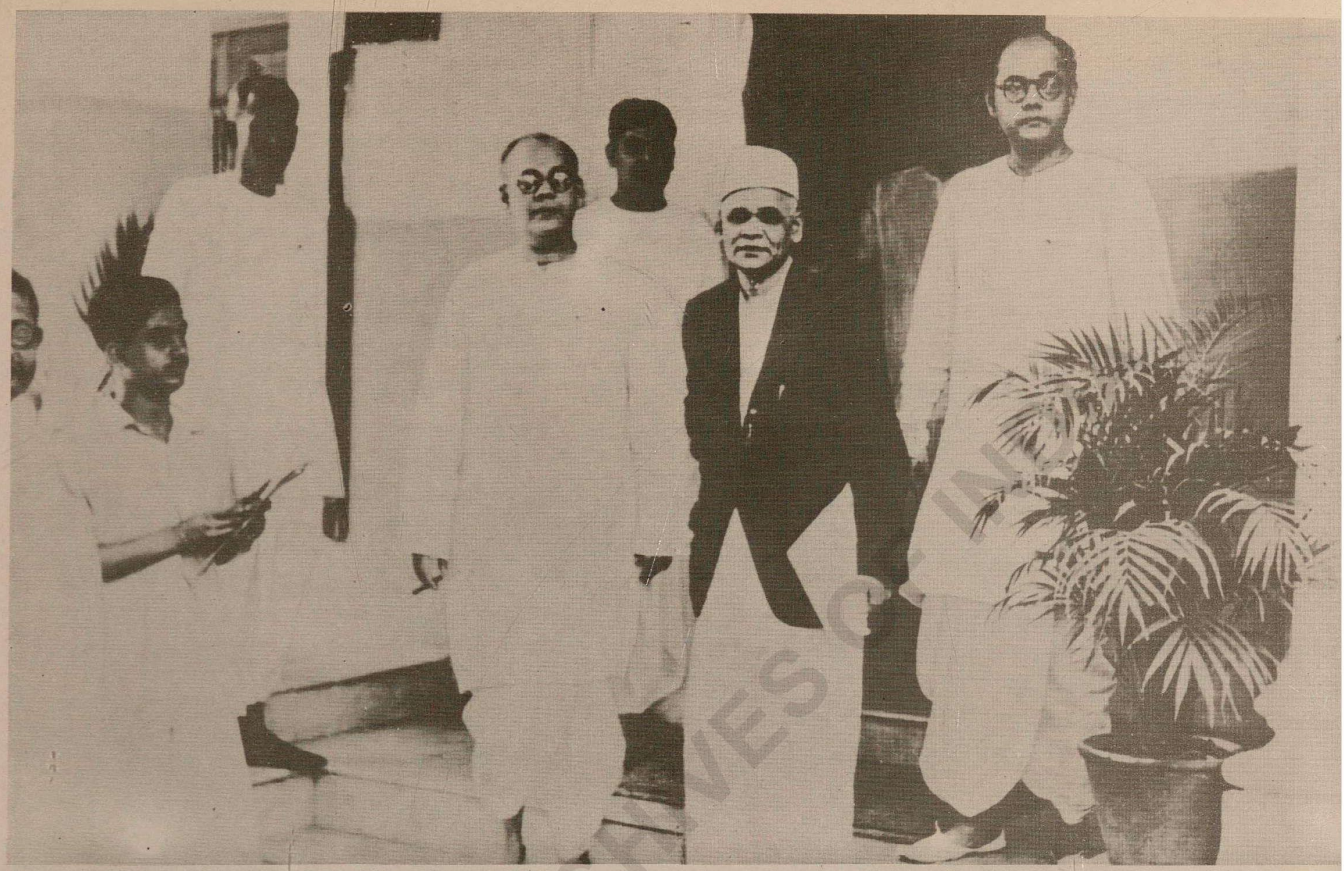
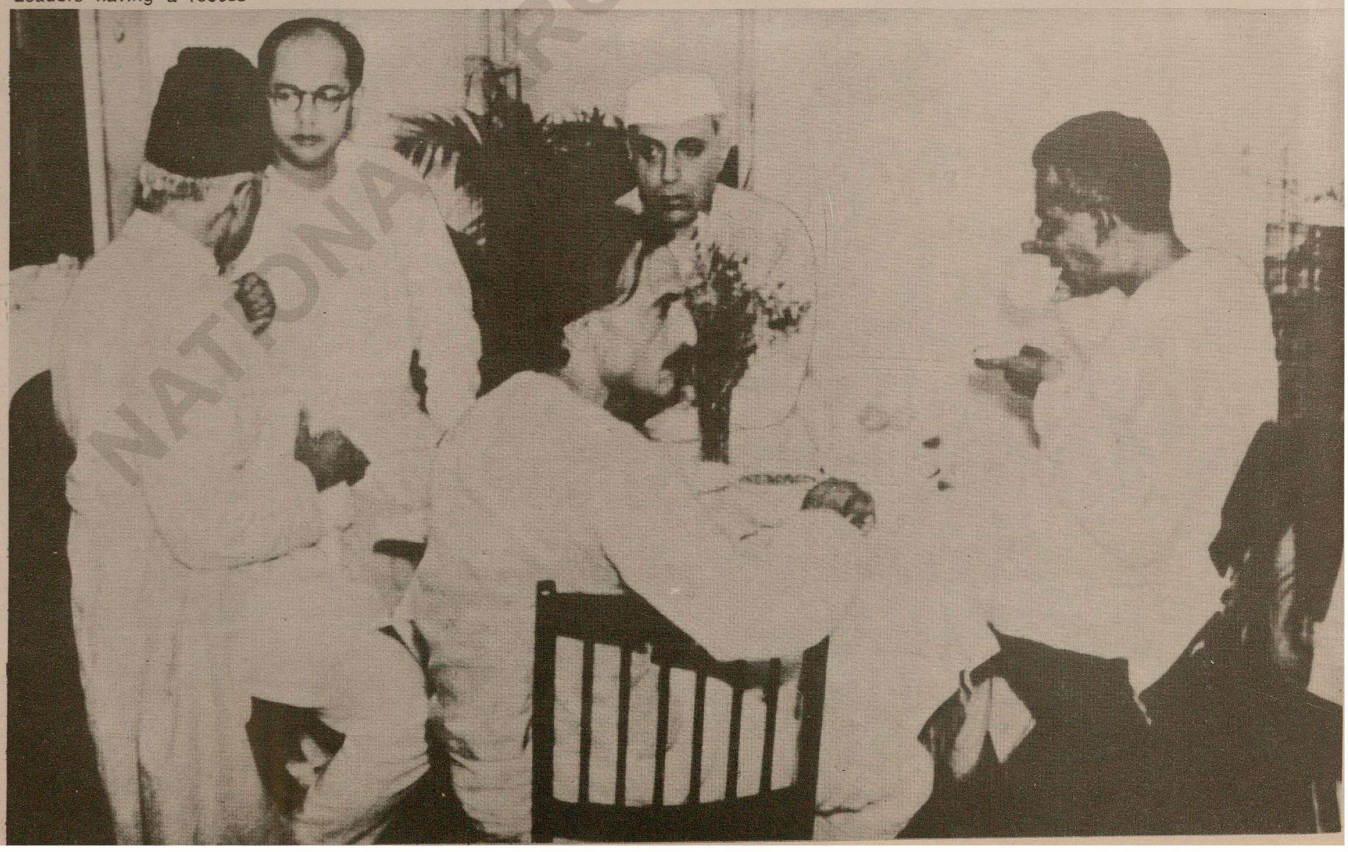
Two main currents dominated the course of India's national struggle during its final phase — one represented by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and the other by Subhas Chandra Bose. In historical terms Gandhi was the father of Indian Awakening and Bose the father of Indian Revolution.



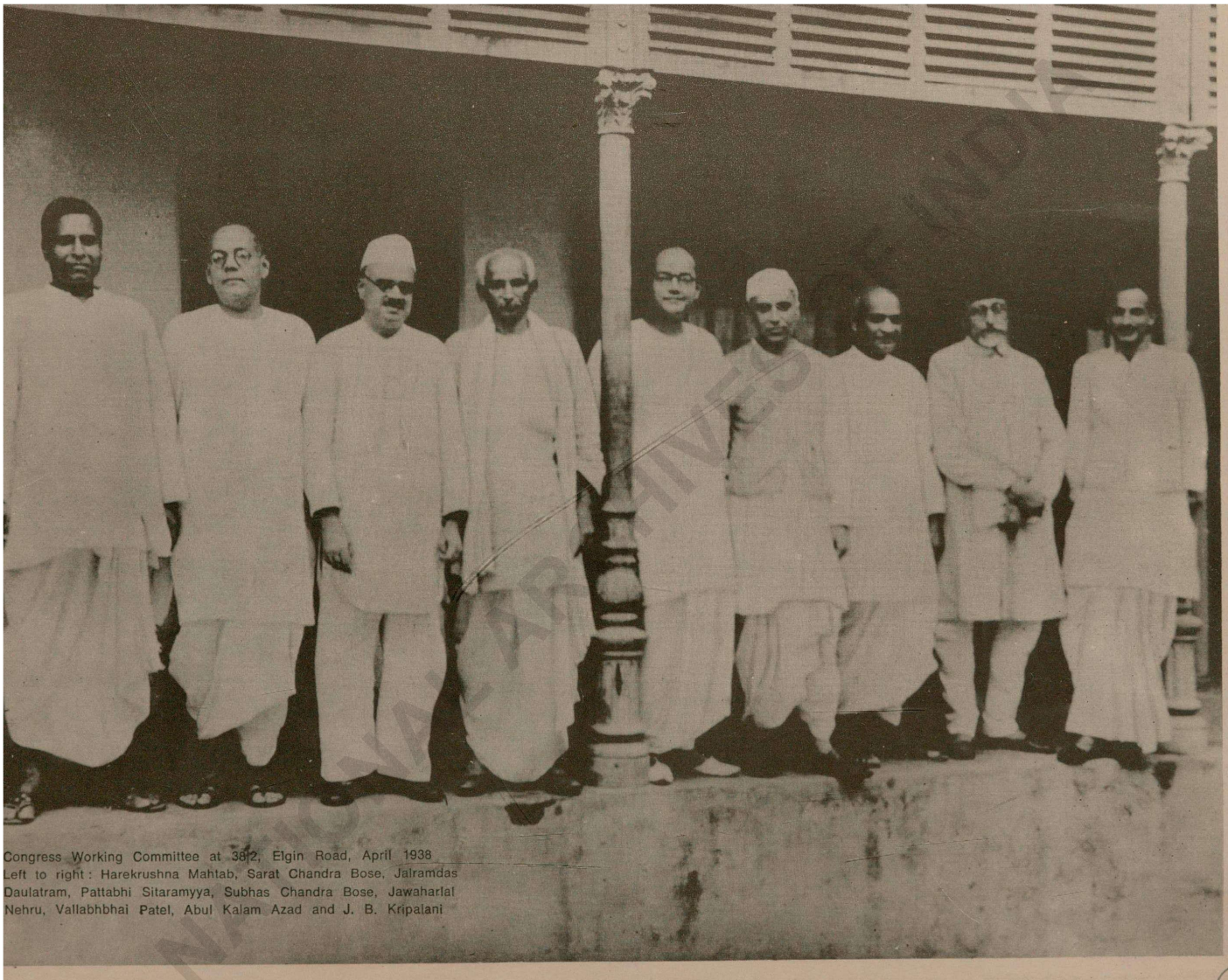
NATIONAL ARCHIVES



Top : Sarat Bose, N. B. Khare and Subhas Bose at 38|2, Elgin Road during a Congress Working Committee meeting, April 1938 Bottom : Leaders having a recess

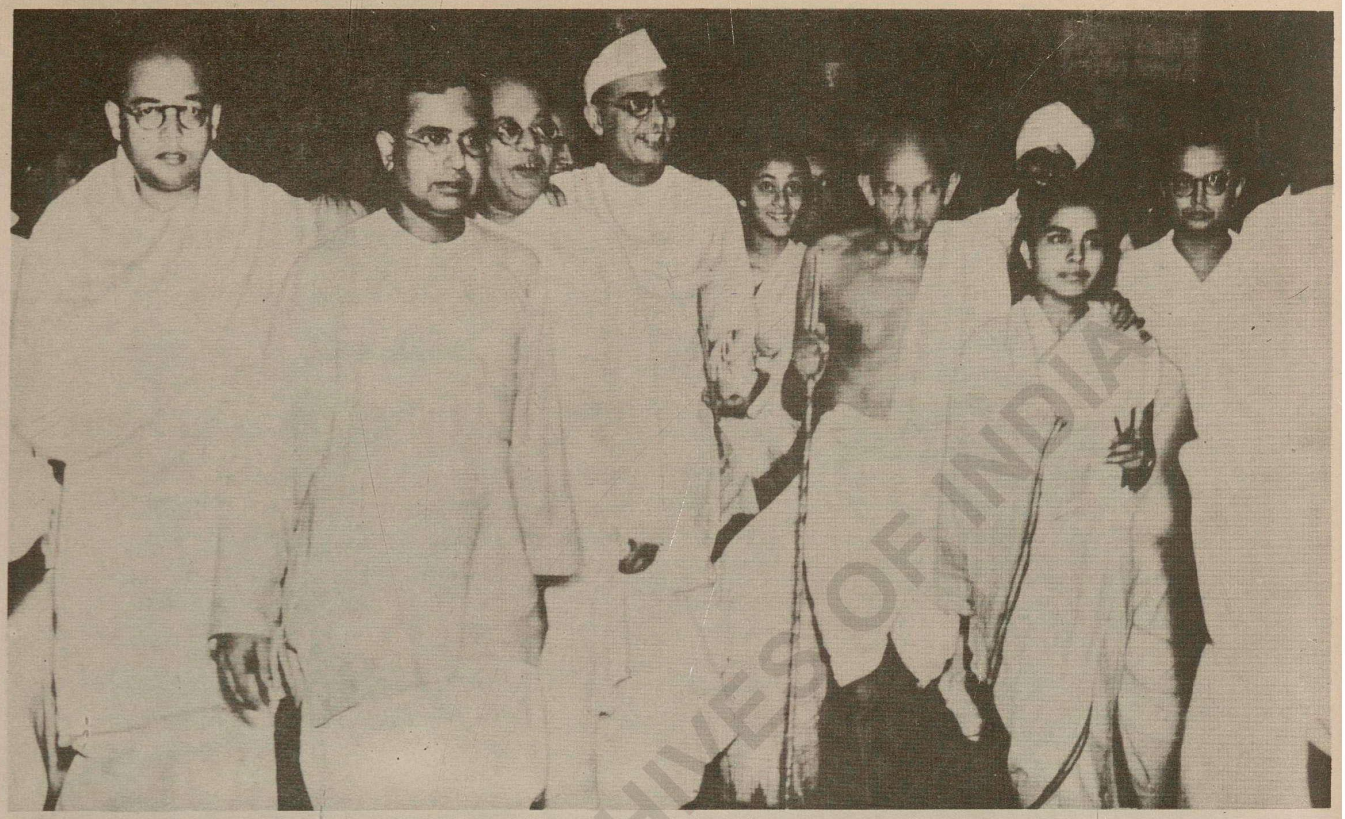


NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

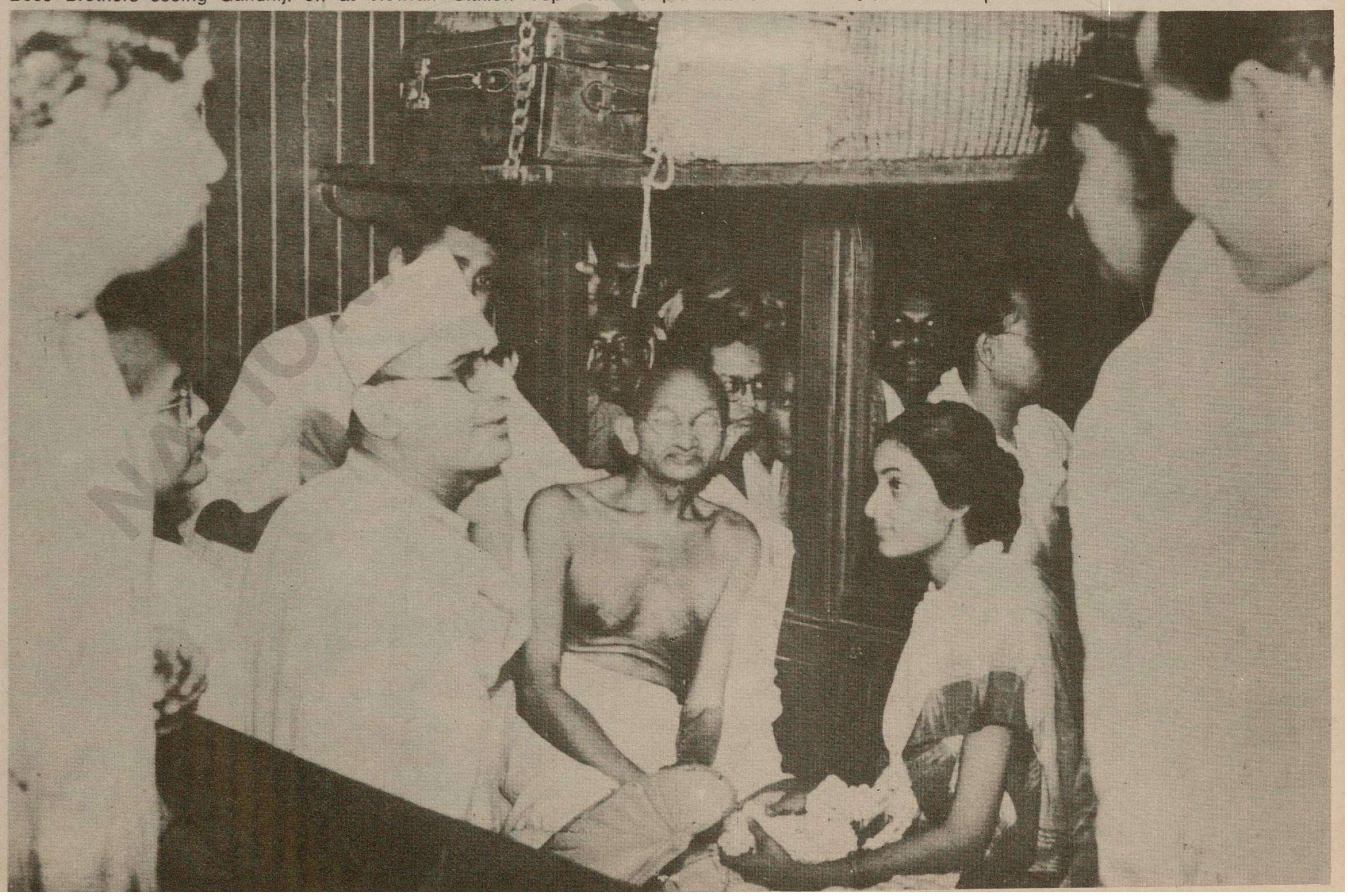


Congress Working Committee at 3812, Elgin Road, April 1938
Left to right : Harekrushna Mahtab, Sarat Chandra Bose, Jairamdas Daulatram, Pattabhi Sitaramyya, Subhas Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Abul Kalam Azad and J. B. Kripalani

NEHRU MEMORIAL ARCHIVES



Bose Brothers seeing Gandhiji off at Howrah Station Top : On the platform Bottom : Inside the compartment



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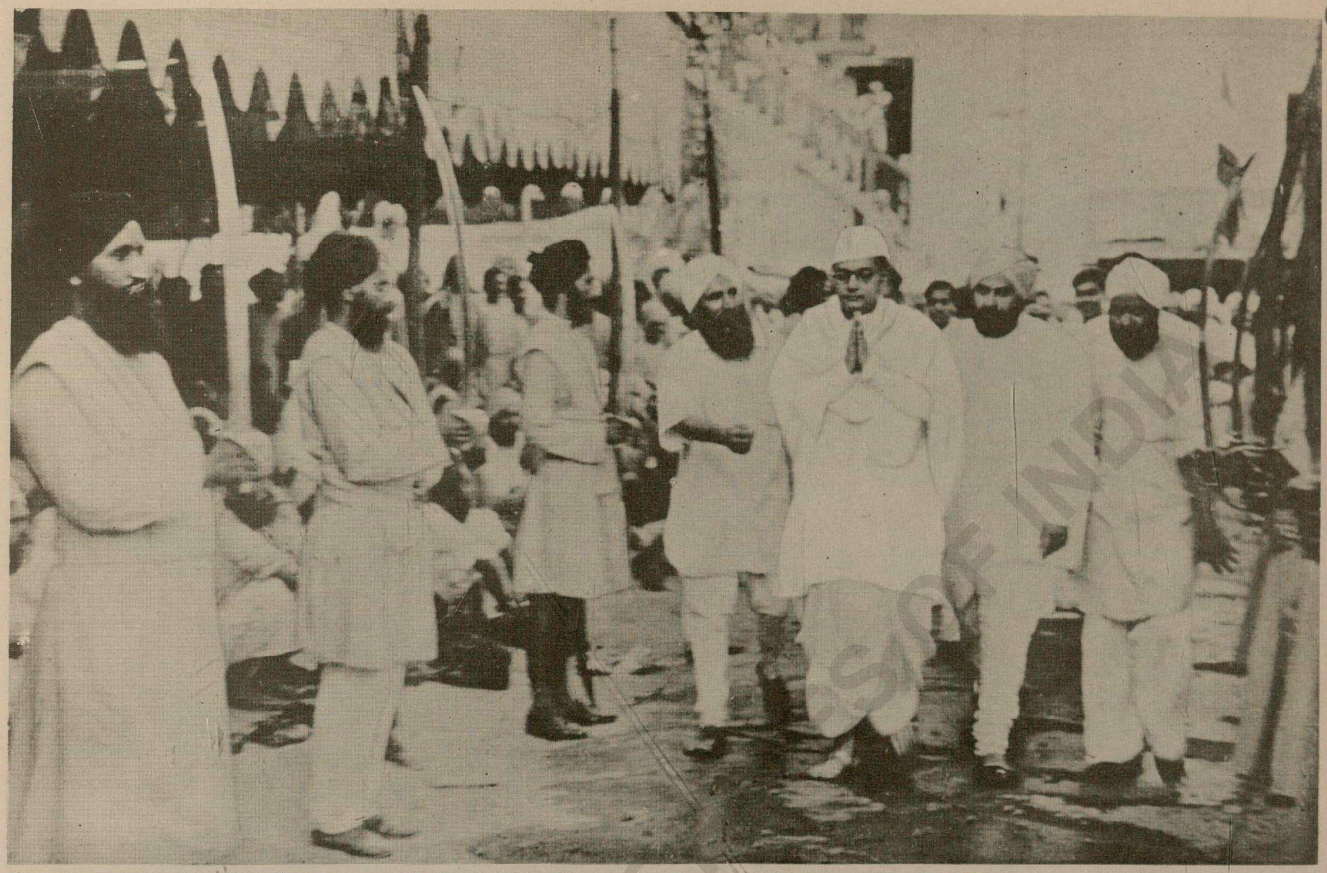
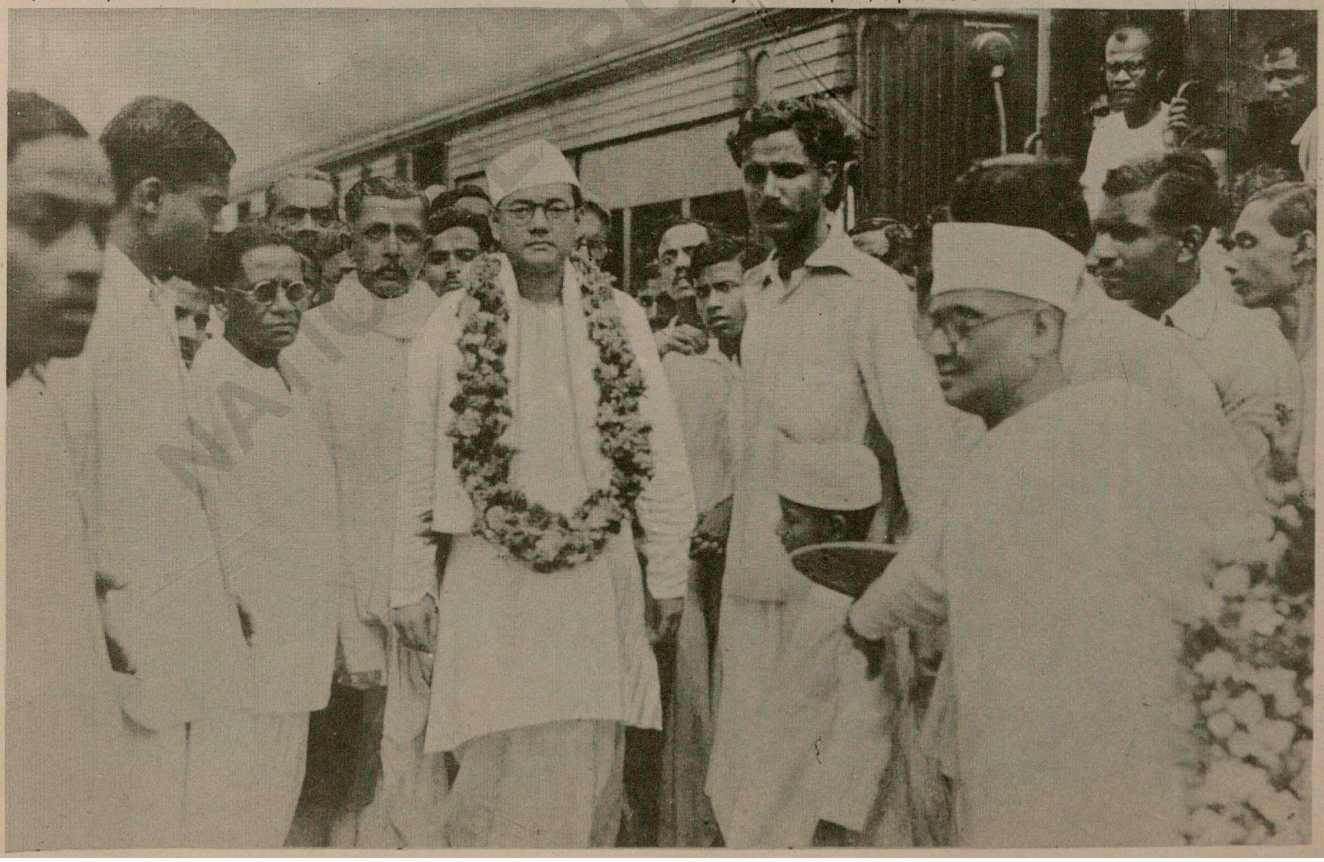
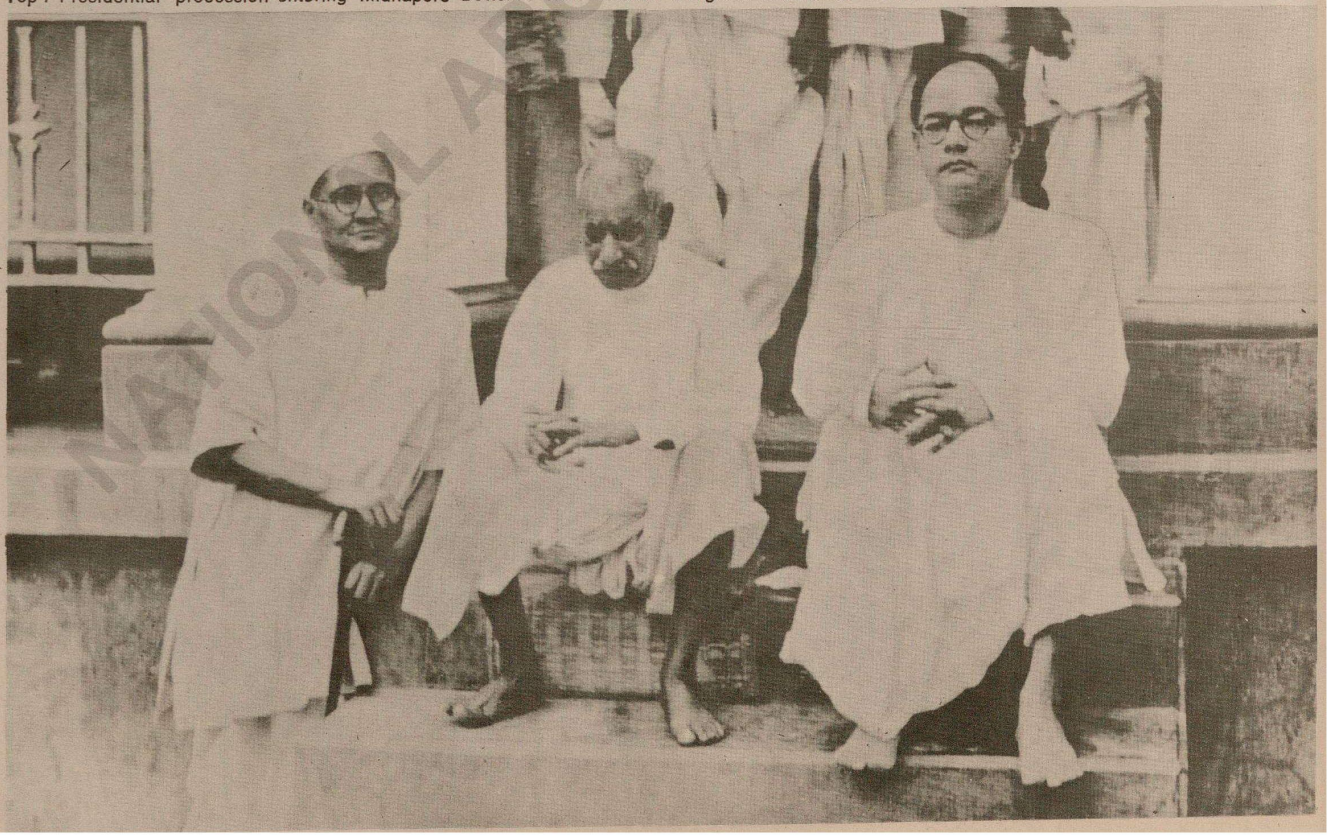


Top : Reception at the Sikh **Gurdwara** in South Calcutta Bottom : On the way to Midnapore, April 1938



Top : Presidential procession entering Midnapore Bottom : With veteran Congress leaders of Tamluk



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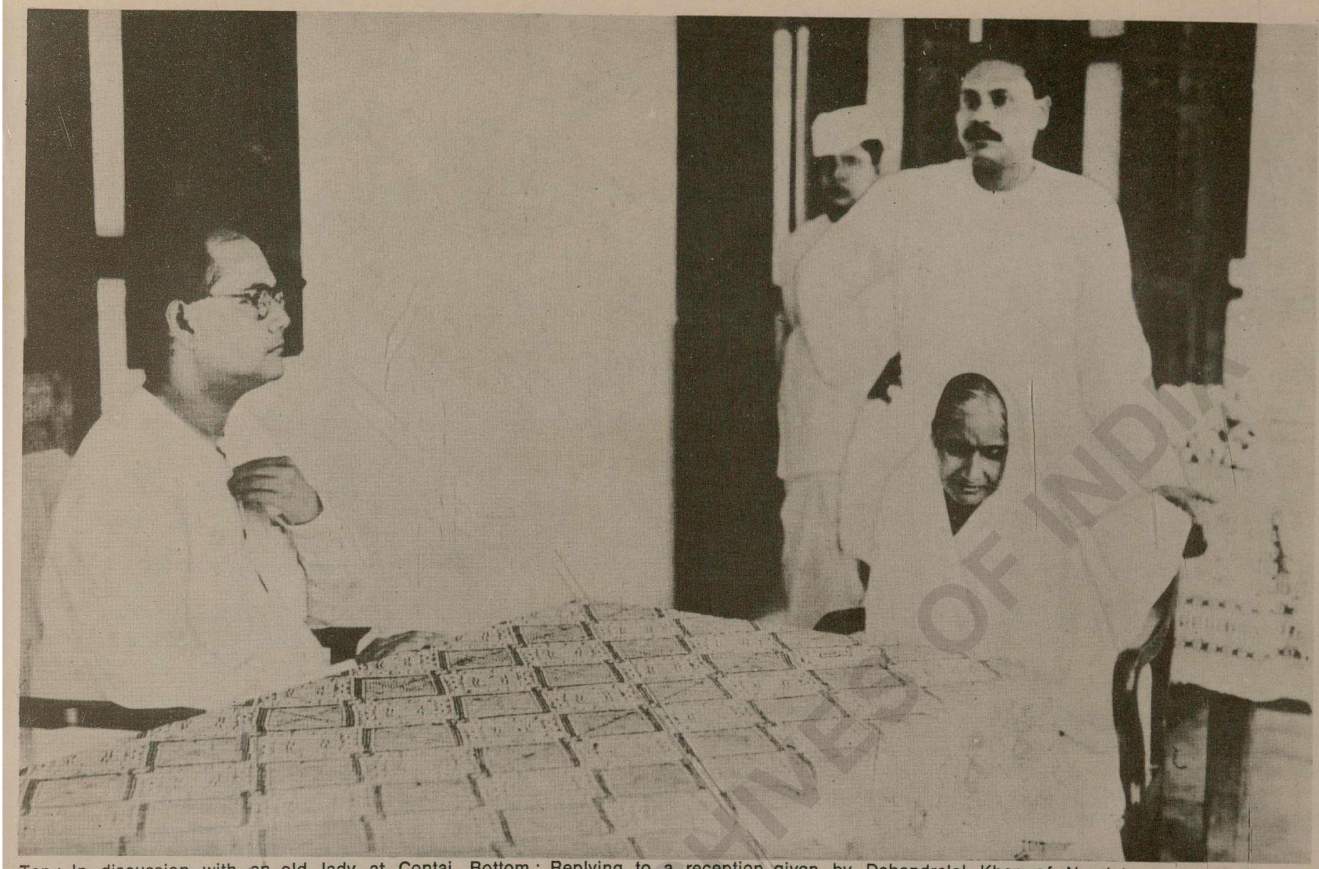
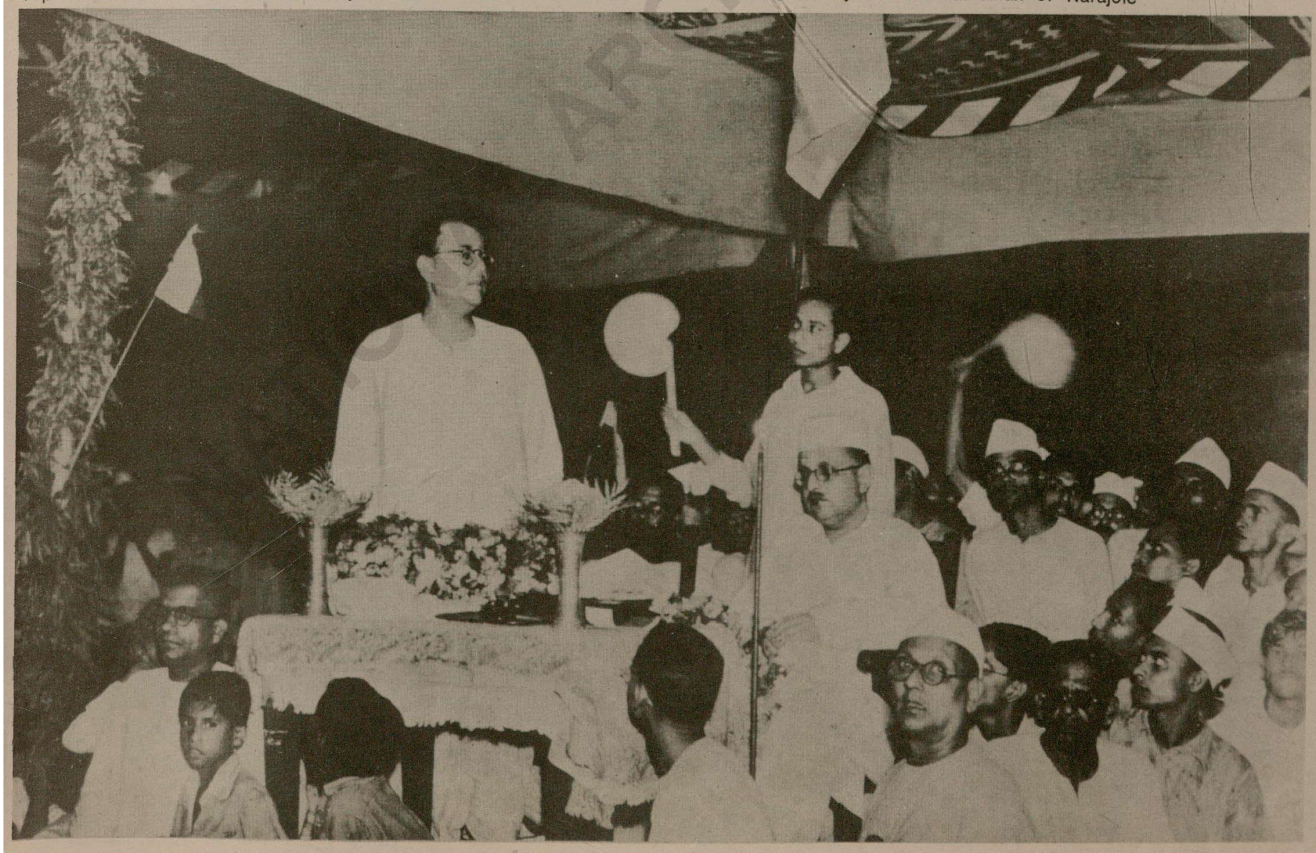


Top : In discussion with an old lady at Contai Bottom : Replying to a reception given by Debendralal Khan of Narajole



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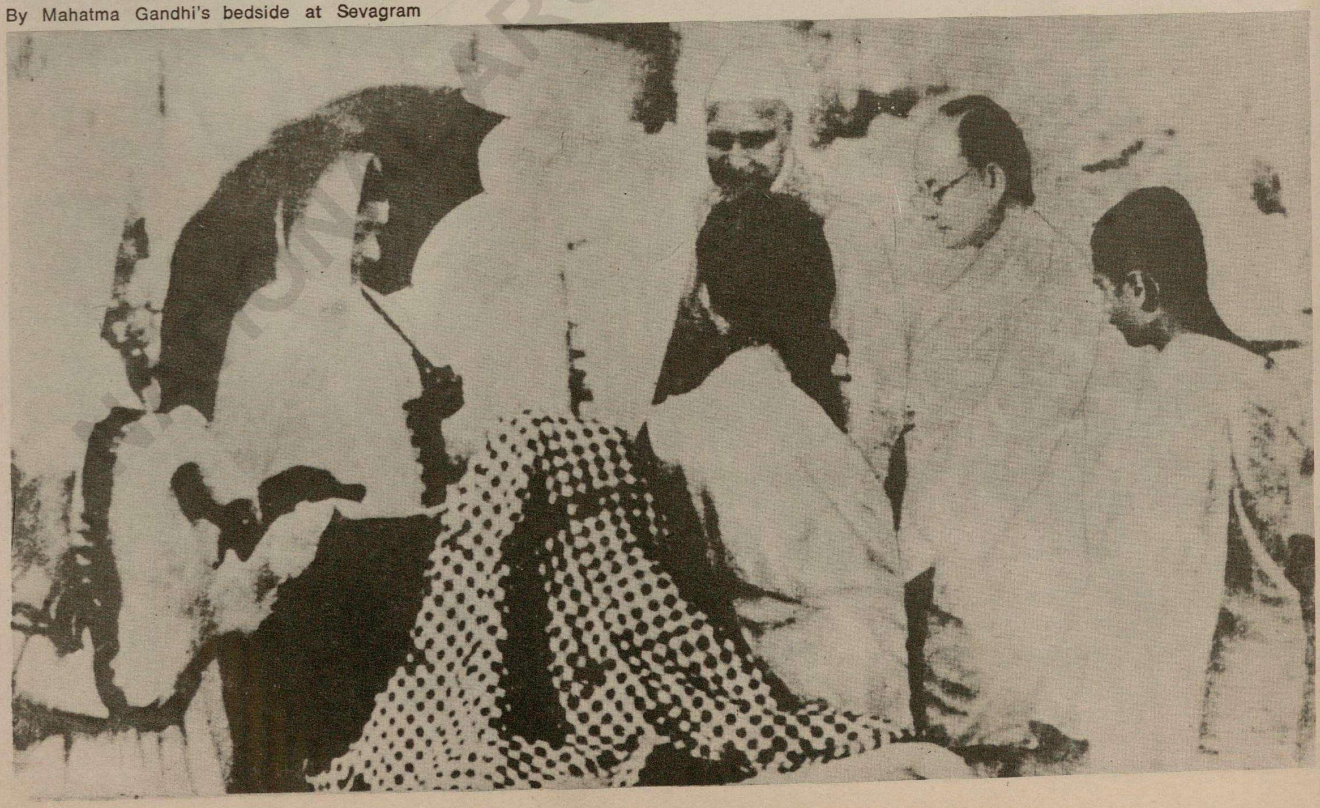
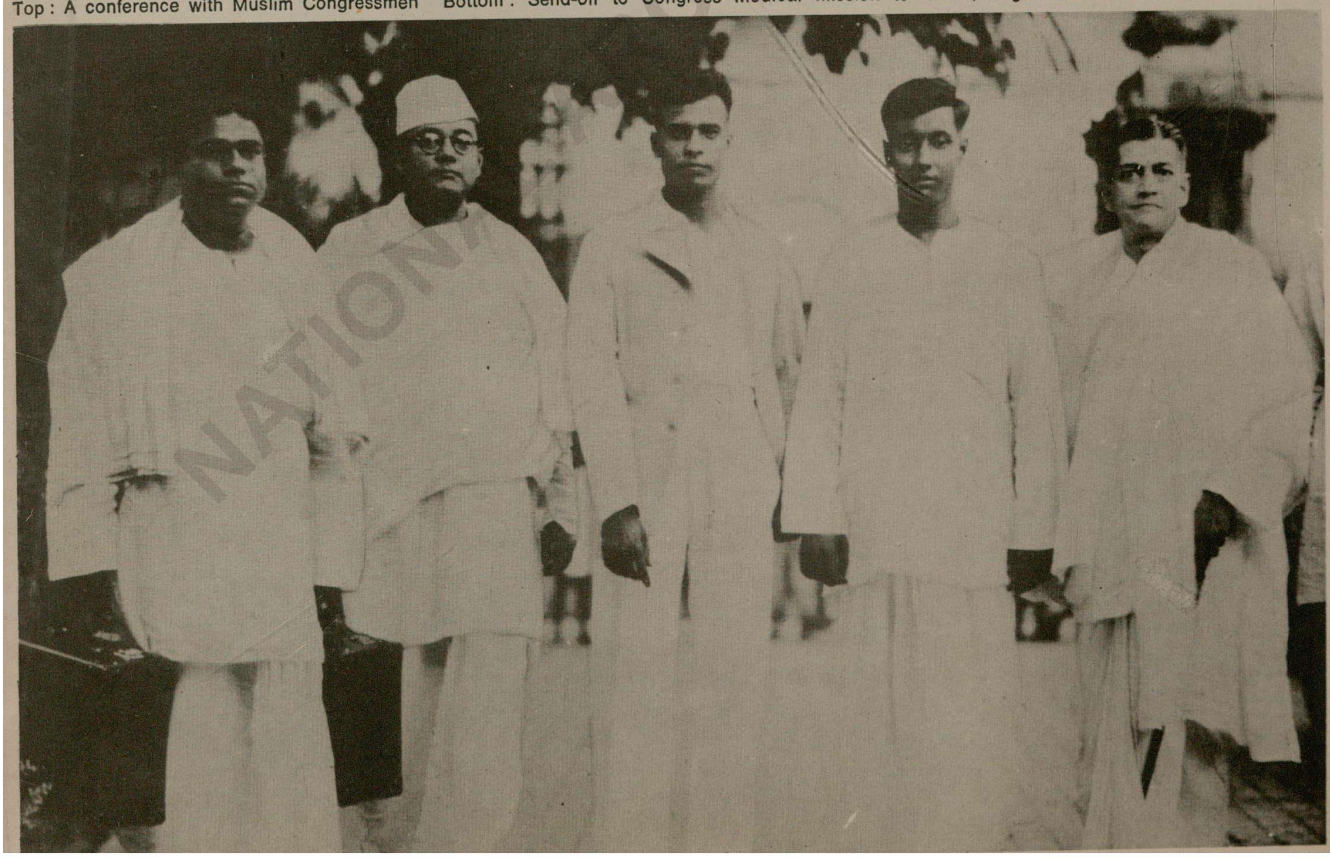
In conference with Sarojini Naidu, Patel and Nehru at Wardha, 1938

By Mahatma Gandhi's bedside at Sevagram



NMML ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Top : A conference with Muslim Congressmen Bottom : Send-off to Congress Medical Mission to China, August 1938



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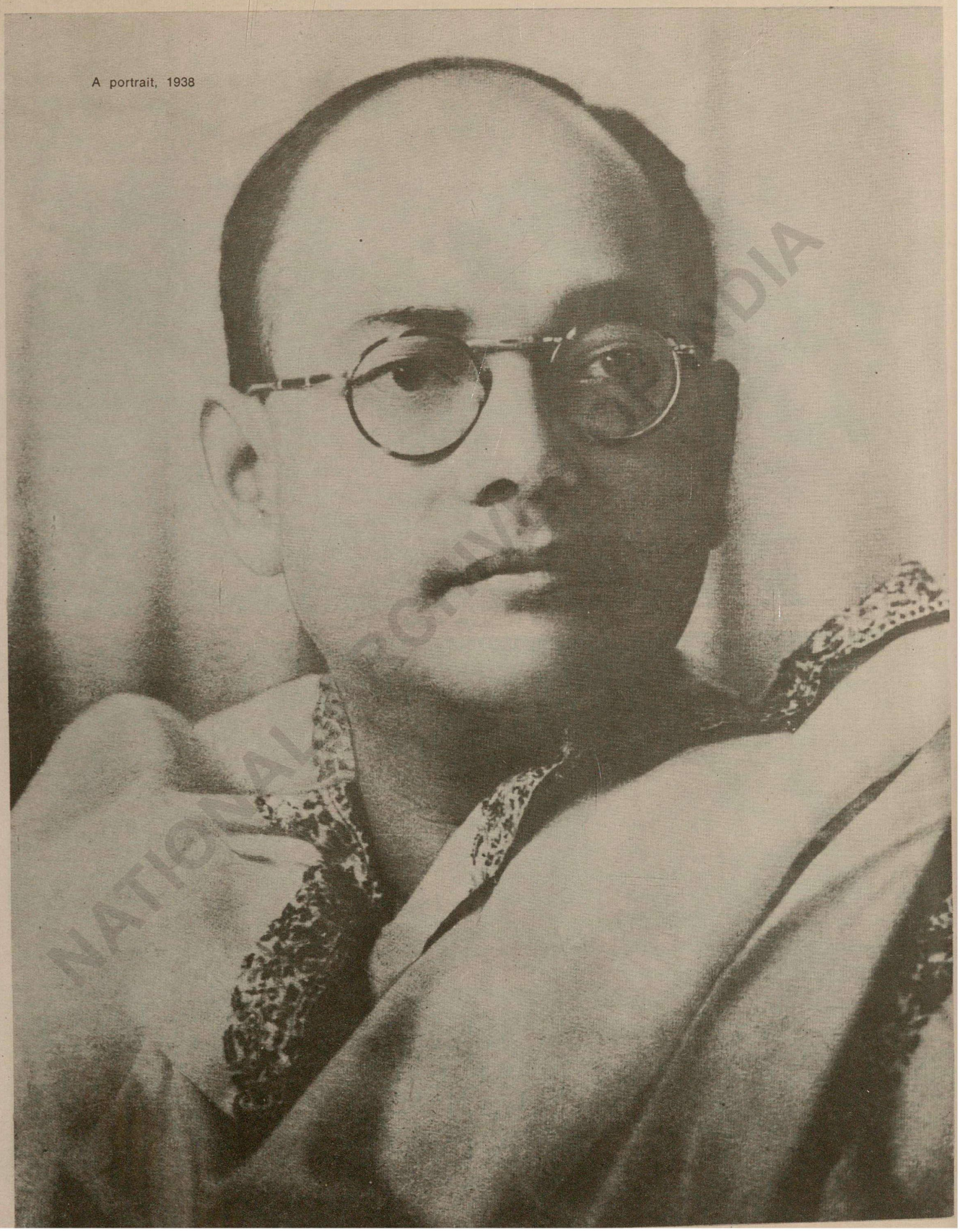
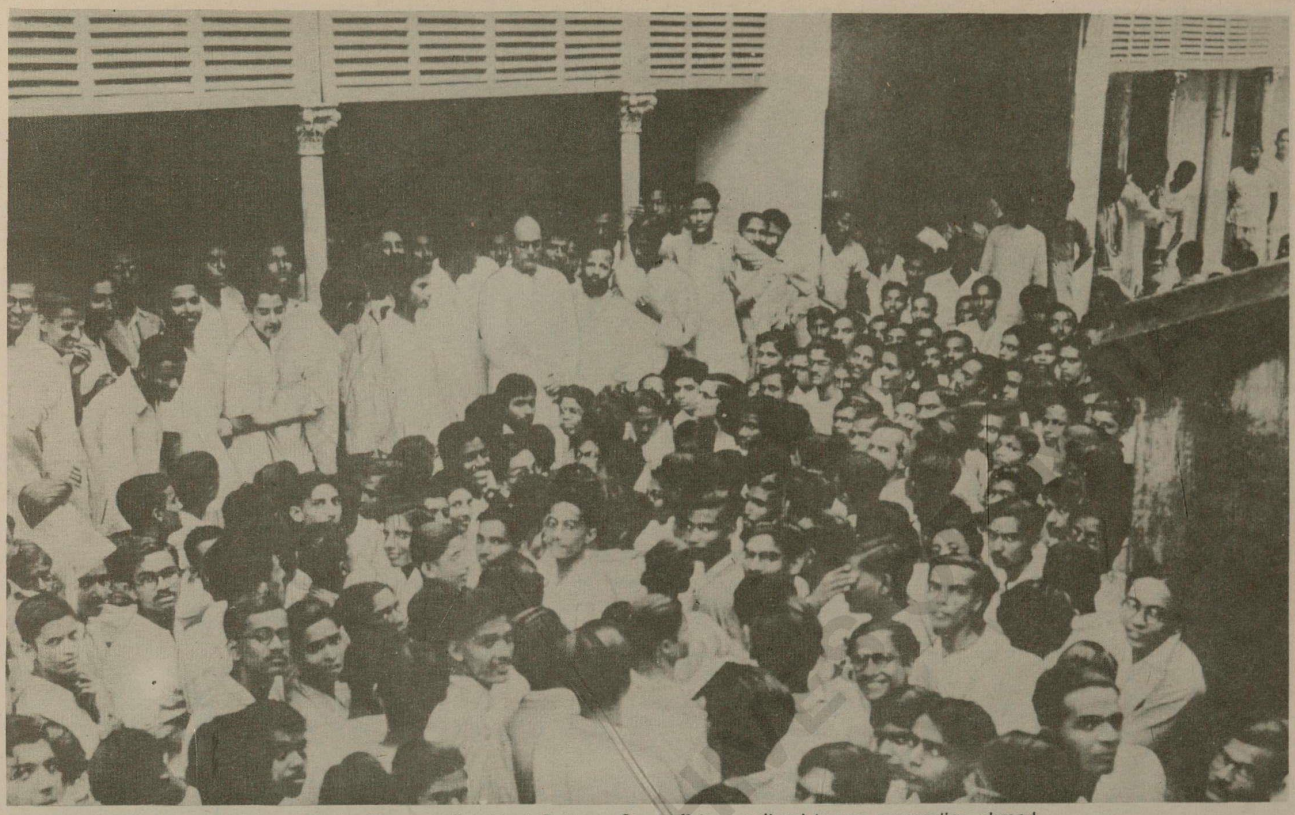
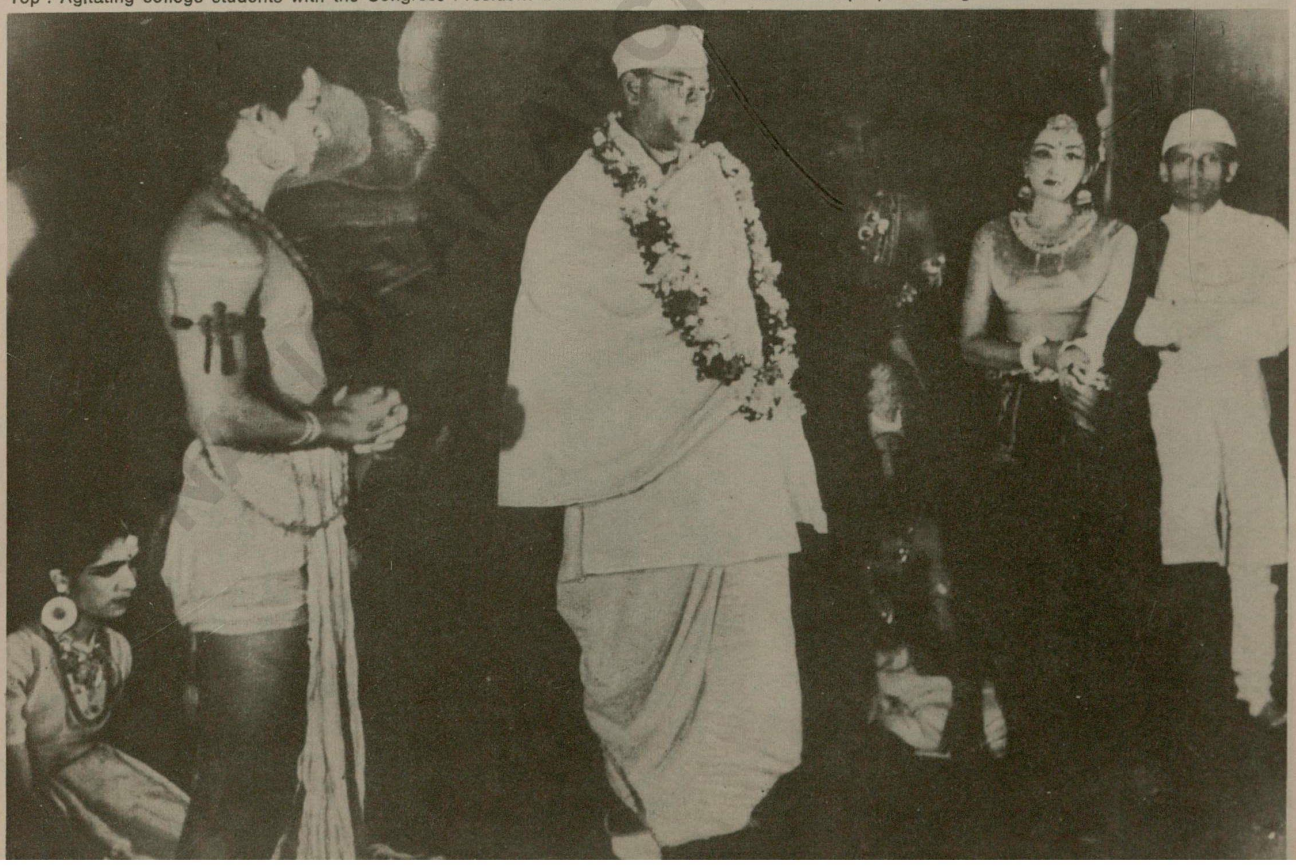


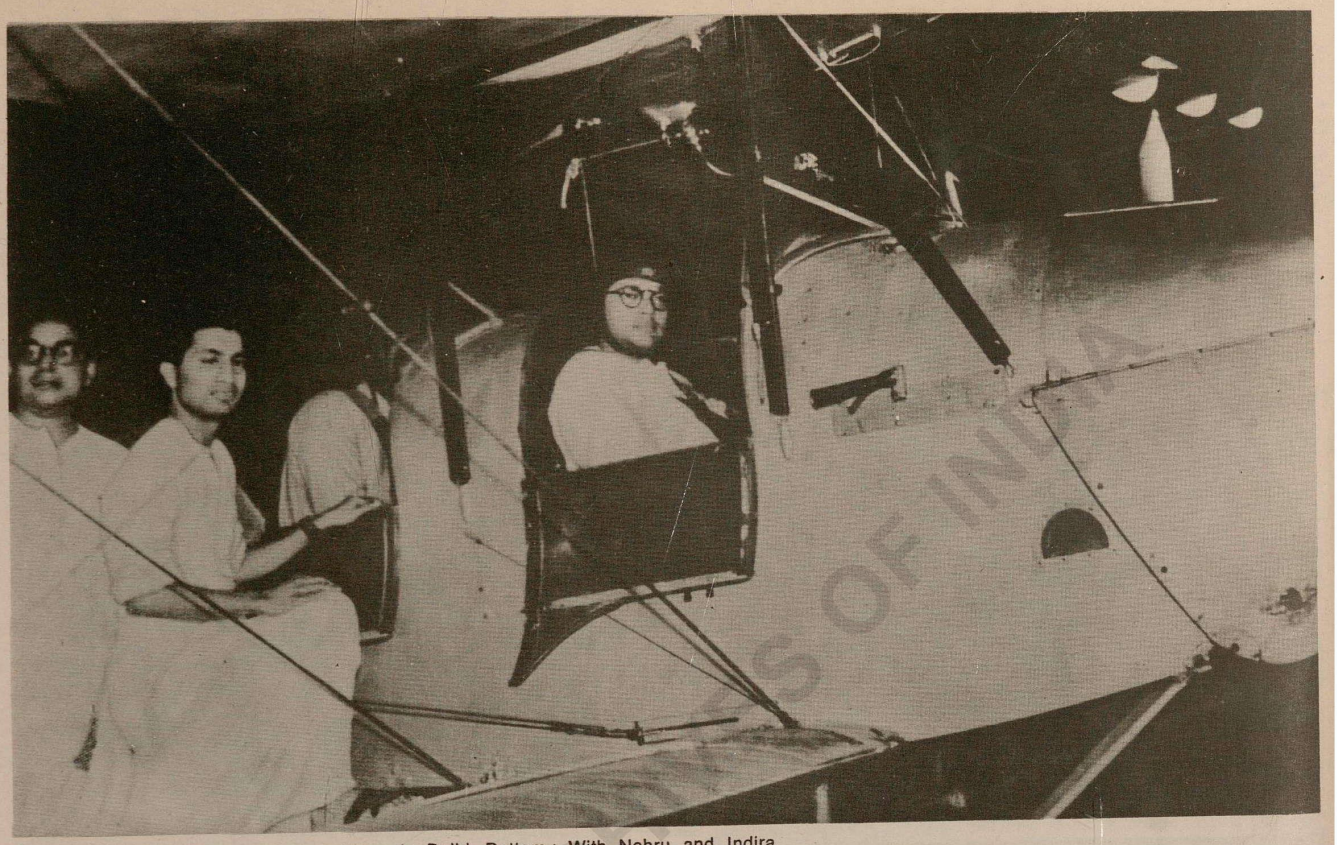
A portrait, 1938

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

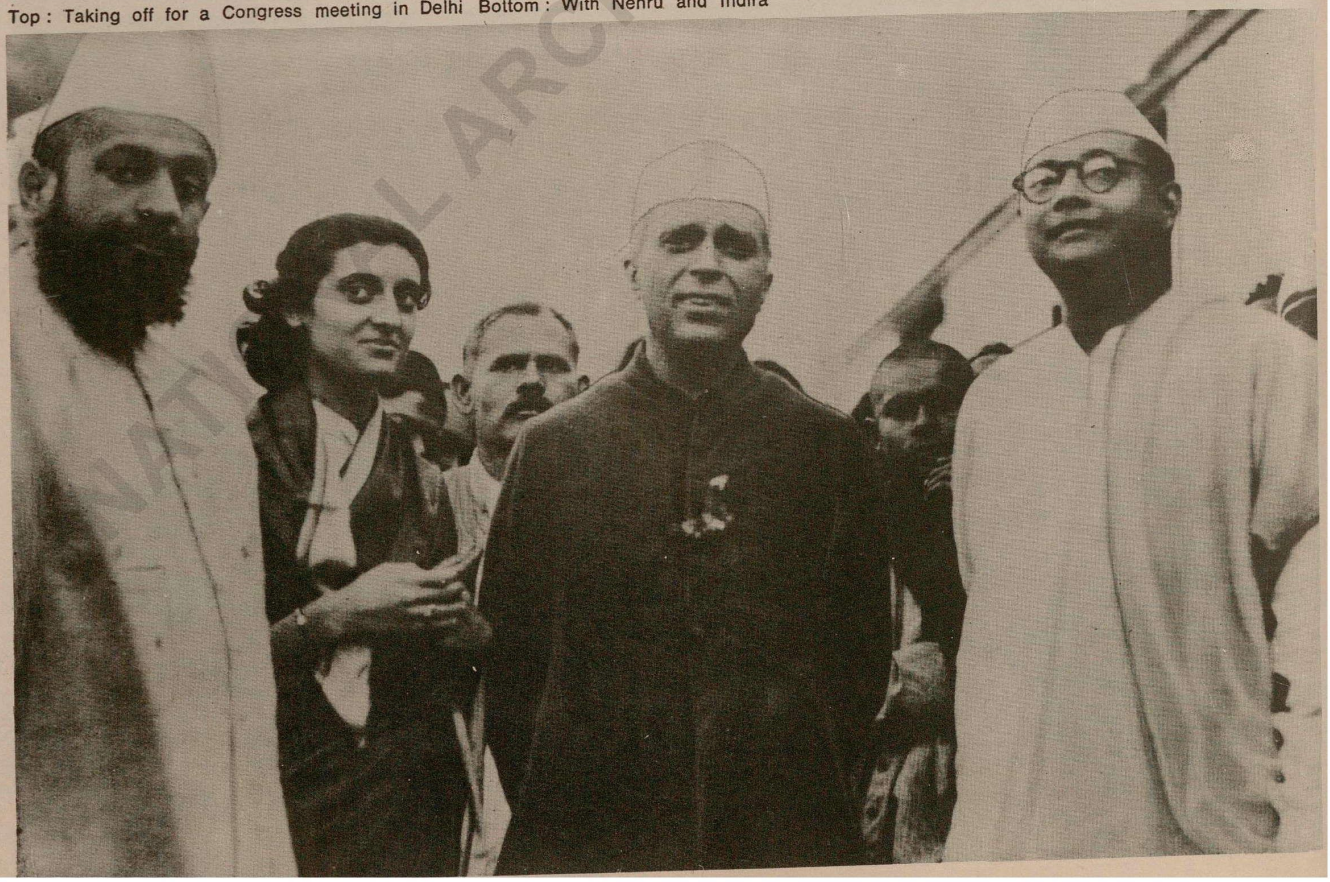


Top : Agitating college students with the Congress President Bottom : Send-off to a cultural troupe proceeding abroad



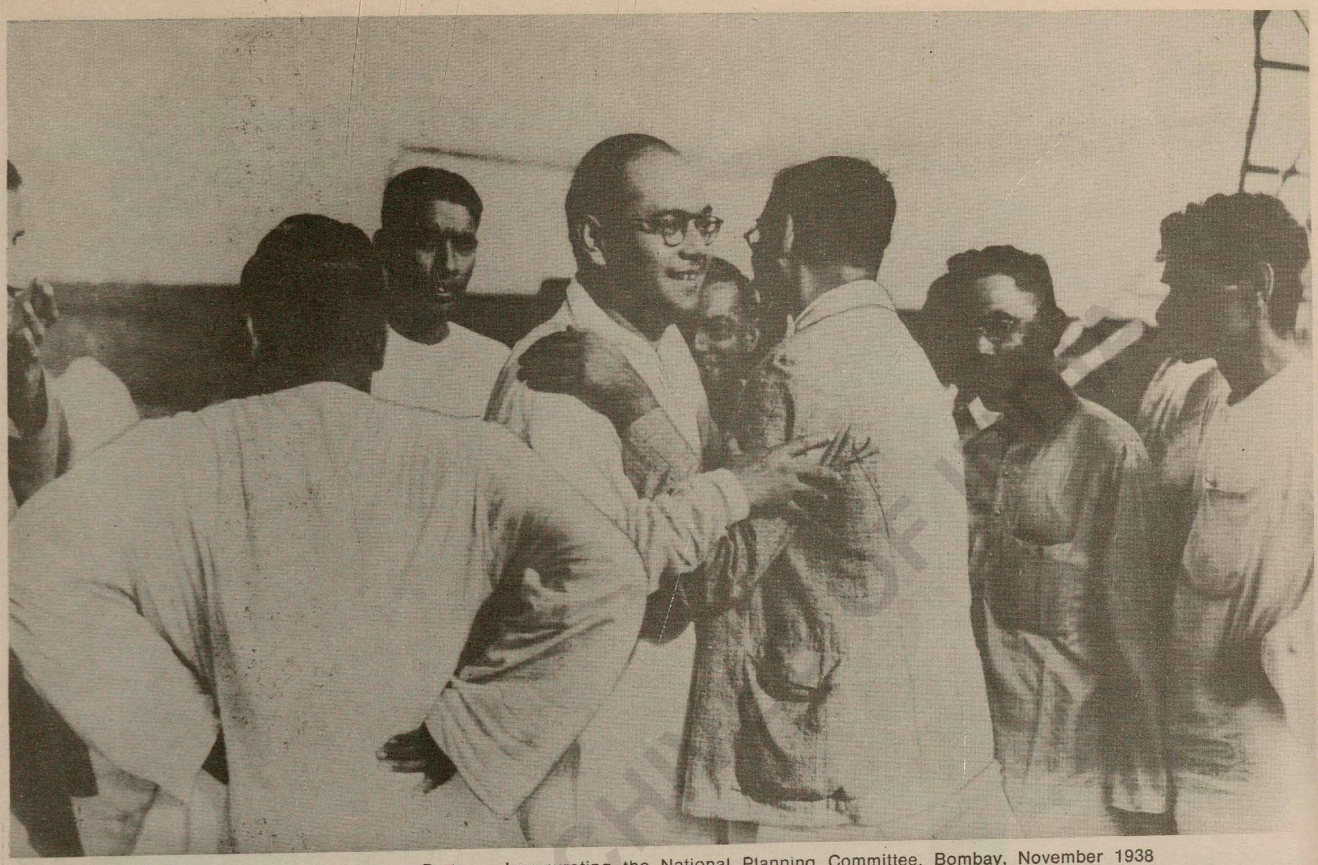


Top : Taking off for a Congress meeting in Delhi Bottom : With Nehru and Indira



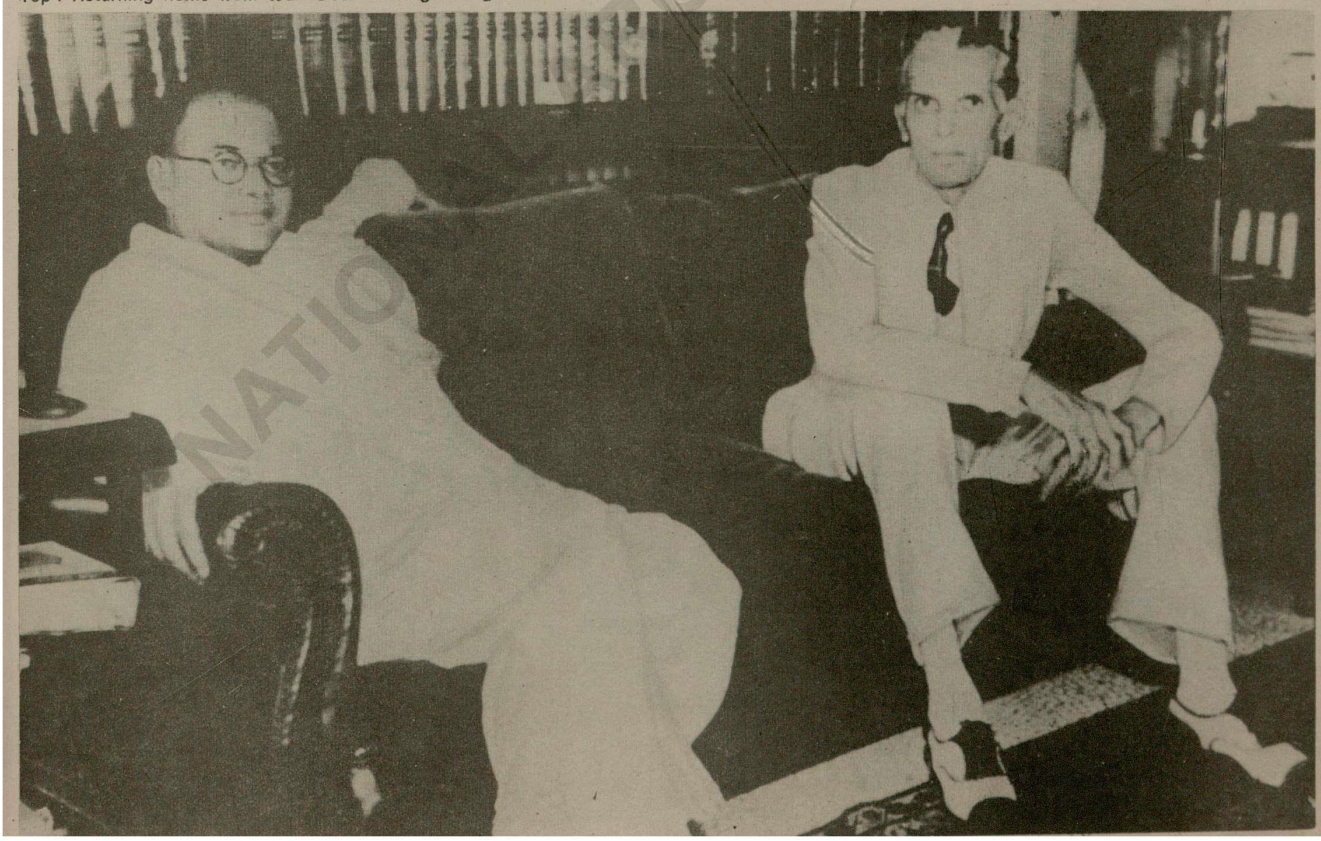
With Dr. Dharmvir while on tour in the Punjab

NATIONAL ARCHIVES INDIA



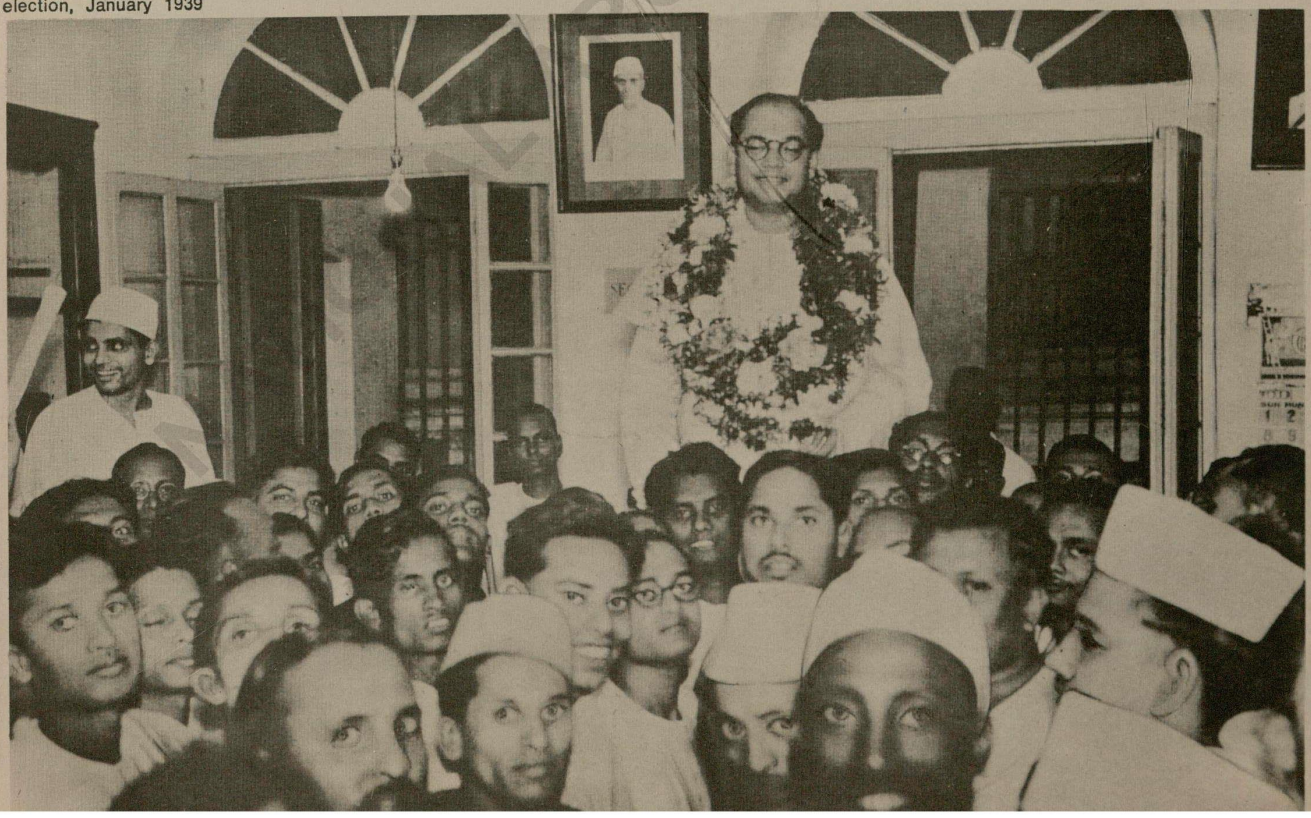
Top : An affectionate re-union with friends Bottom : Inaugurating the National Planning Committee, Bombay, November 1938

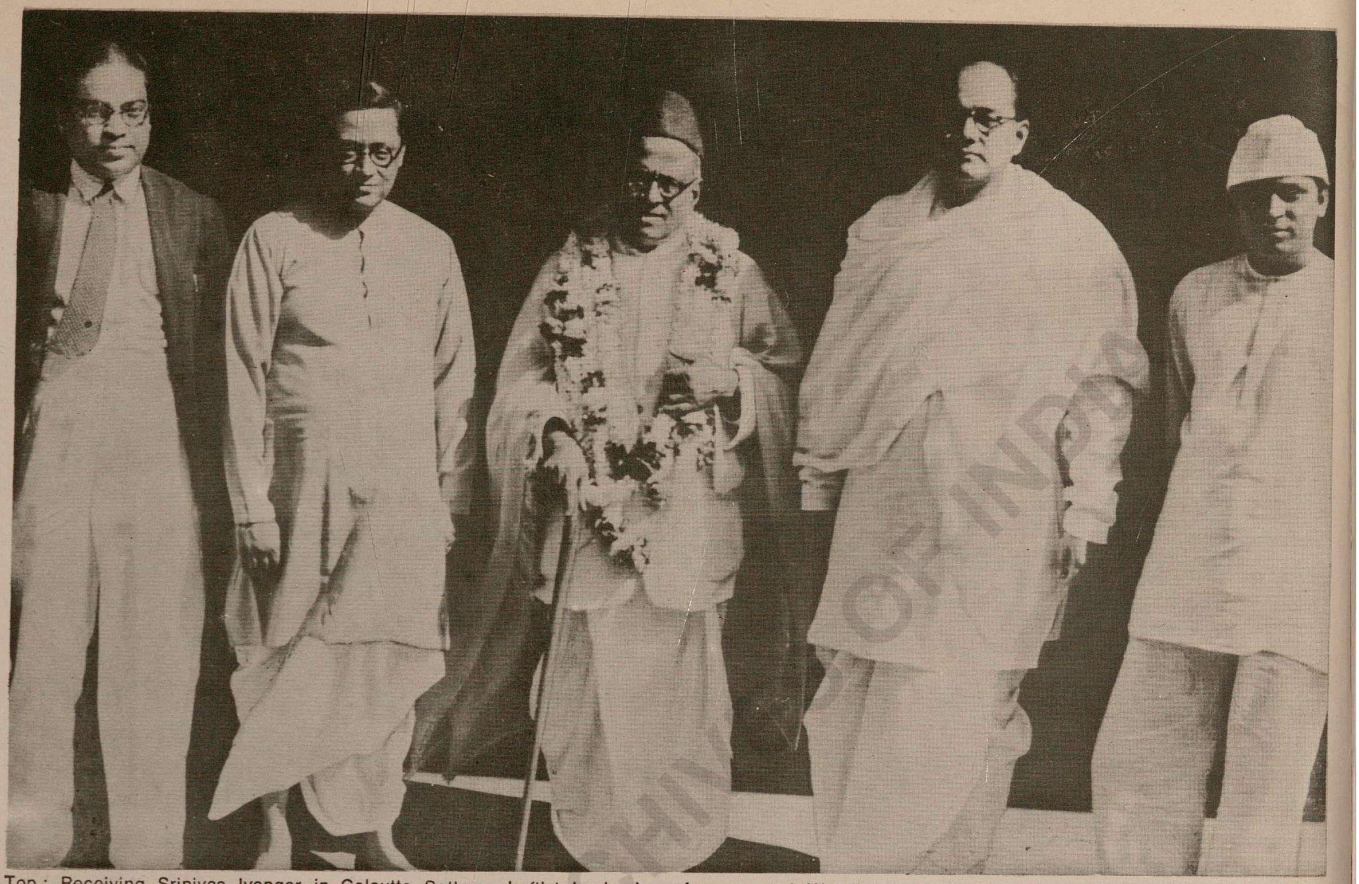
Top : Returning home from tour Bottom : Negotiating with M. A. Jinnah on the Hindu-Muslim question



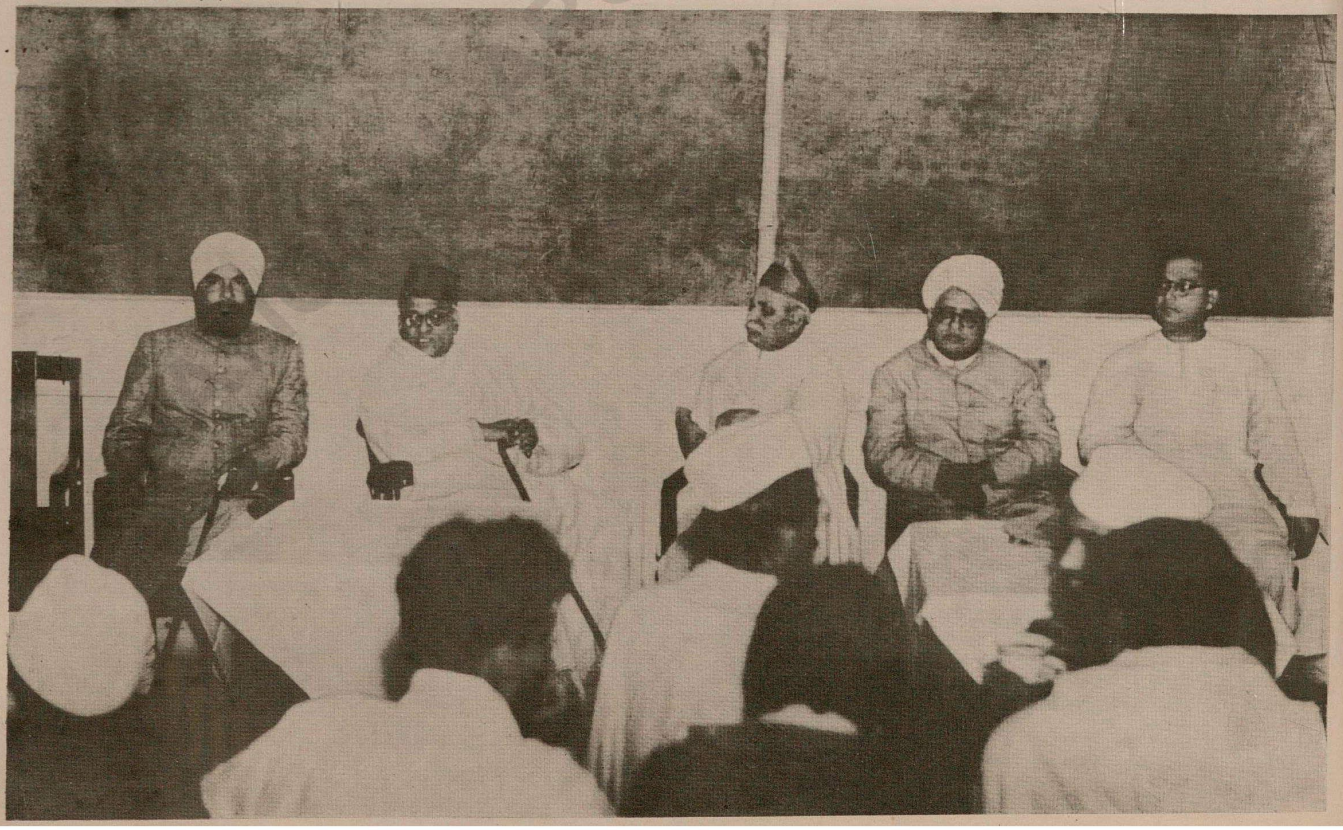
Top : Opening Sriniketan Exhibition in Calcutta Bottom : Rabindra Nath Tagore ceremonially receiving Bose at the Mango Grove in SantiniKetan, January 1939

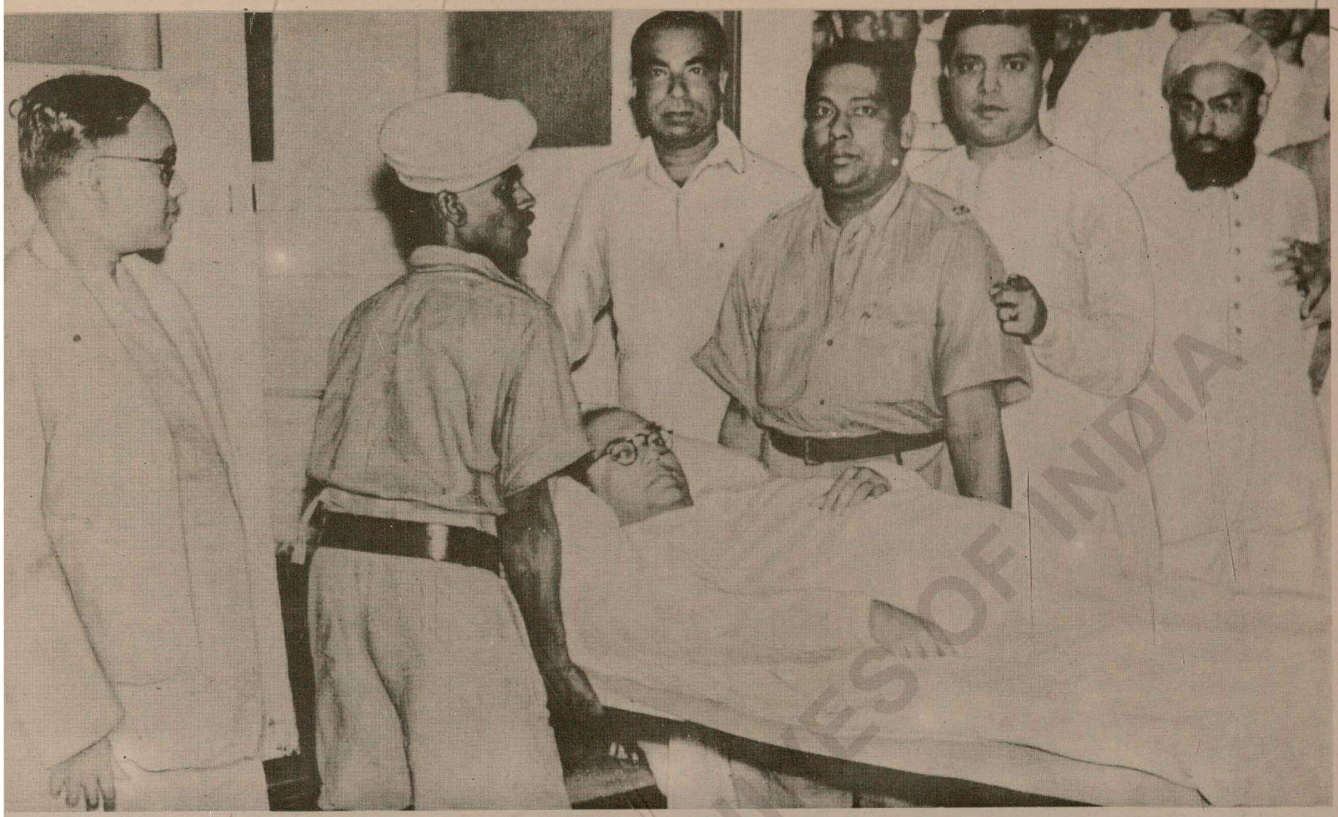
Top : With Nandalal Bose and students of Santiniketan Bottom : Ovation at Bengal Congress headquarters after victory in Congress Presidential election, January 1939



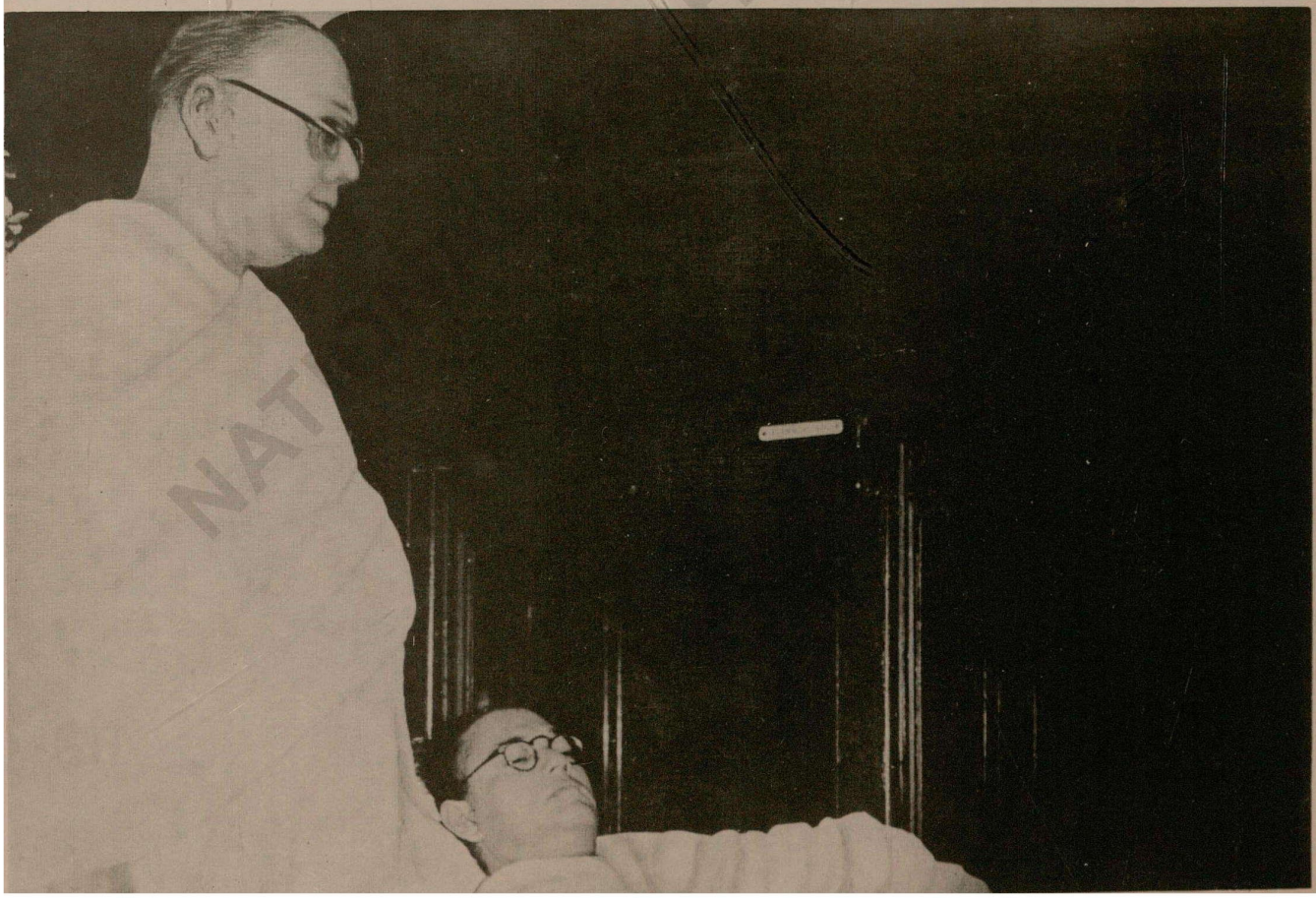


Top : Receiving Srinivas Iyengar in Calcutta Bottom : Leftist leaders' conference at 1 Woodburn Park, February 1939 : L to R — Caveeshar, Iyengar, Aney, Satyapal, Bose

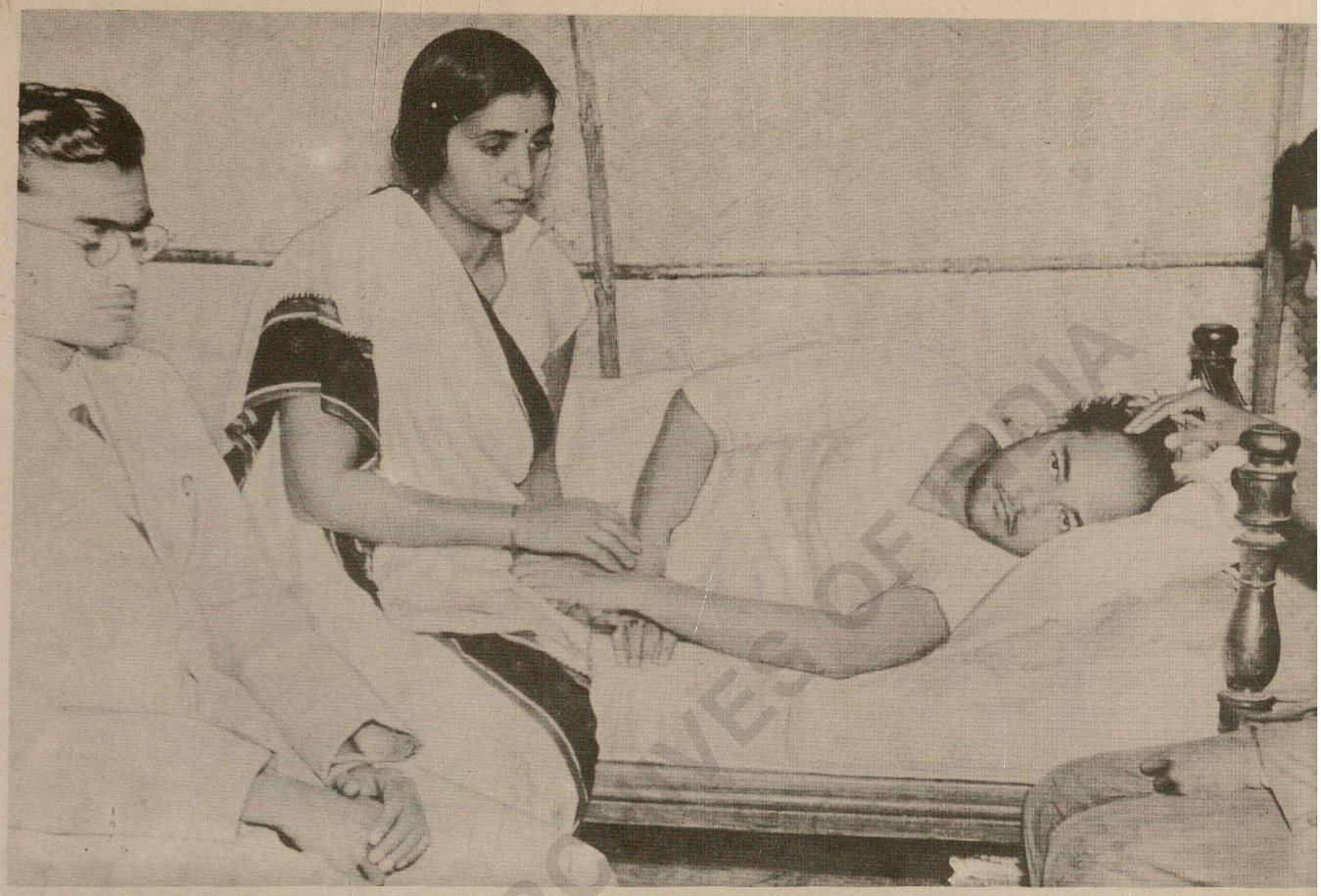




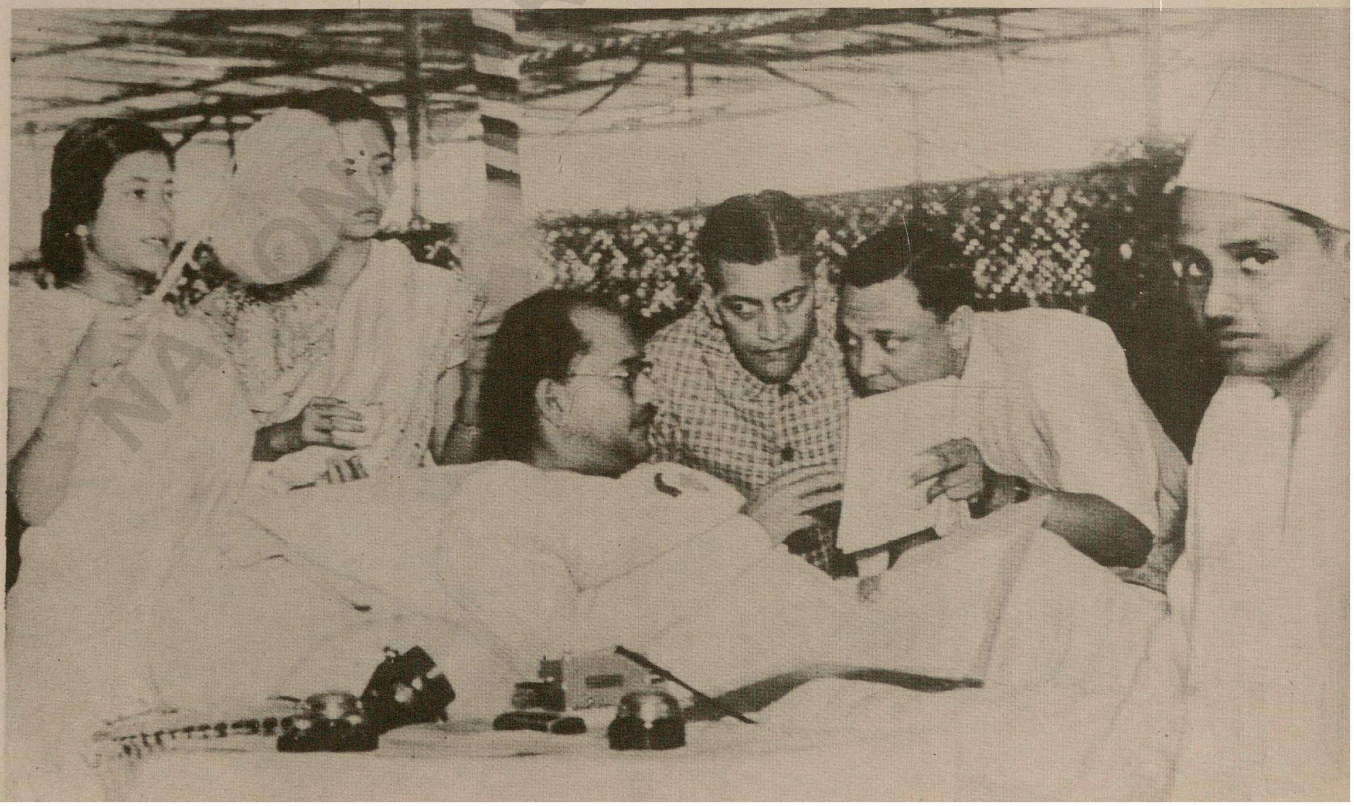
Top : Sick President being carried on a stretcher to the train to Tripuri Bottom : With brother Sarat inside the train

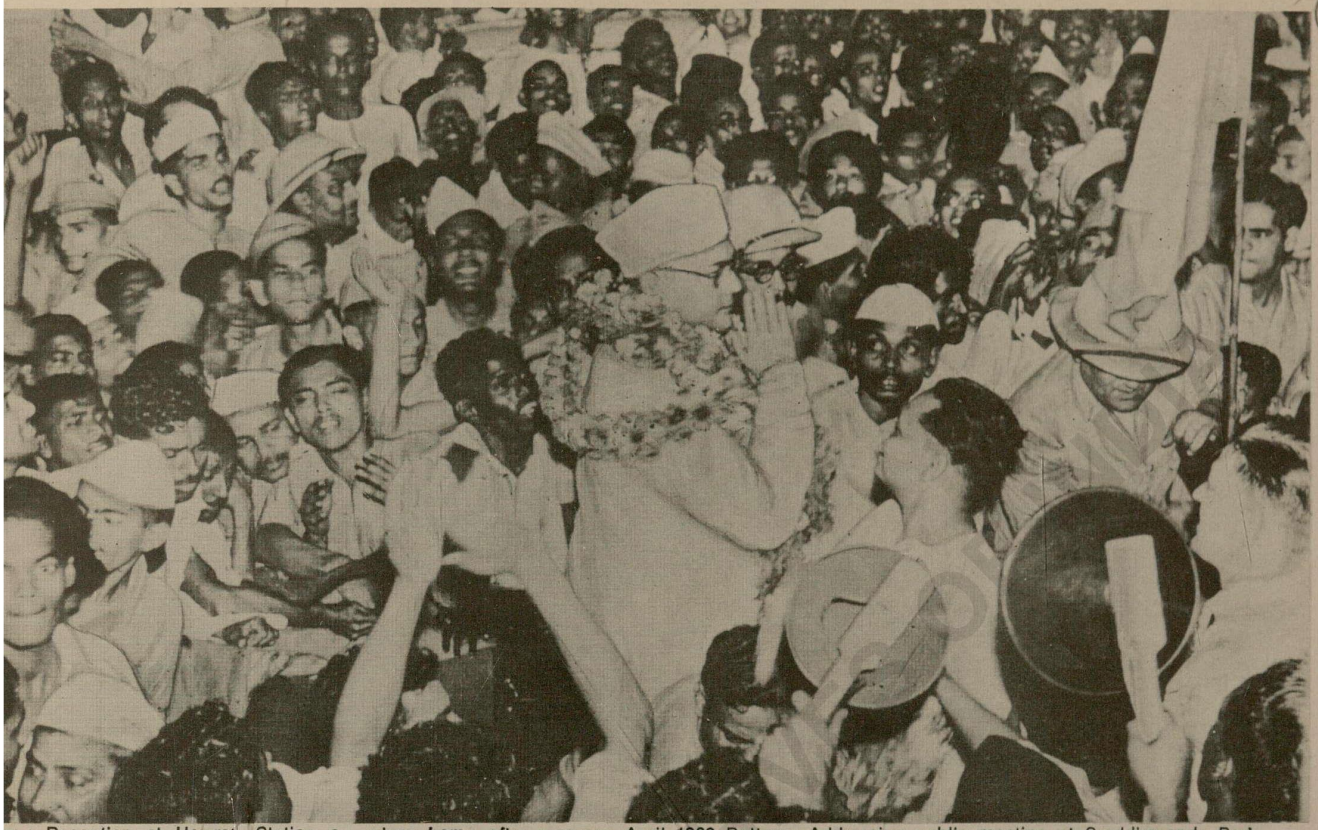


NATIVES OF INDIA

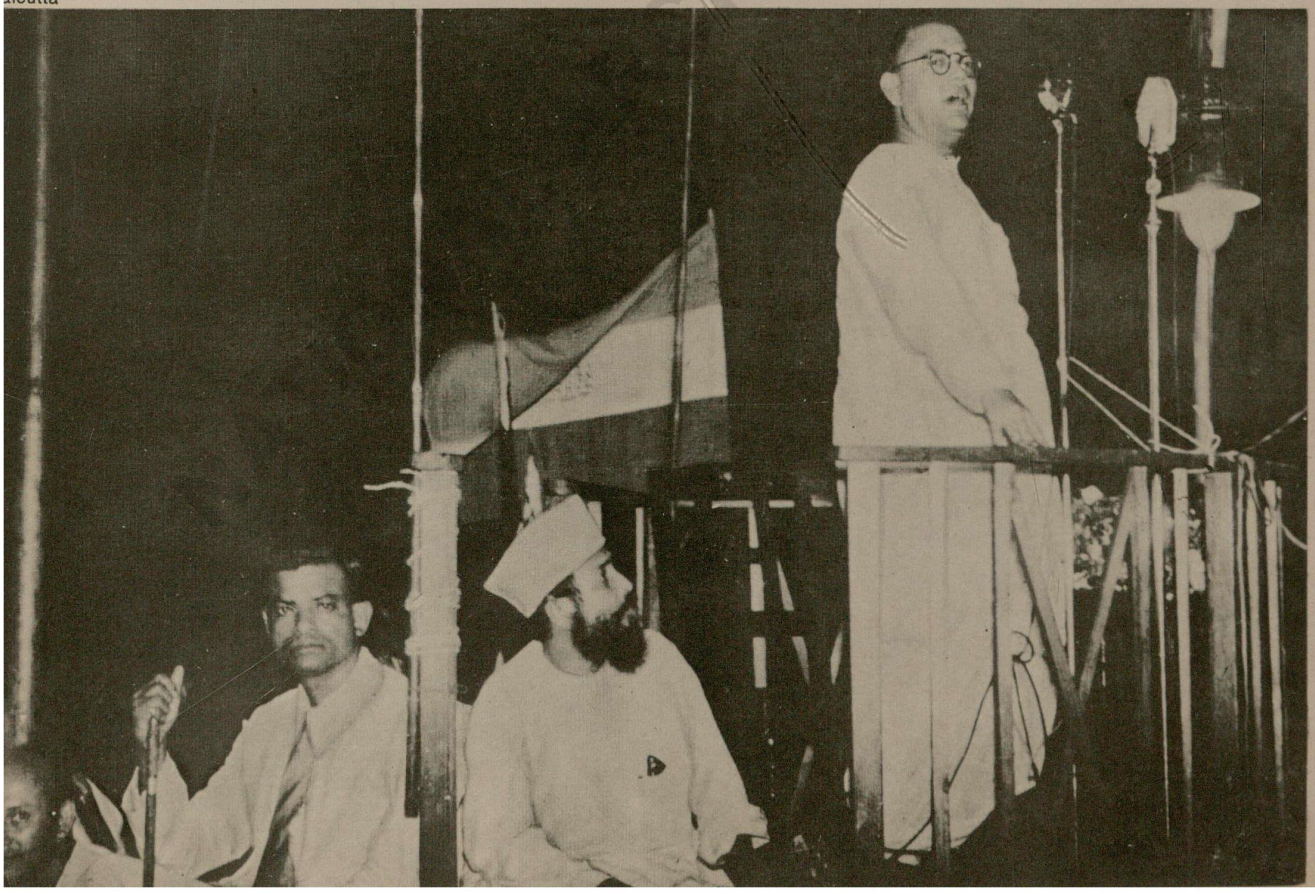


Top : In the President's camp, Tripuri, March 1939 Bottom : Presiding over the Subjects Committee meeting at Tripuri



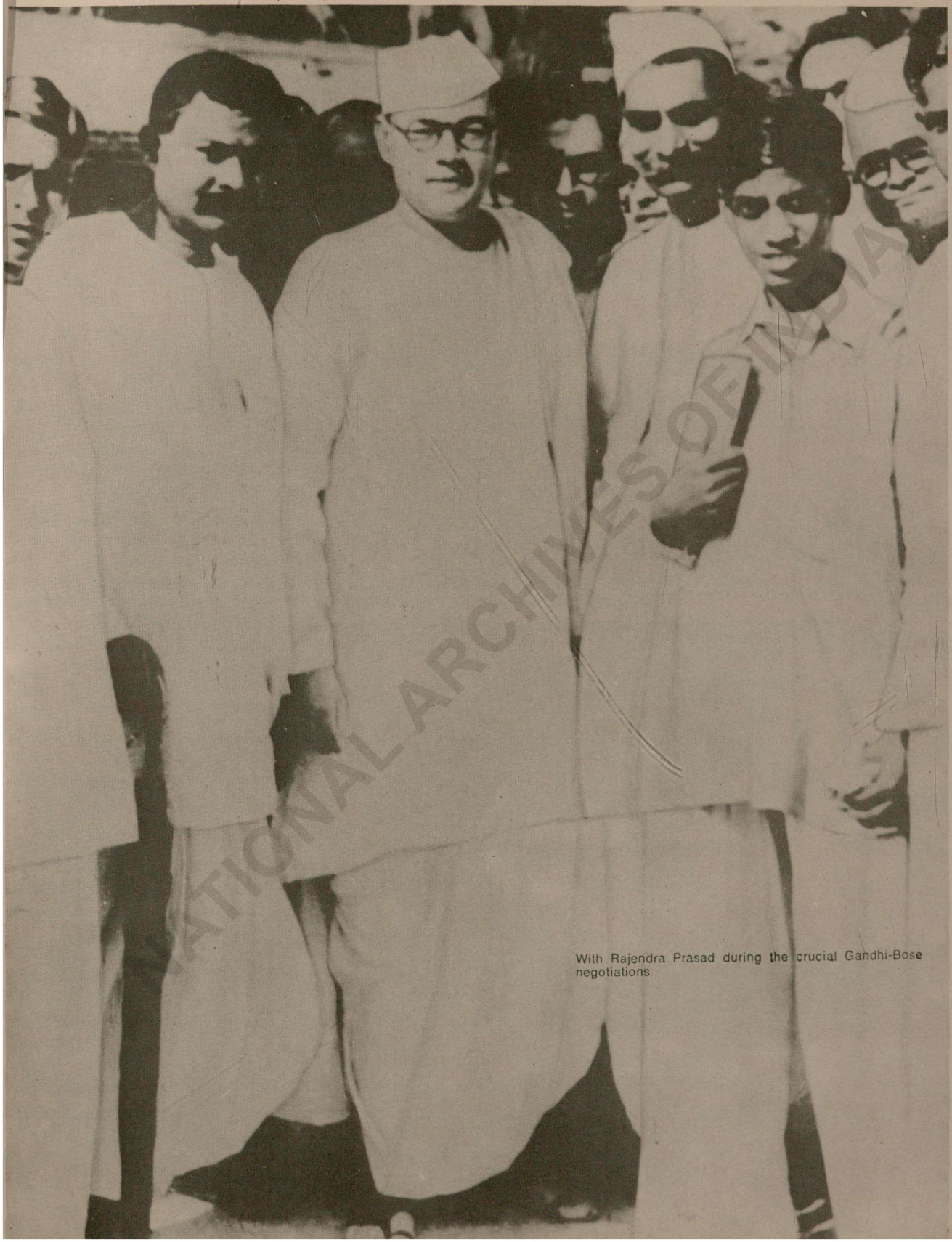


op : Reception at Howrah Station on return home after recovery, April 1939 Bottom : Addressing public meeting at Sraddhananda Park, alcutta



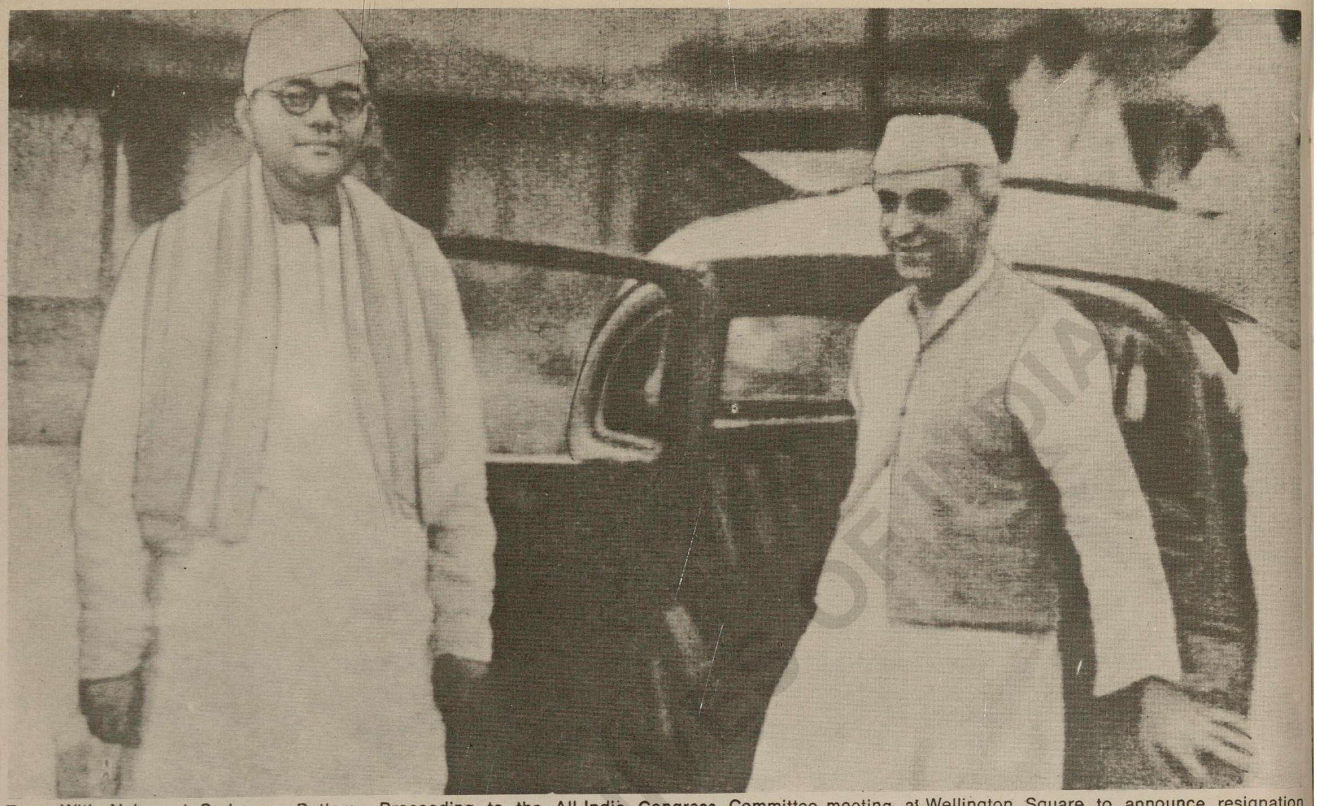
Top : With journalists at Sodepur Ashrama while negotiating with Gandhi Bottom : At Sodepur during the talks, April 1939

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



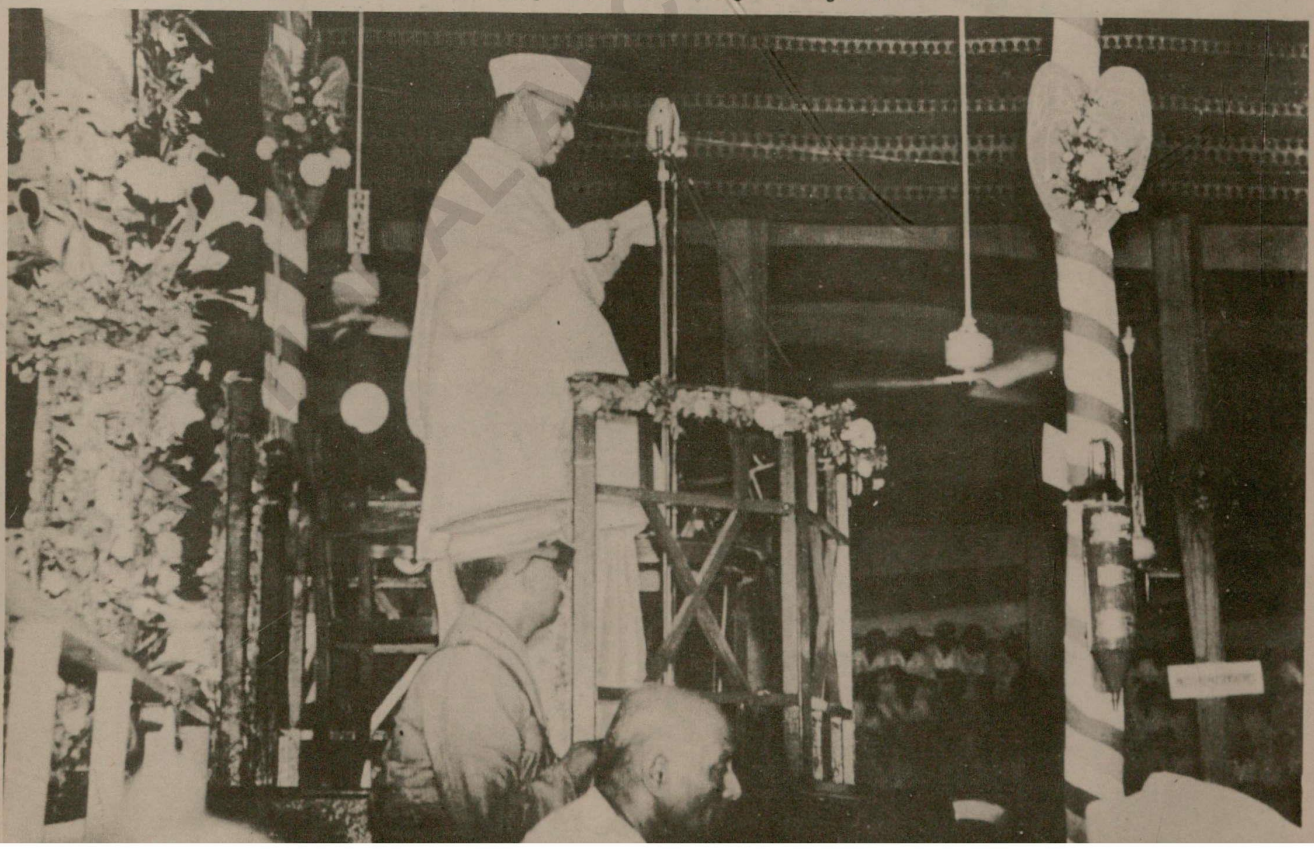
With Rajendra Prasad during the crucial Gandhi-Bose negotiations

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



Top : With Nehru at Sodepur Bottom : Proceeding to the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Wellington Square to announce resignation as President

Top : In close conference with Nehru at the fateful meeting Bottom : Announcing his resignation



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If I formed such a Committee as advised above; I would not be able to report to you that the Committee ~~would~~ commanded his implicit confidence. Moreover, my own conviction is that ~~the Working Committee~~ in view of the critical times that are ahead of us ~~also~~ ~~in view~~ in India and abroad, we should have a composite Cabinet commanding the confidence of the largest number of Congressmen possible and reflecting the composition of the general body of Congressmen.

Since I could not implement Mahatmaji's advice ...

A page from Bose's draft resignation statement for the All-India Congress Committee. Right: Nehru pleads his case.

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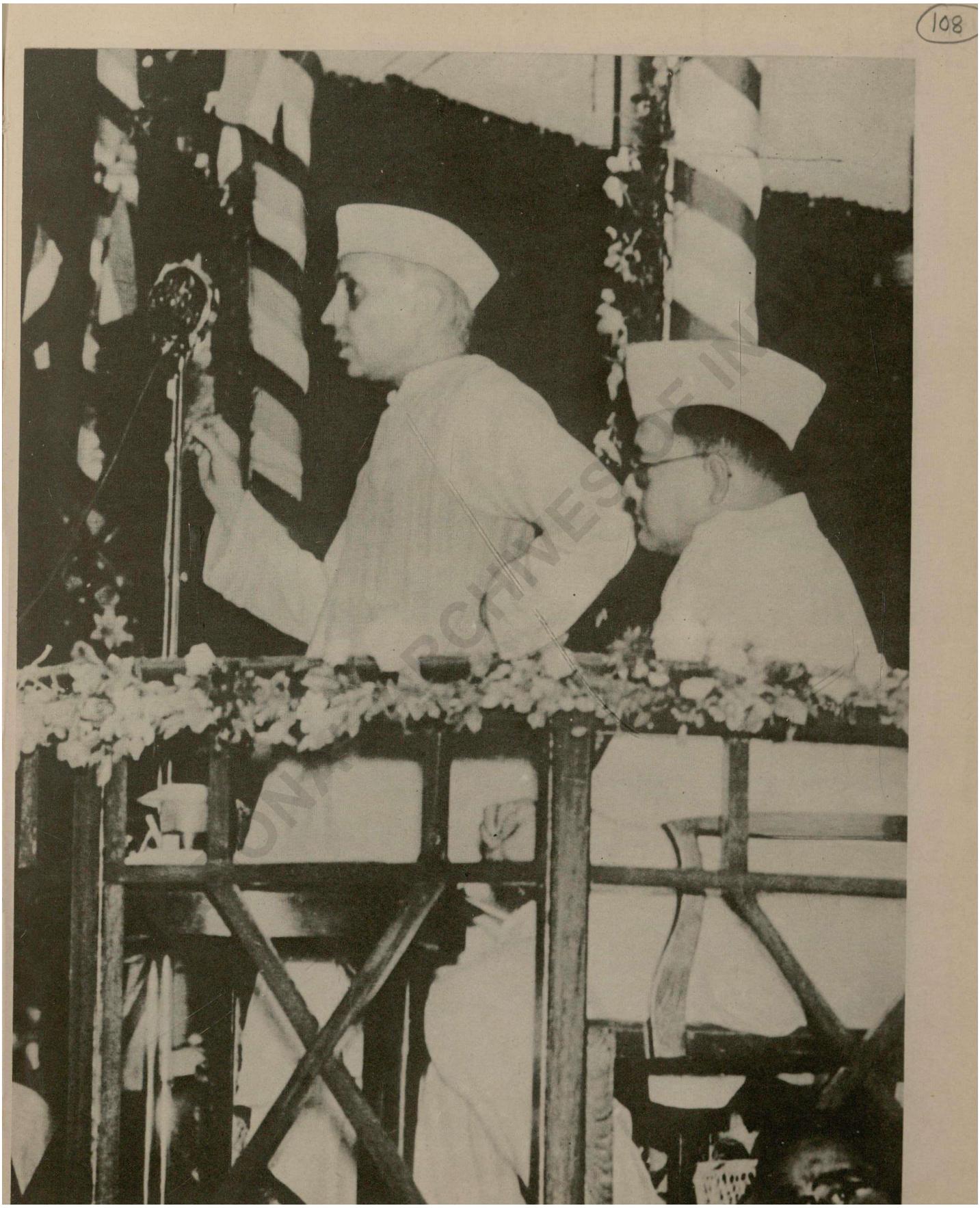
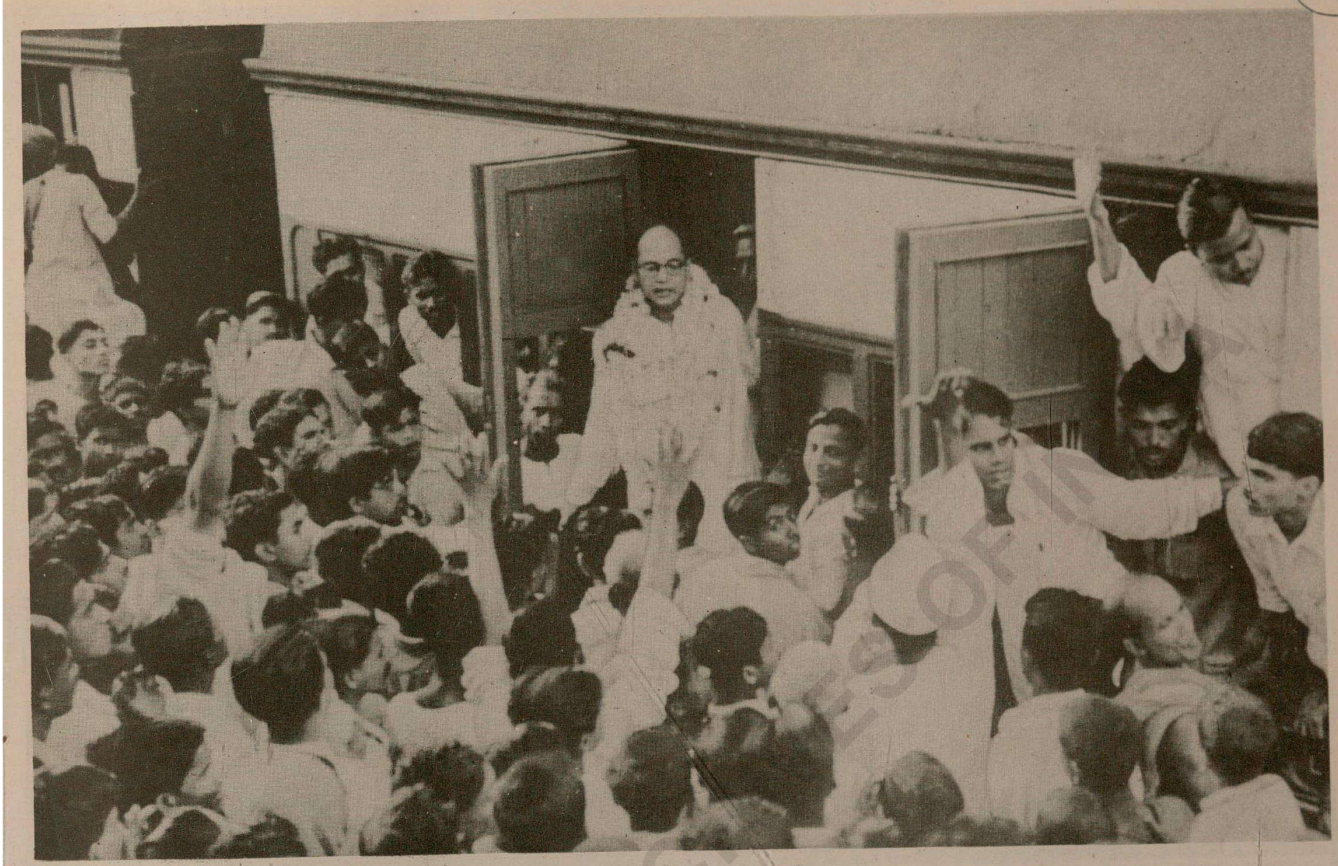
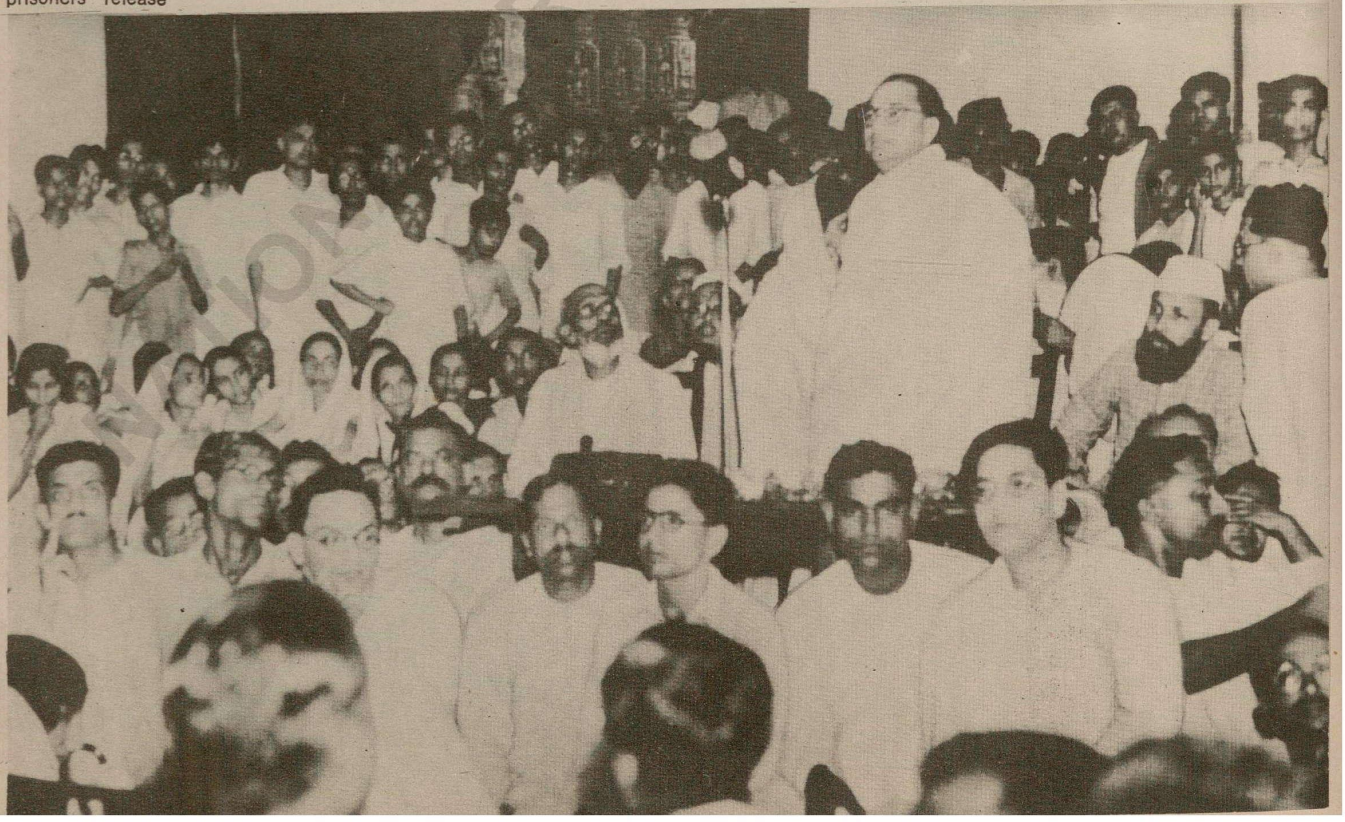


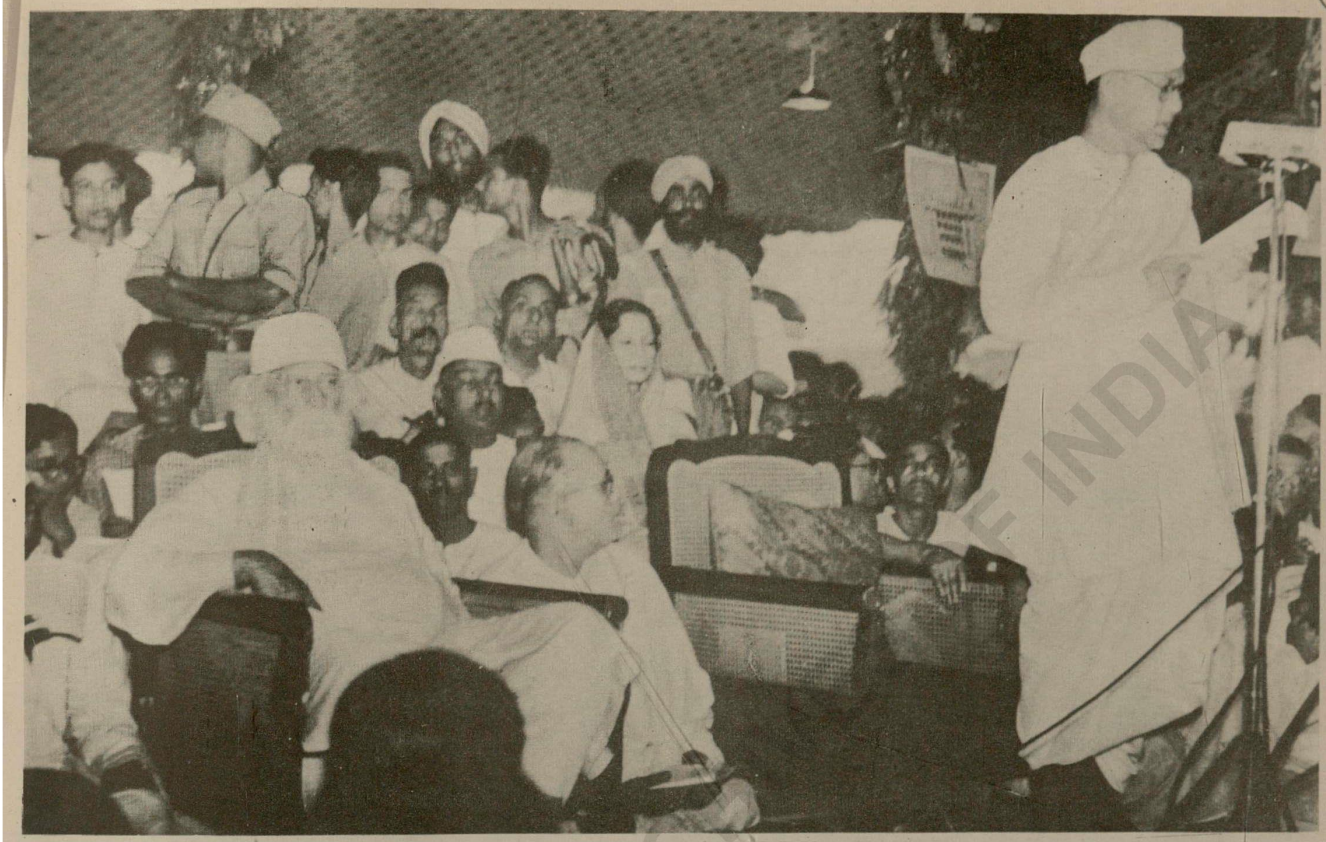
Escorting other leaders out of the meeting place amidst excited crowds



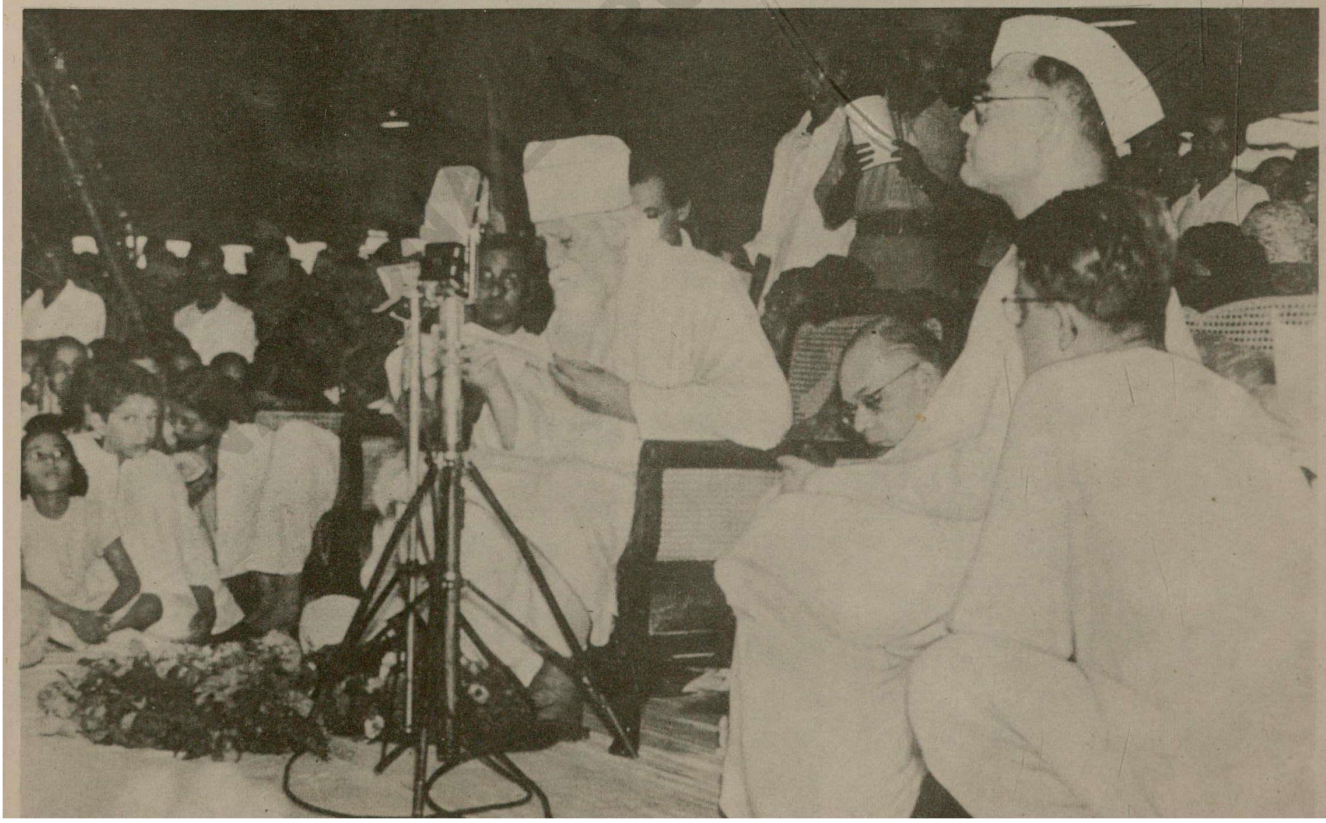
Arrives in Tarakeswar to launch his political campaign in opposition to Gandhian Congress

Top : Addressing the Tarakeswar conference, May 1939 Bottom : Speaking at a meeting at the Calcutta University Institute demanding political prisoners' release





Top : Welcoming Tagore at the foundation-laying ceremony of Mahajati Sadan, August 1939 Bottom : Tagore delivering his address



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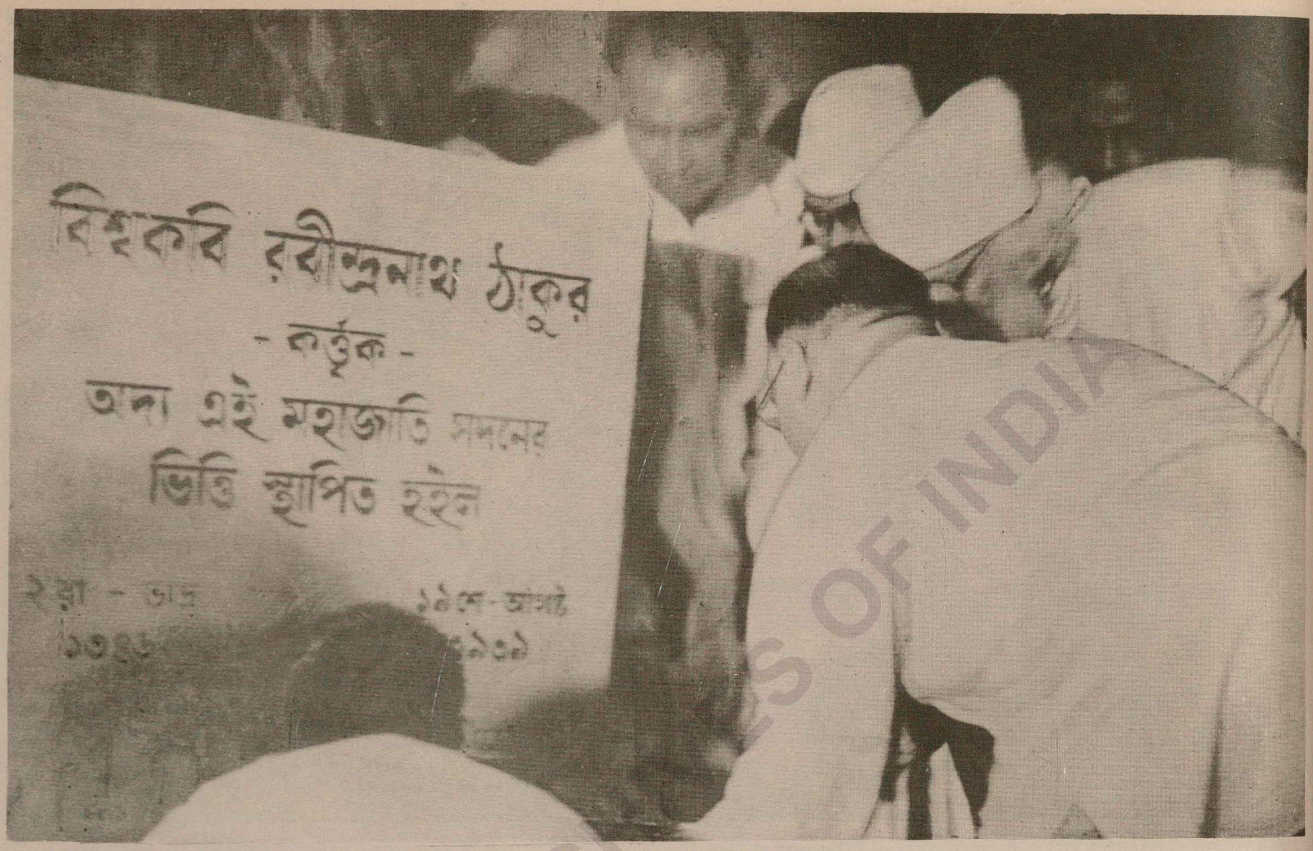
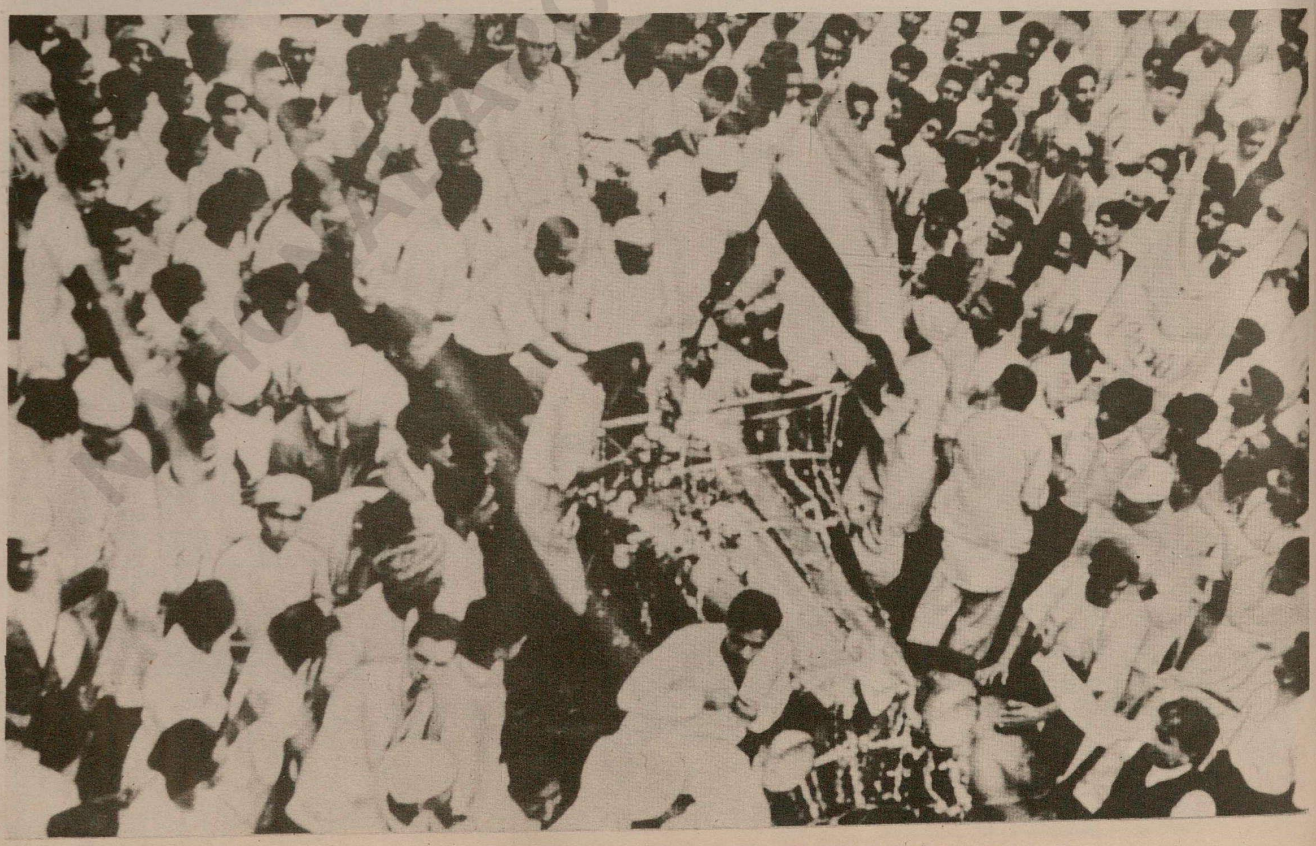
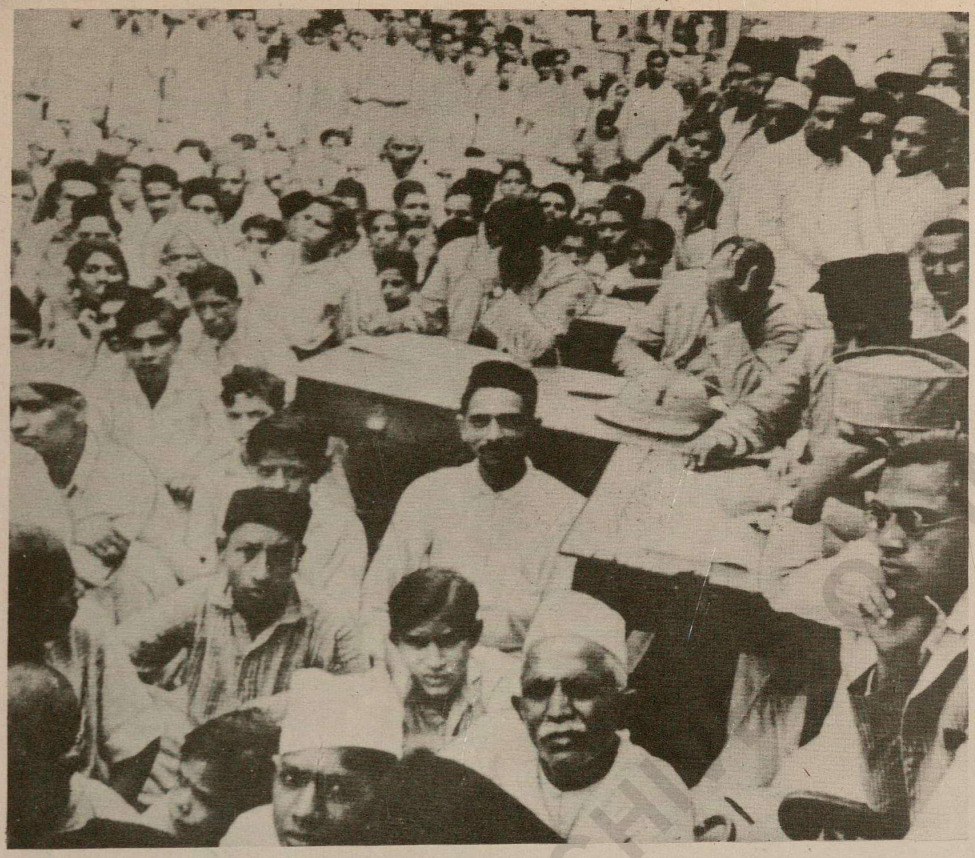


Top : Tagore lays the foundation stone of Mahajati Sadan Bottom : Arriving at Ahmedabad on tour

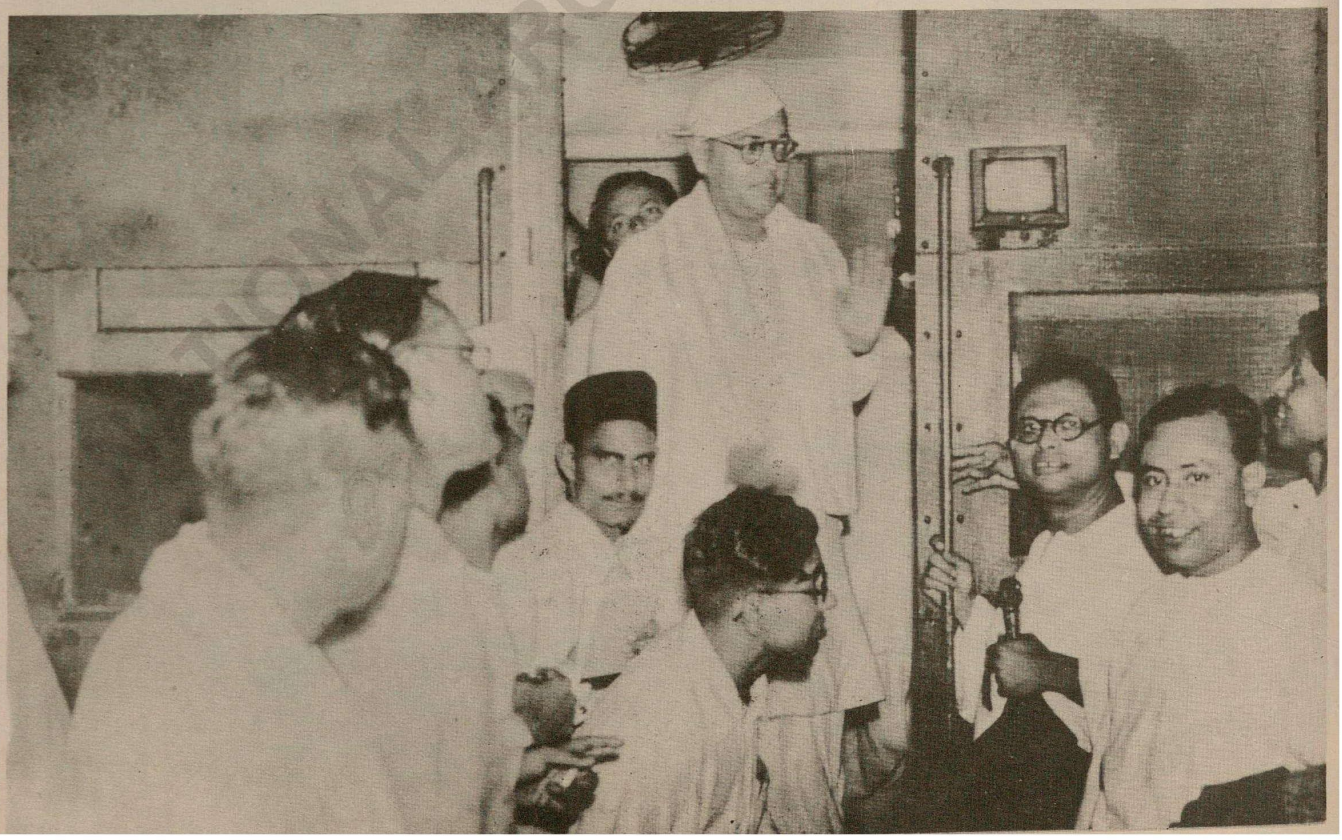


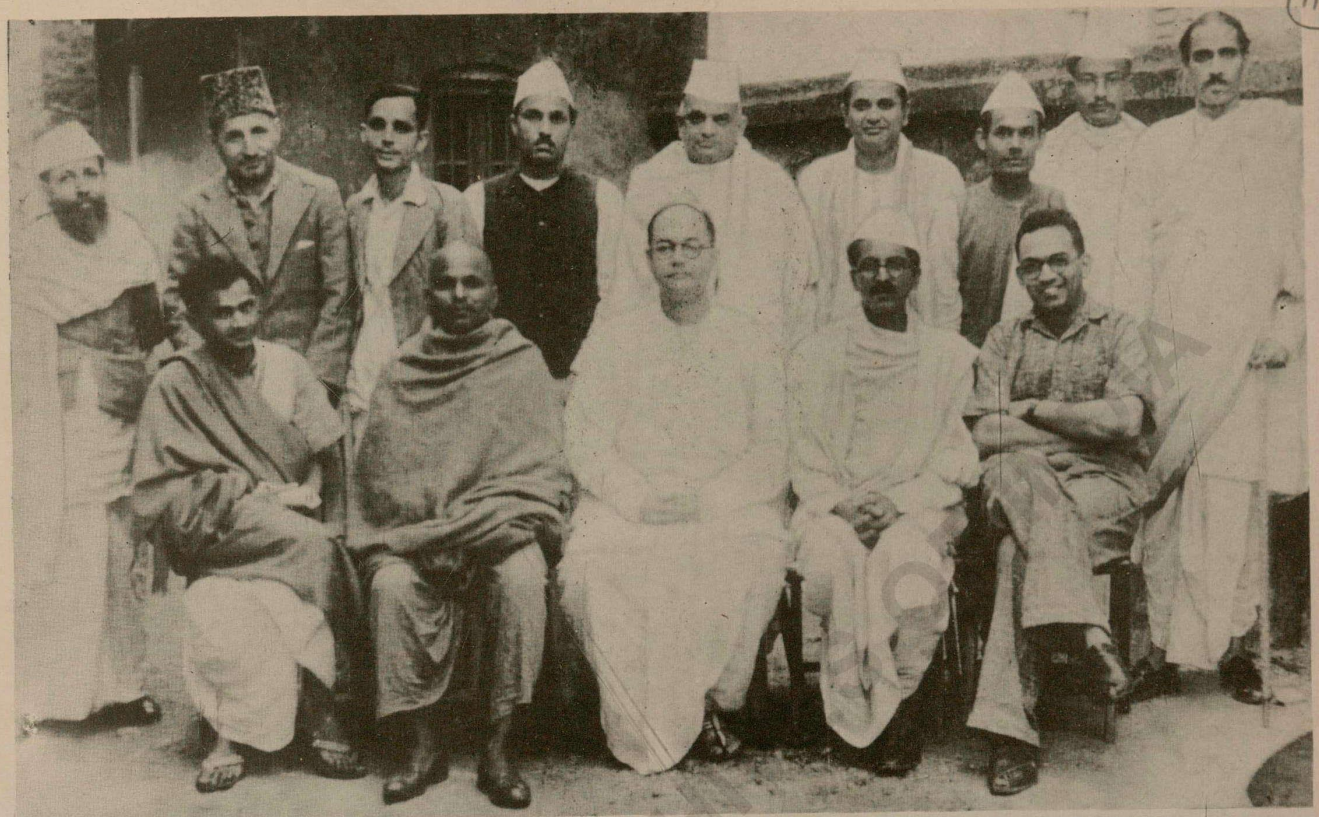
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Subhas Bose speaks



Soon after forming the Forward Bloc, Bose launched his propaganda offensive throughout the country from May 1939 onwards. In July of the same year, he organised protest demonstrations against attempts of the Congress Right Wing to curb democratic expression of opinion and activity of party members. As a result, disciplinary action was taken by the Congress High Command virtually expelling him from the party.
Top : Police agents taking notes of Bose's speech at a public meeting
Bottom : Bose leaves Calcutta for Delhi for a meeting with the Viceroy soon after outbreak of the war





Top : Leaders of the Forward Bloc and Left Consolidation Committee assembled at Bose's Calcutta residence, November 1939
Bottom : Bose speaking at the Forward Bloc meeting

Top : In discussion with Edward Thompson at 1 Woodburn Park Bottom : Visiting the construction site of Mahajati Sadan with members of Calcutta Corporation

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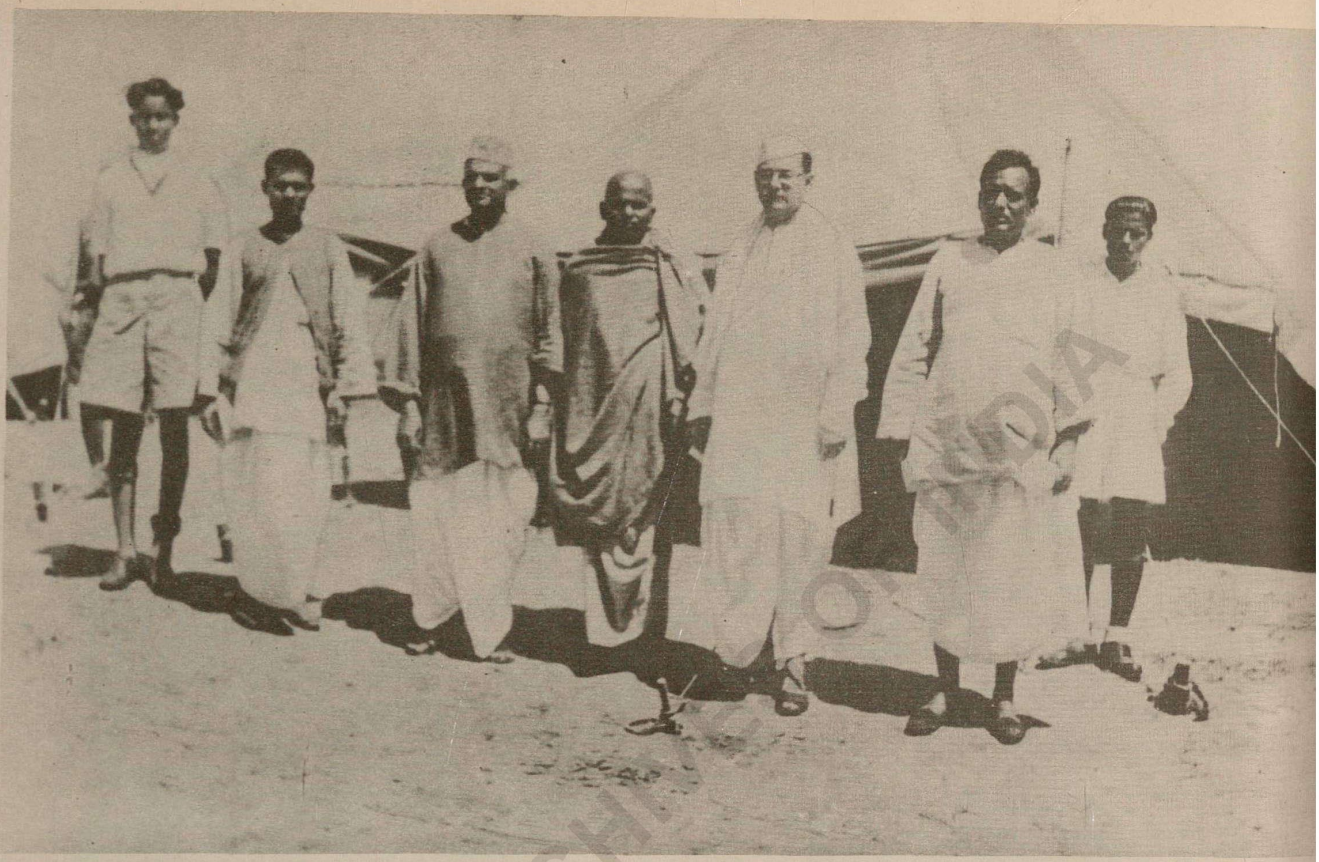
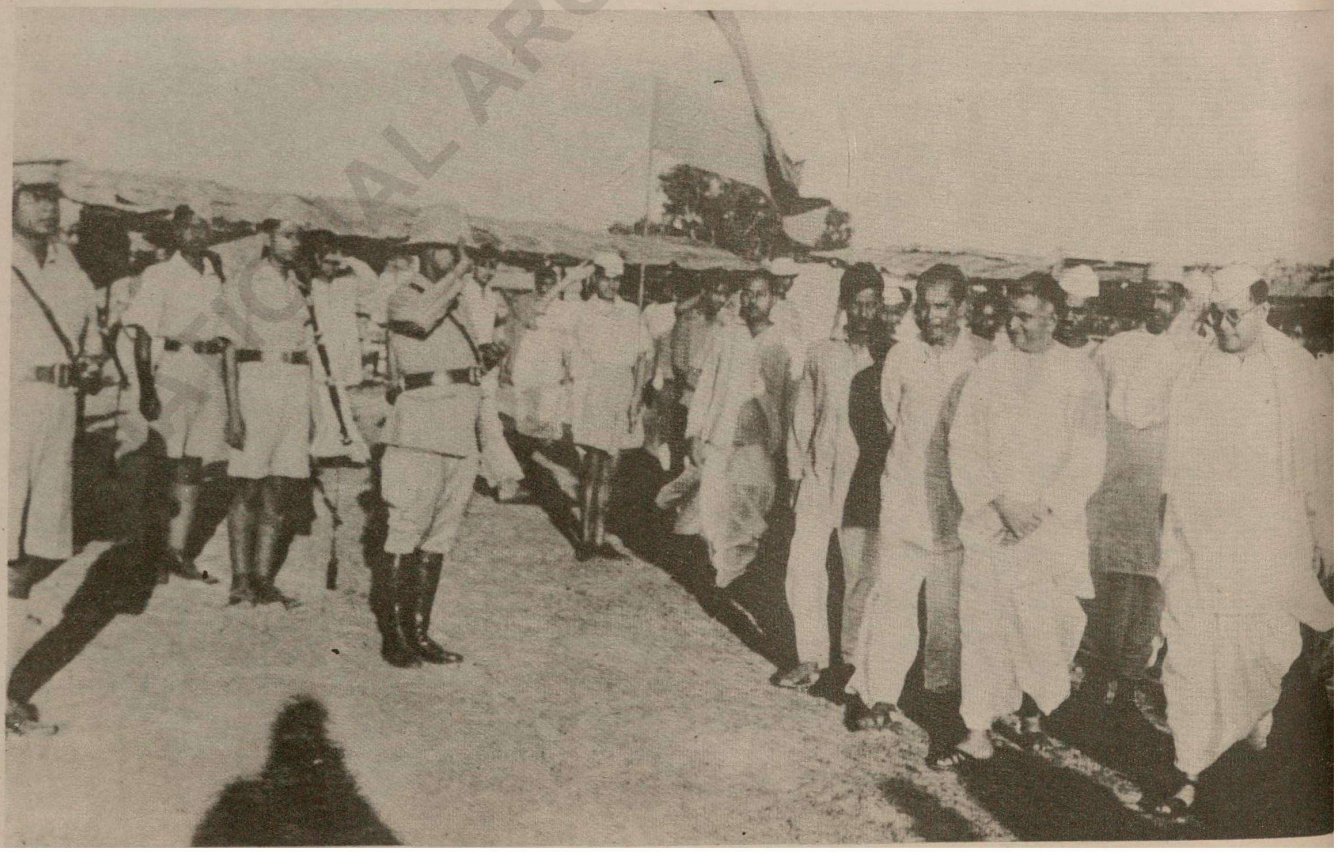
Top : Arrival at Ramgarh for the Anti-Compromise Conference, March 1940 Bottom : The presidential procession at Ramgarh



Top : At Kisannagar, Ramgarh, with Lala Sankerlal, Swami Sahajanand and others Bottom : Inspecting the Guard of Honour at Ramgarh



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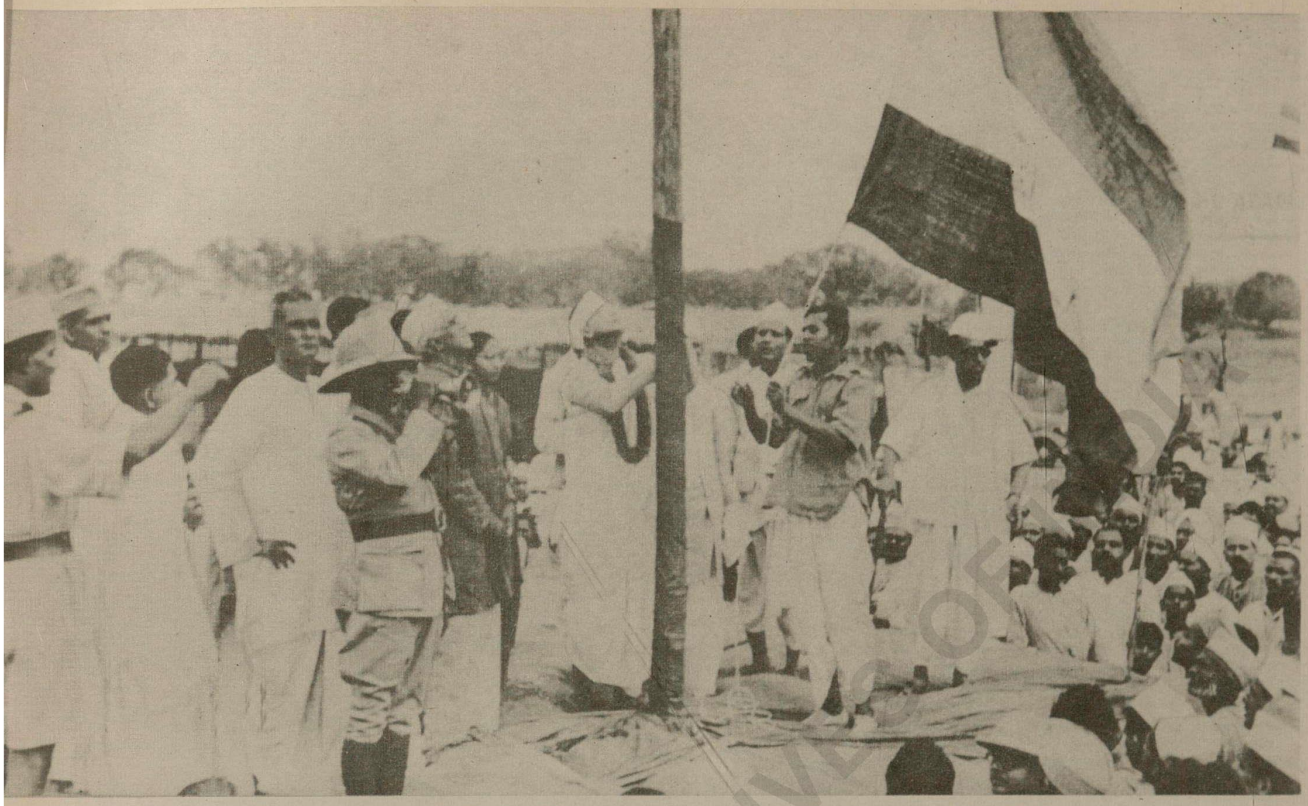
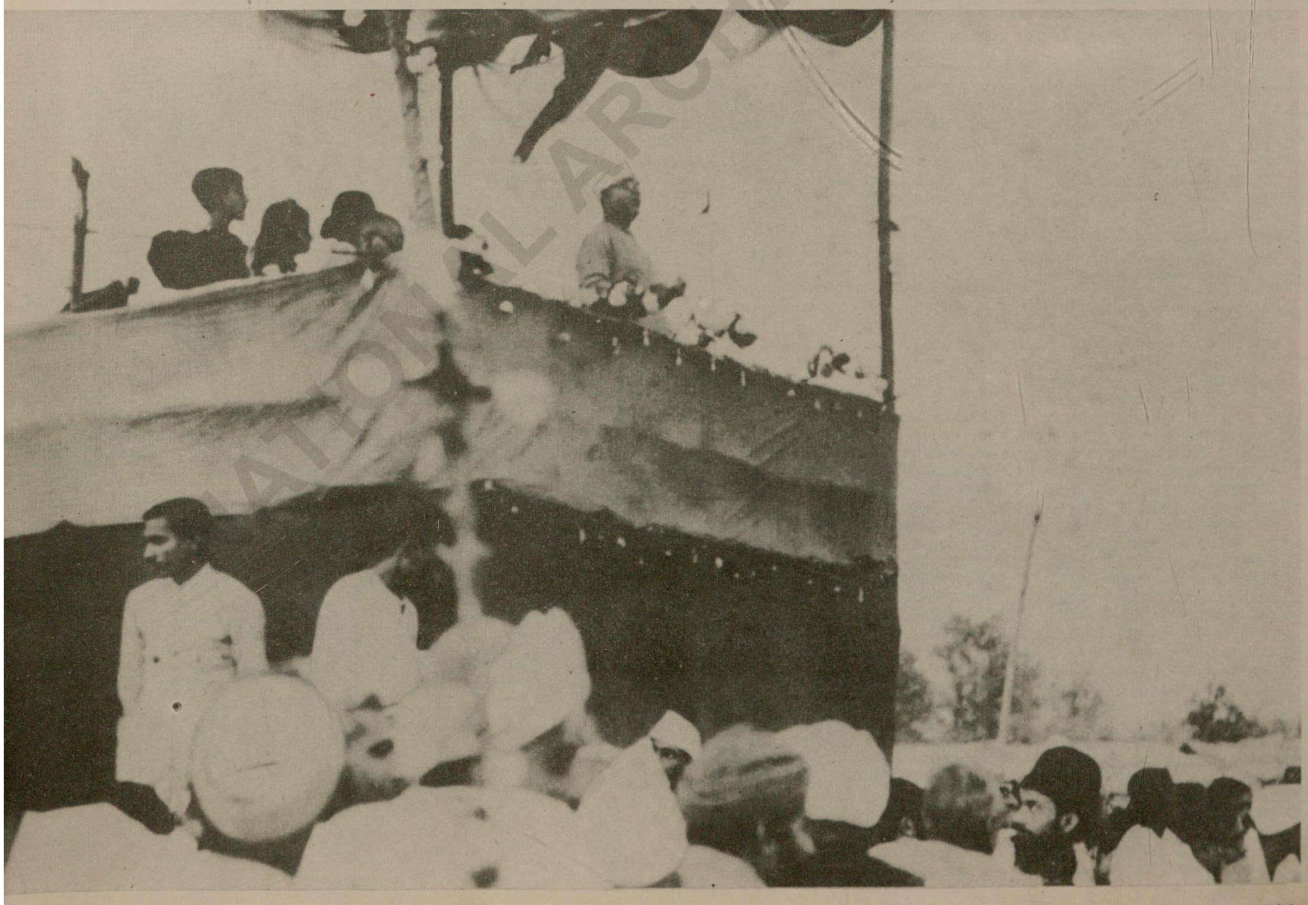


Top : Hoisting the National Tricolour at Ramgarh Bottom : Addressing the open session of the Anti-Compromise Conference



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As Congress President In 1938 the programme of action that Subhas Chandra Bose placed before his countrymen was based on his firm belief that India was ripe for revolution and complete independence. He, therefore, pleaded for an uncompromising relentless national struggle against the British on the broadest anti-imperialist basis. His world view of India's struggle was reflected in the concluding words of his Haripura Address :

"Ours is a struggle not only against British Imperialism but against world imperialism as well of which the former is the keystone. We are, therefore, fighting not for the cause of India alone but of humanity as well. India freed means humanity saved."

Bose's efforts to stiffen the opposition of the Congress to any compromise with Britain caused serious dissatisfaction in the Right Wing of the party who were then looking forward to an understanding with the British. Moreover, Bose's view that the Indian National Congress should be organised on the broadest anti-imperialist front including peasant, labour, student and youth organisations with the two-fold objective of winning political freedom and establishing a socialist regime was contrary to that of Gandhi and the Right Wing who clearly desired a monopoly of national leadership to the exclusion of leftist and socialist forces.

Long before 1939, Bose was convinced that an international crisis in the form of a world war would break out soon and that India should make the fullest use of that crisis to win her freedom. Since September 1938 he had been openly propagating this view and trying to induce the Congress to shape its policy accordingly. In this he was opposed by the Right Wing who had no comprehension of coming international developments and who were eagerly looking forward to a compromise with Britain.

Towards the end of 1938 Bose took another far-reaching step by setting up the National Planning Committee for drawing up a comprehensive plan of industrialisation and national development. This move caused his further alienation from Gandhi and the orthodox Congress leadership. Thus, already towards the end of his first term as President, the breach between Subhas Bose and the Gandhi Wing was wide. Therefore, when Bose made his bid for a second term as President early in 1939 he was vigorously opposed by the Right Wing. Nevertheless, he came out victorious against Gandhi's candidate in the presidential election to the consternation of Gandhiites and the British alike.

Bose attended Tripuri Congress in March 1939 despite serious illness. In his Tripuri Address he made the clear proposal that the Indian National Congress should send an ultimatum to the British Government demanding independence within six months and should simultaneously prepare for the final battle for power. His proposal was opposed by the Gandhi Wing and Nehru. Many of his erstwhile supporters in the election contest, particularly the Congress Socialists, also vacillated. The Right Wing succeeded in imposing such conditions on the President that he would not be in a position to appoint the National Executive of his choice, and that even if he did, the rightists would make it impossible for him to function.

Protracted negotiations took place between Gandhi and Bose following the Tripuri Congress, first through correspondence and finally on a person-to-person basis at Sodepur near Calcutta. They revealed on the one hand that the Gandhi Wing would not accept Bose's leadership and that, on the other, he would not agree to be a puppet President. Bose, therefore, resigned at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Calcutta at the end of April 1939.

After his defeat at Tripuri and the failure of his talks with Gandhi, Bose felt that in 1939 India's primary political need was a well-organised and disciplined Left Wing party. He, therefore, formed the Forward Bloc with a view to rallying the entire Left Wing under one banner. The immediate objective of the Bloc was an uncompromising struggle against British Imperialism not hampered by philosophical notions like Gandhian non-violence or any sentimentalist and ambivalent foreign policy advocated by Nehru. The ultimate objective of the Bloc was a new post-war socio-economic order in India on a socialist basis.

When the second world war broke out in September 1939, Bose saw that the international crisis that he had forecast had arrived and felt that this was India's golden opportunity. He called upon his people to prepare for the final major assault on British Imperialism. On the other hand, the Congress Party under the leadership of Gandhi and Nehru wobbled and took to the path of collaboration and conciliation with the ruling power. At the Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh in March 1940, Subhas Chandra Bose declared:

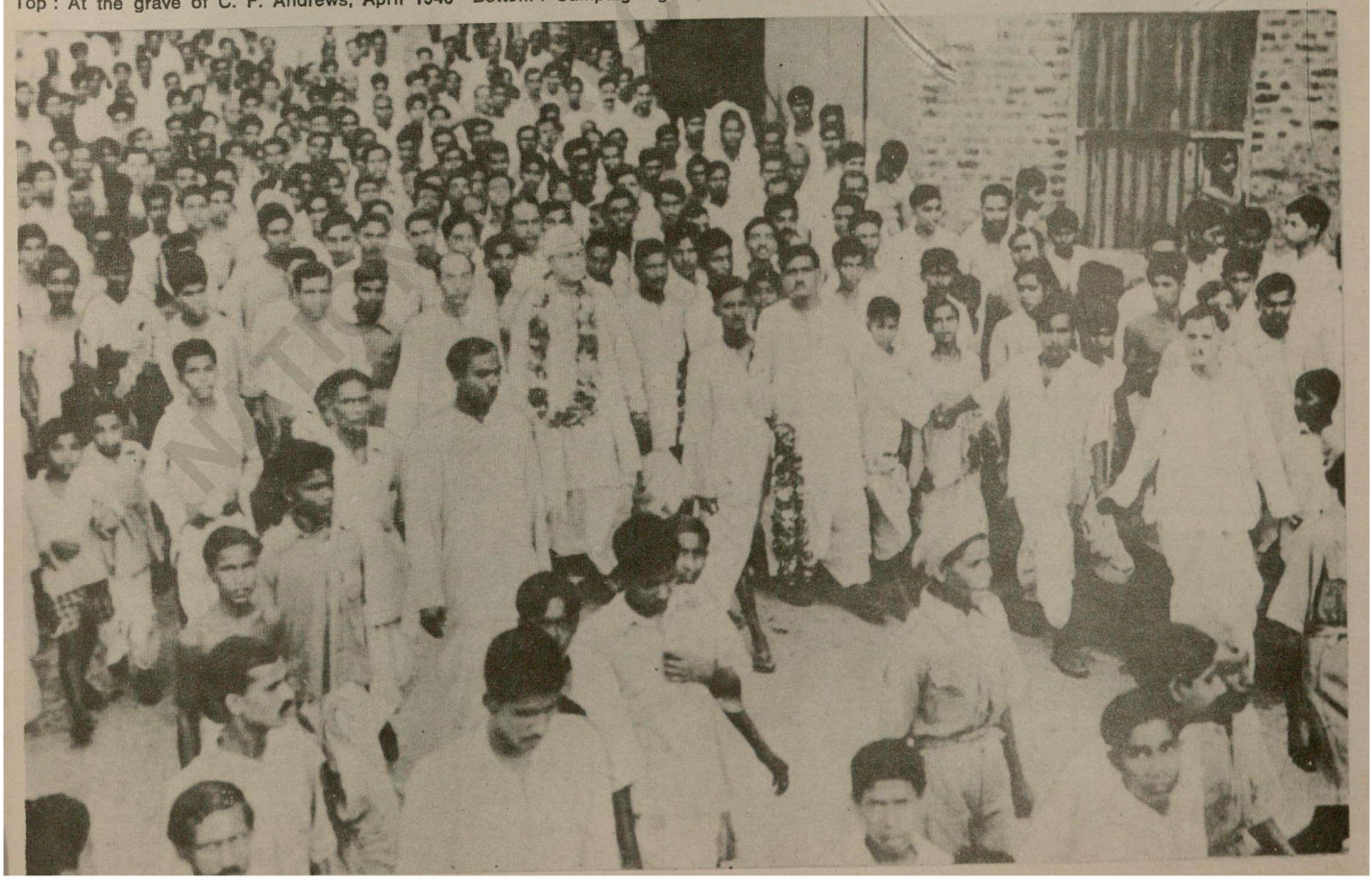
"In India we are now ringing down the curtain on an age that is passing away ....The age of Imperialism is drawing to a close and the era of freedom, democracy and socialism looms ahead of us. India stands today at one of the crossroads of history...."

At that crossroad of history Bose felt deeply and without doubt that destiny was knocking at his door and that India was calling its liberator to the rescue. He, therefore, started considering actively how he and his enslaved countrymen could participate in the cataclysmic changes taking place throughout the world and in that process win freedom for their country. But then, the British Imperialists were not slow in acting. They threw him into prison in July 1940 and meant to keep him there for the duration of the war. In November 1940, Bose sent an ultimatum to the Government to say that if he was not released forthwith he would fast unto death. After he had fasted for a week the British Government developed cold feet and set him free.

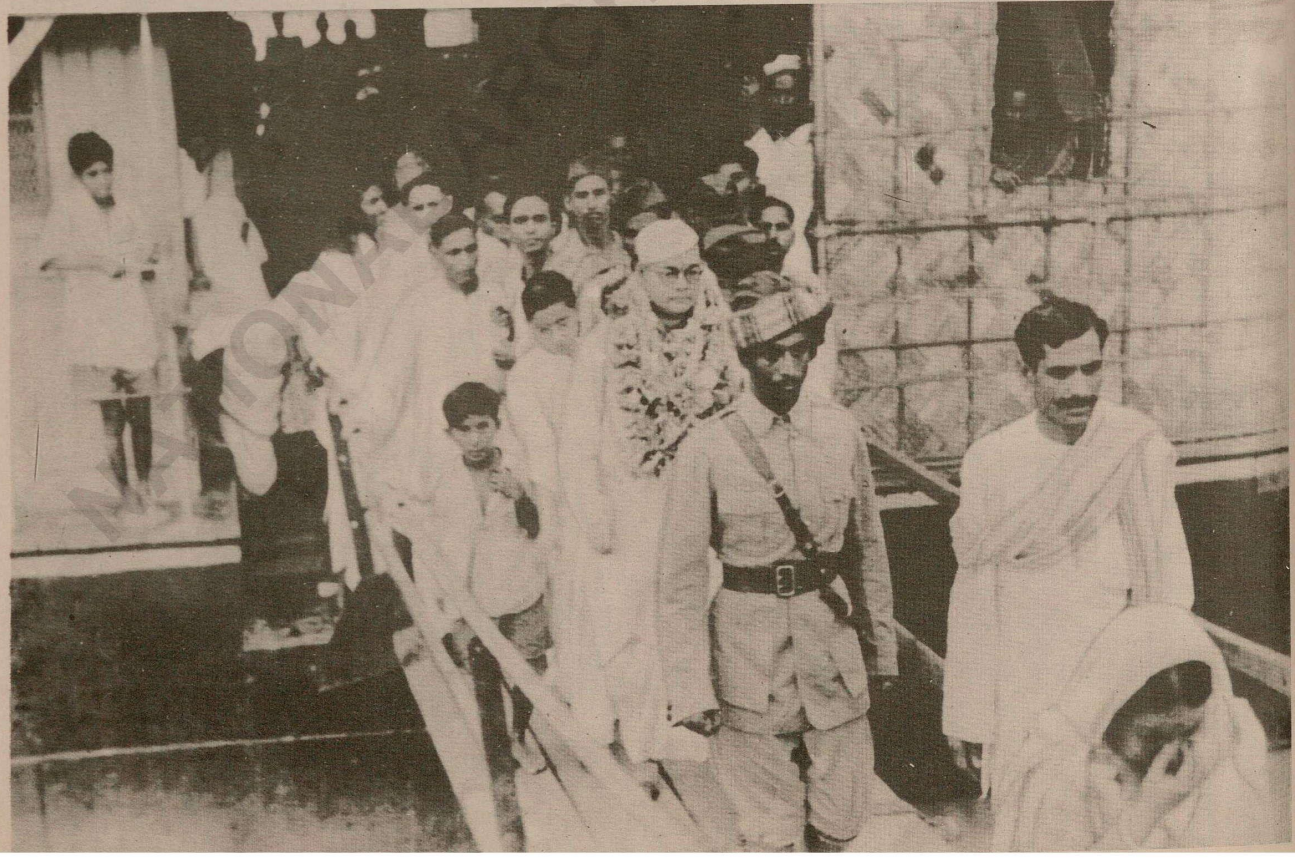
The first step in the historic journey that he had planned for himself was thus accomplished. He was at home for about forty days when he meticulously planned his escape out of India. In the early hours of the 17th January 1941 he left home secretly in a car driven by his nephew Sisir. After an adventurous journey across the country, he crossed the North-West Frontier and reached Kabul, accompanied from Peshawar by Bhagat Ram Talwar a young Pathan,

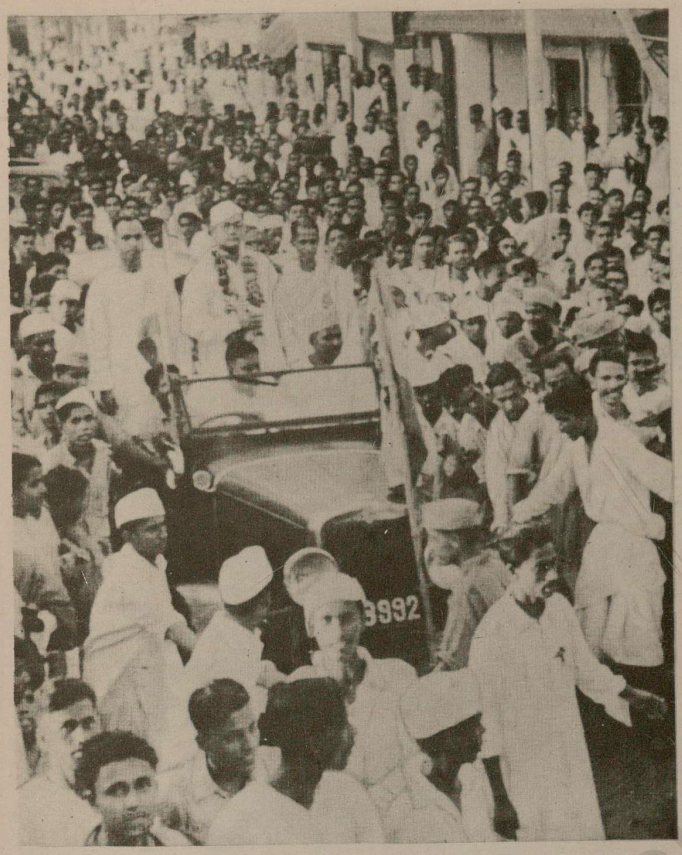
Bose stayed in Kabul for forty-five days in constant danger. Protracted and often frustrating negotiations with the German and Italian government representatives and the eventual agreement of the Soviet Government finally made it possible for him to leave Afghanistan for Germany through Russia on an Italian diplomatic passport with the name of Orlando Mazzotta in the third week of March 1941.

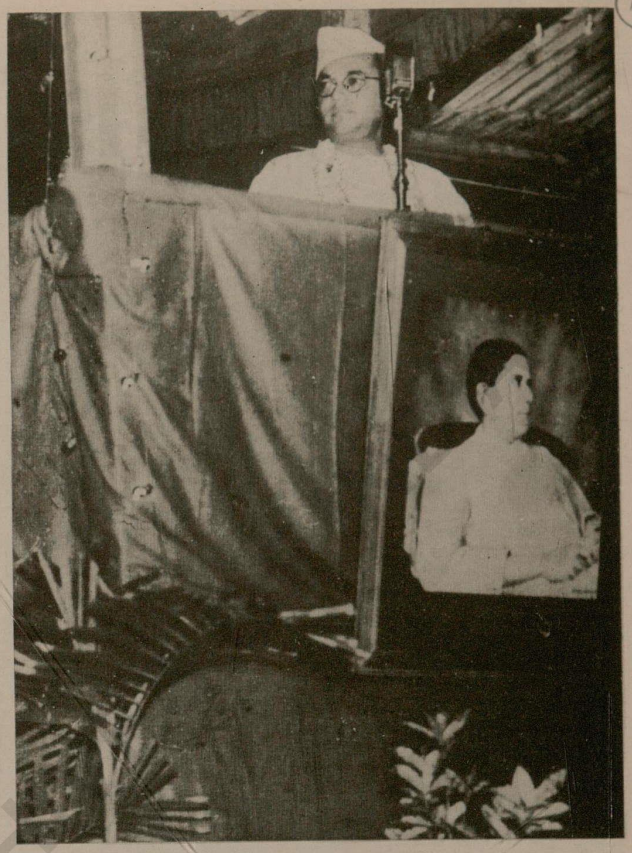
Top : At the grave of C. F. Andrews, April 1940 Bottom : Campaigning at Uluberia near Calcutta



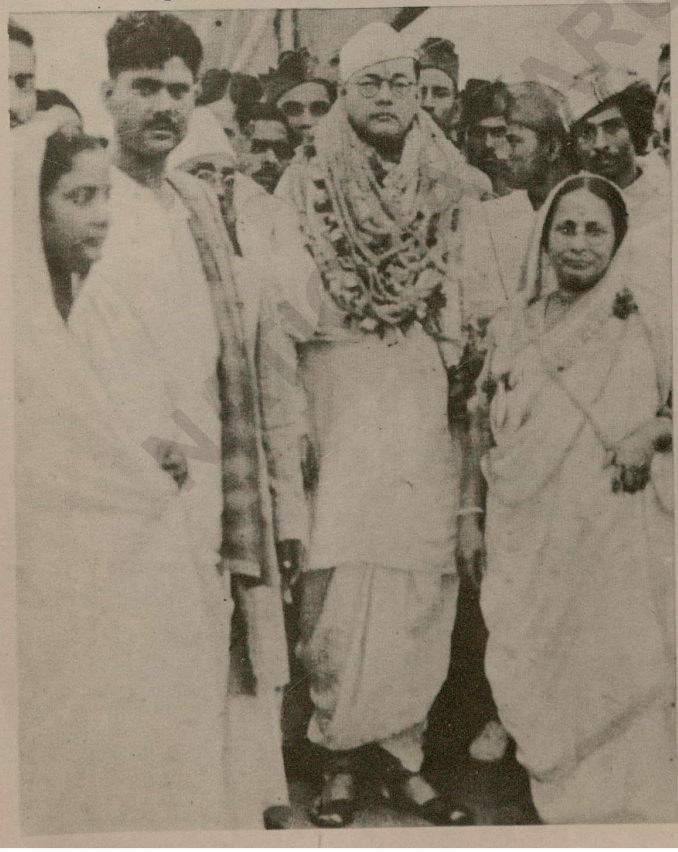
Top : At a reception at Bagnan in Howrah district Bottom : Arriving at Narayanganj for the Bengal Political Conference in Dacca, May 1940

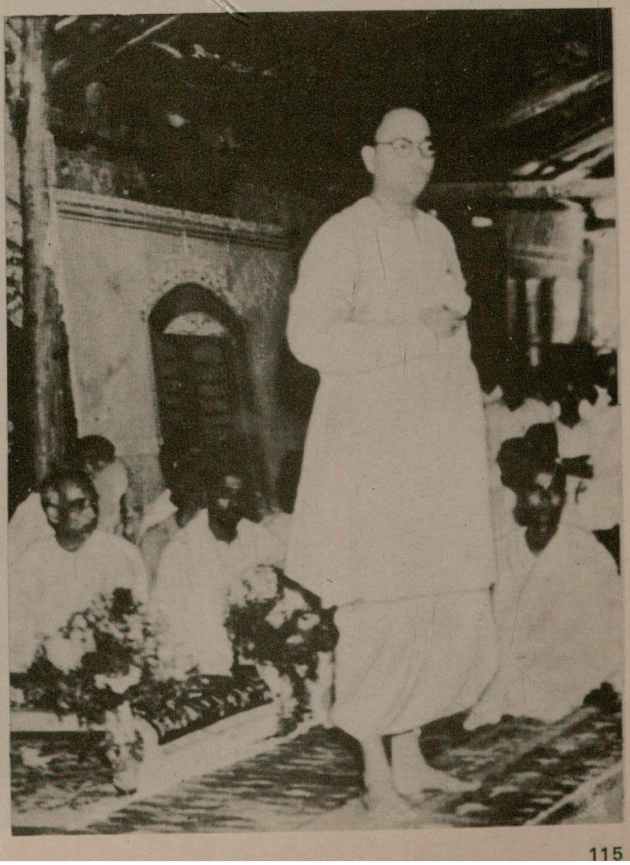






Top left : Arriving in procession for the conference Top right : Delivering the inaugural address Bottom left : With fellow delegates at Dacca Bottom right : Addressing the conference

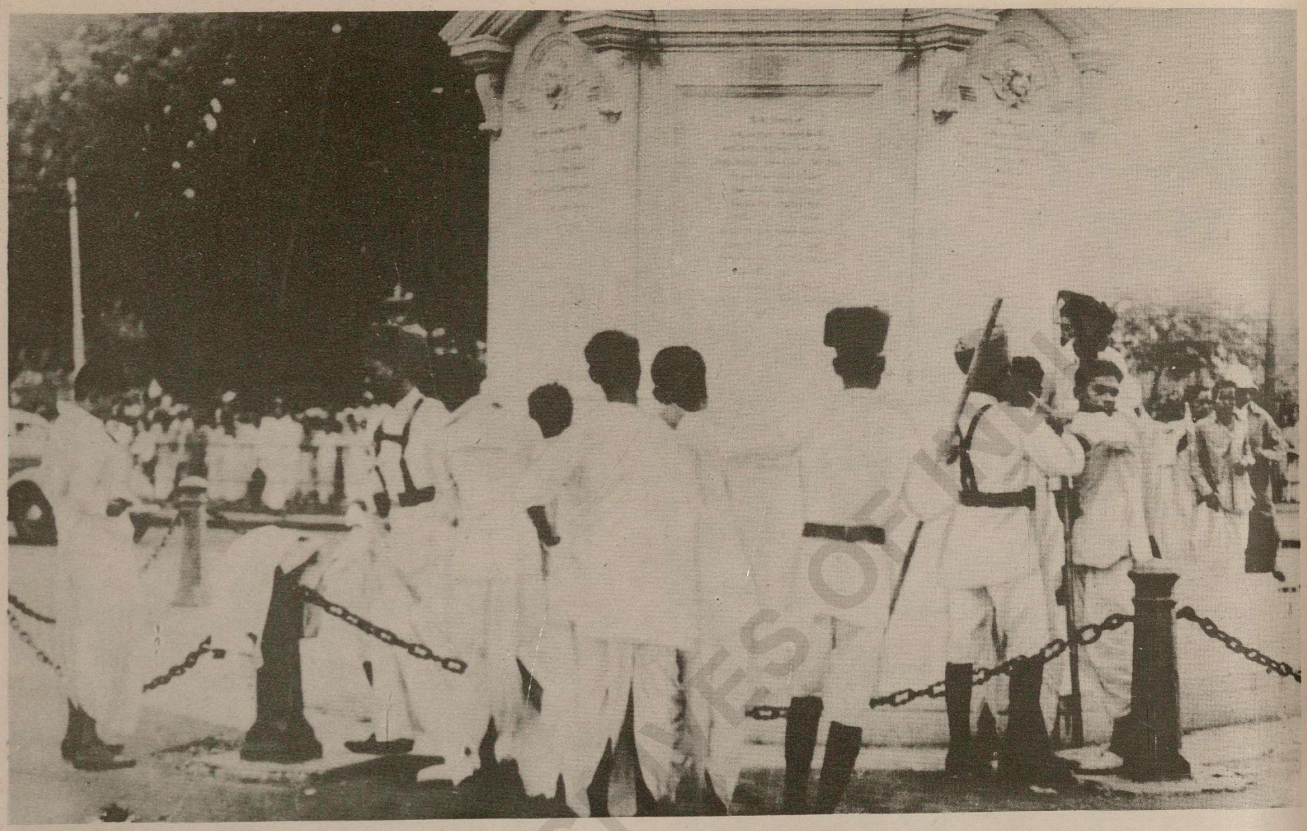




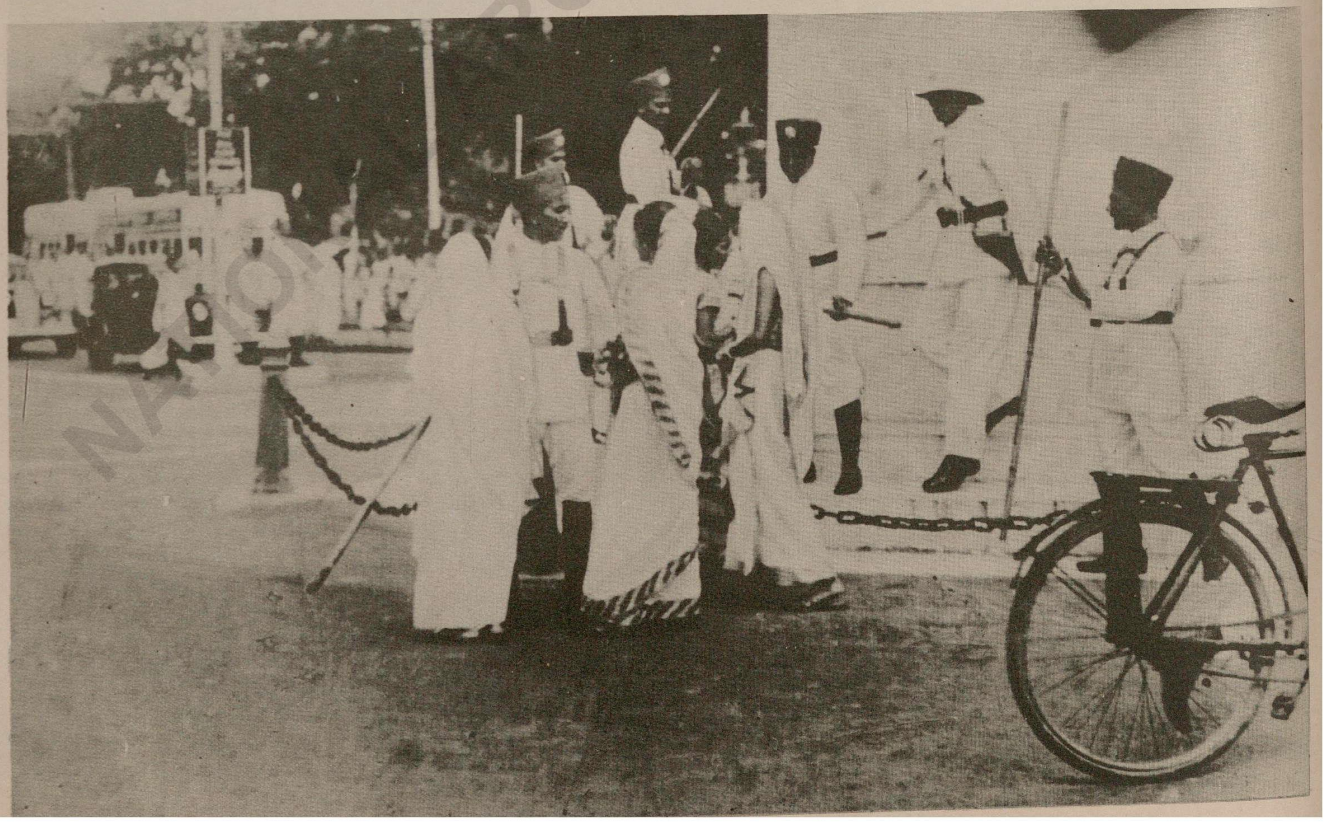
Top left : On the dais with other leading participants
Top right : A tea party at Madaripur
Bottom : Addressing a mass meeting at Faridpur

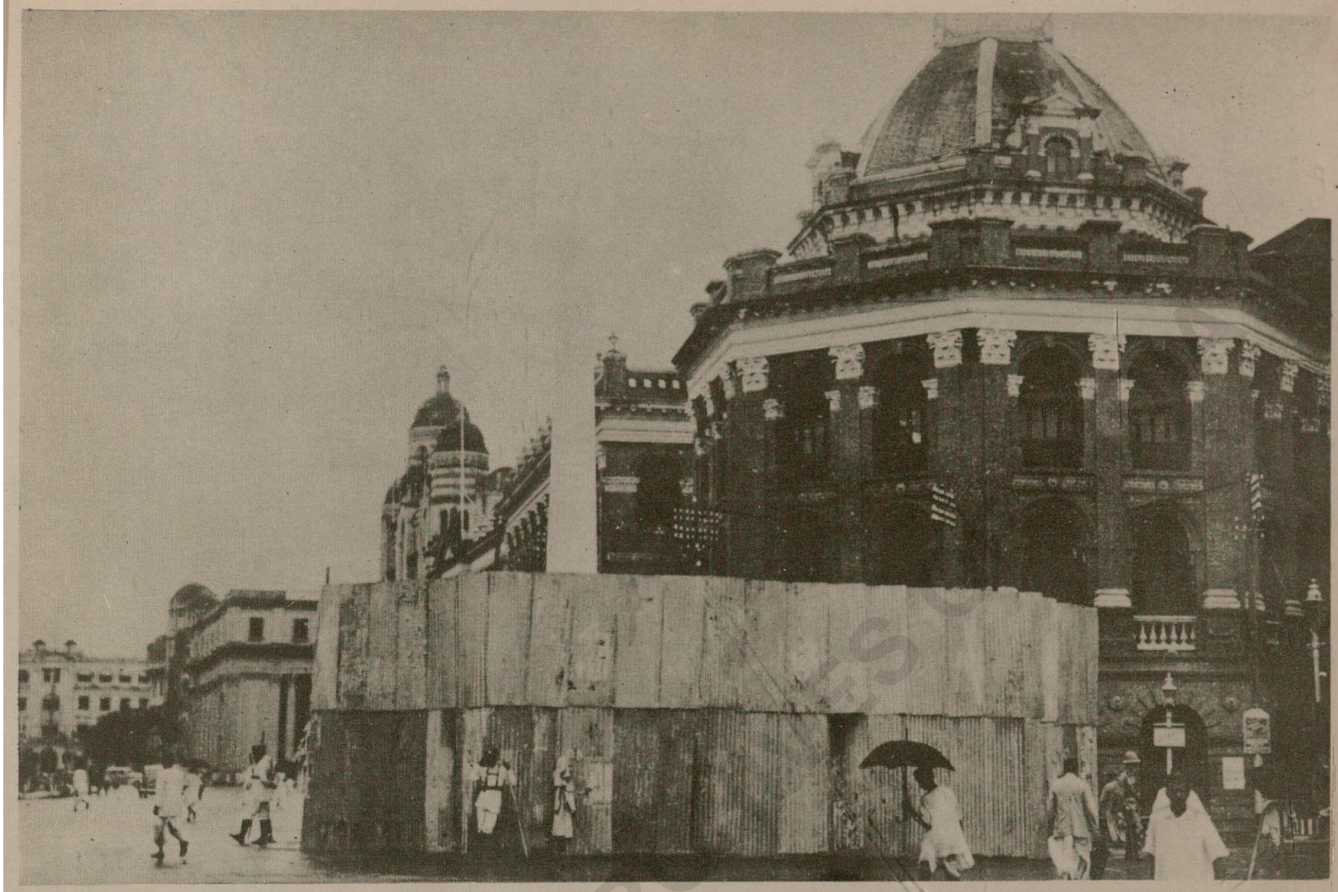
The last major political conference in which Subhas Bose participated in Bengal was at Dacca in May 1940, where he renewed his call to his countrymen to prepare for the final assault on the British Power. On his return to Calcutta he announced his decision to lead a movement for the removal of the Holwell Monument near the Secretariat which symbolised "our slavery and humiliation". He was arrested before the proposed Satyagraha commenced on the 3rd July 1940. But his followers went ahead with the movement and the Government was eventually compelled to remove the hated monument.

The Holwell Monument being guarded by the police



Top : Satyagraha in front of the monument Bottom : Women volunteers join in the movement





Top : Dismantling of the monument in progress Bottom : The Holwell Monument is no more

Lying in his bedroom after his release from prison on the 5th December 1940 following a week's hunger-strike. With him his mother, eldest brother and Calcutta's Mayor, Siddique

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Left : Ancestral house of the Bose family at 38|2 Elgin Road, Calcutta, from where the Great Escape took place

First news of Bose's disappearance in Calcutta newspapers

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আনন্দবাজার পত্রিকা
ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA
DAILY NET SALE 65,679

শ্রীযুত সুভাষচন্দ্র বসু

অপ্রত্যাশিতভাবে গৃহত্যাগ

গত রবিবার অপরাহ্ণ হইতে শ্রীযুত সুভাষচন্দ্র বসুকে তাঁহার বাসভবনের কক্ষে দেখিতে না পাওয়ায় তাঁহার বন্ধুবান্ধব ও আত্মীয়স্বজনবর্গের মধ্যে গভীর উদ্বেগের সঞ্চার হইয়াছে। গত ডিসেম্বর মাসের প্রথম সপ্তাহে কারাগার হইতে মুক্তিলাভের পর তিনি দিবারাত্র এই কক্ষে অবস্থান করিতেছিলেন।

সকলেই ইহা অবগত আছেন যে, তিনি অসুস্থ হইয়া পড়িয়াছিলেন। গত কয়েকদিন যাবৎ তিনি সম্পূর্ণ মৌনাবলম্বন করেন এবং সকলের সহিত এমন কি আত্মীয়স্বজনের সহিতও দেখাসাক্ষাৎ বন্ধ করিয়া ধর্ম্মচর্চ্চায় সময় অতিবাহিত করিতেছিলেন। তাঁহার স্বাস্থ্যের বর্ত্তমান অবস্থা বিবেচনা করিয়া উদ্বেগের মাত্রা অধিকতর বৃদ্ধি পাইয়াছে। বিভিন্ন স্থানে অনুসন্ধান করিয়া কোন ফল হয় নাই এবং সংবাদ ছাপিতে দেওয়ার সময় পর্য্যন্ত তিনি গৃহে প্রত্যাবর্ত্তন করেন নাই বলিয়া জানা গেল।

Hindusthan Standard
AN INDEPENDENT ORGAN OF INDIAN NATIONALISM
CALCUTTA—MONDAY, JANUARY 27 1941.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO S.J. SUBHAS CH. BOSE ?

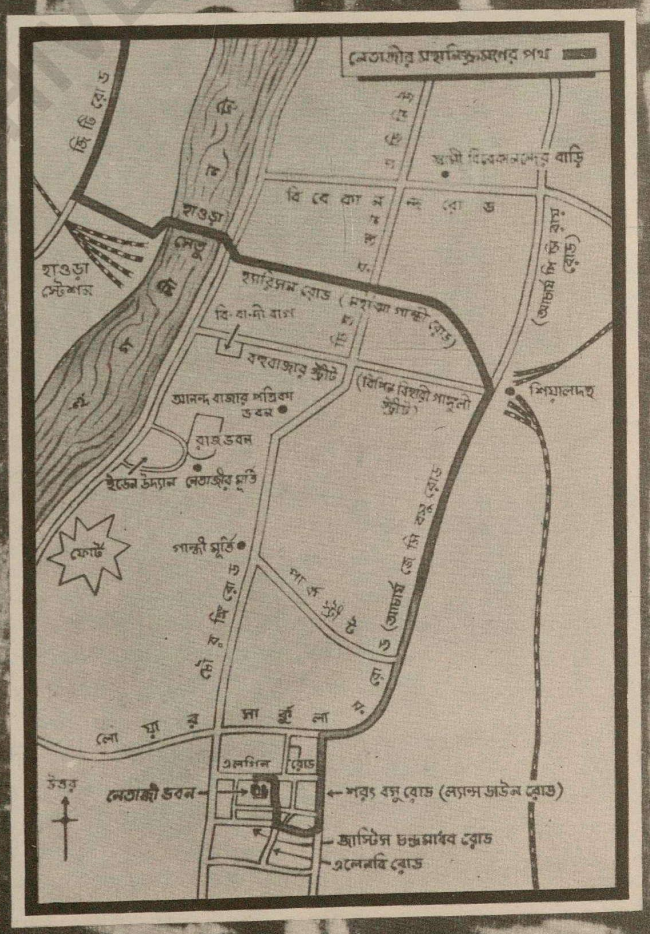
Unexpected Exit From Home

Great anxiety prevails amongst the relatives and friends of Sj. Subhas Bose since yesterday afternoon when it was noticed that he was not in his room where he was confined since his release from jail in the 1st week of December last. It is generally known that from the last few days he was observing strict silence and had not been seeing anybody not even the members of his family but has been spending his time in religious practices. Anxiety is all the more acute on account of his present state of health.

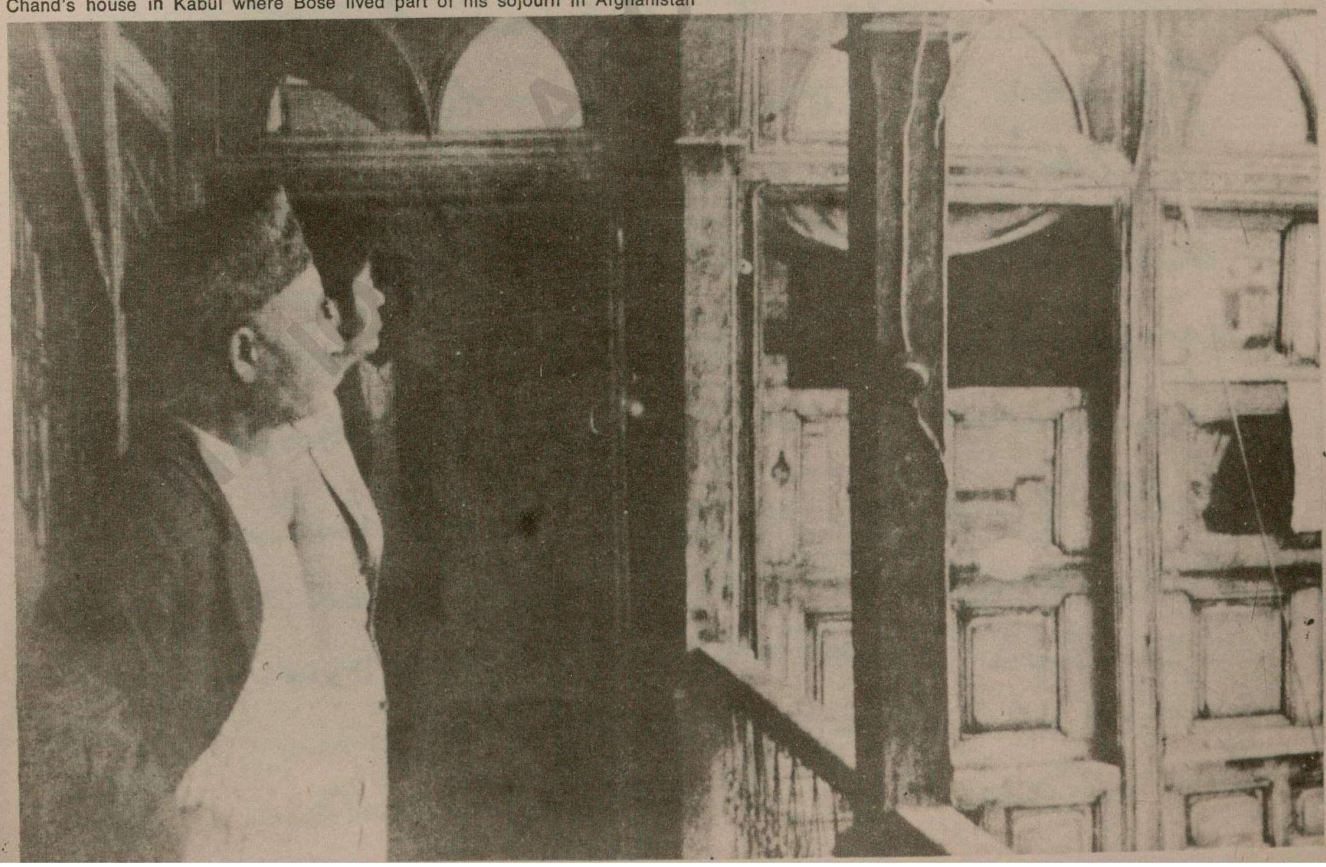
Enquiries have been made at various places about him but up to the time of going to the Press we understand he has not returned home.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

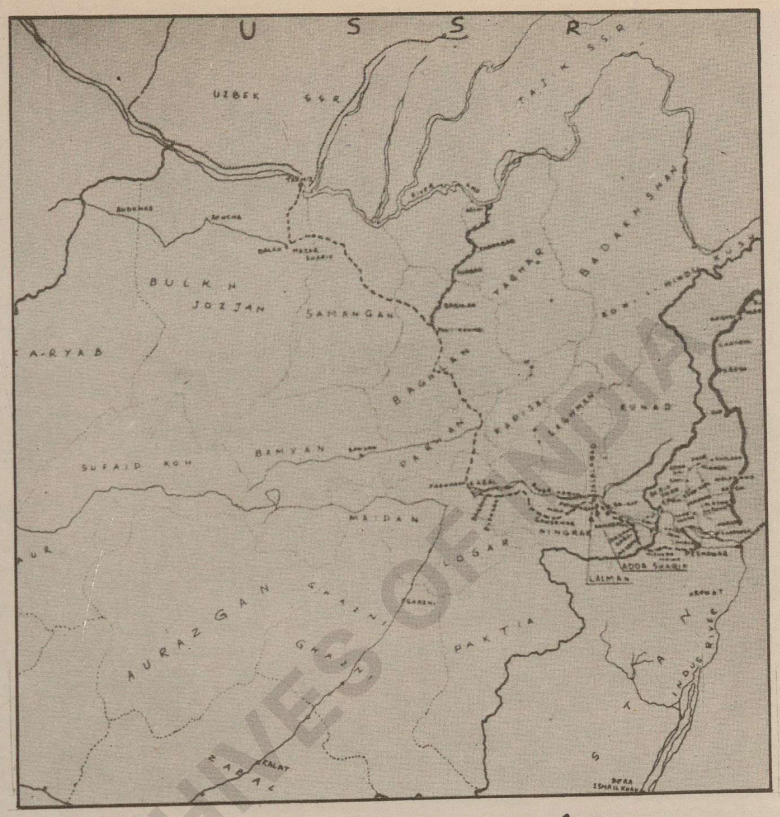
The 'Wanderer' car at the rear staircase of the house — a photographic reconstruction of the situation just prior to the escape.
Inset : The route of exit from Calcutta



Top : A general view of Kabul where Subhas Bose spent one and half months before leaving for Germany. Bottom : A look at the room in Uttam Chand's house in Kabul where Bose lived part of his sojourn in Afghanistan

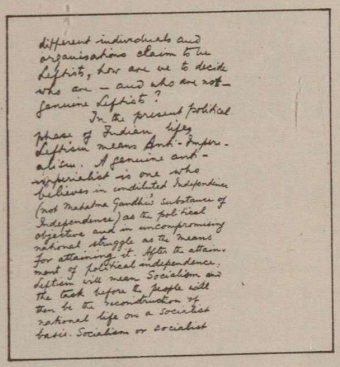


(135)



Map of Afghanistan and tribal territories between that country and India showing in dotted line the route taken by Subhas Chandra Bose for his journey from Peshawar to Kabul and then from Kabul to the Soviet frontier at Termez

Bottom: A page from a political thesis written by Bose while in Kabul and brought back to India by his escort Bhagat Ram and delivered to Sarat Chandra Bose



different individuals and organisations claim to be leftist, how are we to decide who are — and who are not — genuine leftists?

In the present political phase of Indian life, leftism means Anti-Imperialism. A genuine anti-imperialist is one who believes in undiluted Independence (not Mahatma Gandhi's substance of Independence) as the political objective and in uncompromising national struggle as the means for attaining it. After the attain-ment of political independence, leftism will mean Socialism and the task before the people will then be the reconstruction of national life on a socialist basis. Socialism or socialist

In the present political phase of Indian life, leftism means Anti-Imperialism. A genuine anti-imperialist is one who believes in undiluted Independence (not Mahatma Gandhi's substance of Independence) as the political objective and in uncompromising national struggle as the means for attaining it. After the attain-

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

U.St.S.Pol.Nr.176 Berlin, den 4.März 1941.

Ich habe dem I t a l i e n i s c h e n Geschäftsträger heute auf Grund des Telegramms Nr.470 aus Moskau mitgeteilt, dass die Sowjetregierung bereit sei, dem Inder Bose den Durchreisesichtvermerk zur Reise von Afghanistan nach Deutschland zu geben, und hinzugefügt, Bose könne dann ja von hier aus die Verbindung mit Italien aufnehmen.

Woermann

Telegramm (Geh.Ch.V.)
Kabul, den 17.März 41 18.30 Uhr
Ankunft " " " " 19.10 Uhr
Nr. 103 vom 17.März 41

x) Pol VII 1121 g I (Reise Bose) Auf Telegramm vom 14.Nr. 69 x) Plan Reise durch Iran fallengelassen, nachdem Sowjetbotschaft Durchreisesichtvermerk erteilt hat und B. wahrscheinlich von hier am 18.März abreisen wird. B. reist unter Decknamen Orlando Mazzotta mit italienischem Reisepass Nr. 647932 vom 10.März 1941. Werde drahten, sobald Übertritt afghanisch-russische Grenze hier bekannt geworden.

Pilger.

U. St. S. Pol. Nr. 176 Berlin, the 4th March 1941

I have today informed the Italian Charge de Affairs on the basis of the telegram No. 470 from Moscow that the Soviet Government is ready to give the Indian Bose a transit visa for journey from Afghanistan to Germany, and have added that Bose could afterwards establish contact with Italy from here.

Sd. Woermann

(Text of secret note of German State Secretary Woermann confirming arrangements between the three powers Germany, Italy and Soviet Russia for Bose's journey across Russia to Germany)

Telegram (Secret Ch. V.)

Kabul, the 17th March 41 18.30 hrs.
Received here „ „ „ 19.10 hrs.

No. 103 of the 17th March 41
x) Pol Vii 1121 g I
(Bose's journey)

Reference Telegram No. 14.69 x)

The plan of journey through Iran dropped after the Soviet Embassy issued transit visa, and B. will probably leave here on the 18th March. B. is travelling under the cover name of Orlando Mazzotta with Italian passport No. 647932 dated the 10th March 1941. Shall wire as soon as the news of crossing of the Afghan-Russian border is received here.

Pilger

(Text of secret message of German Minister in Kabul, Pilger, to the German Foreign Office conveying details of final arrangements of Bose's journey from Kabul to Berlin via Moscow)

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(137)

Subhas Bose on his arrival in Berlin, April 1941

RCHIVES OF IN

Top : At his desk working under the cover name of Orlando Mazzotta Bottom : With Indian comrades in Germany

At his residence in Berlin with a German friend

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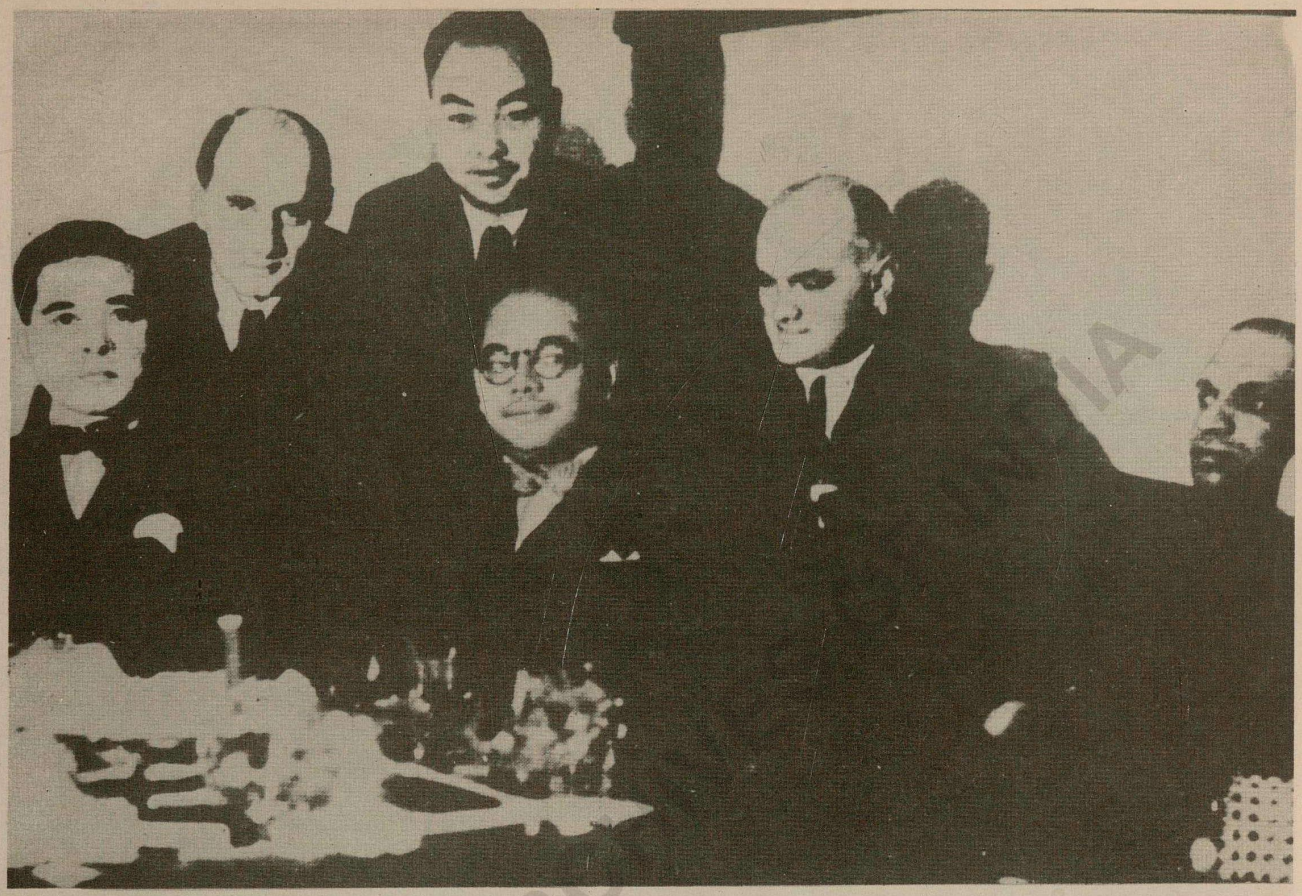
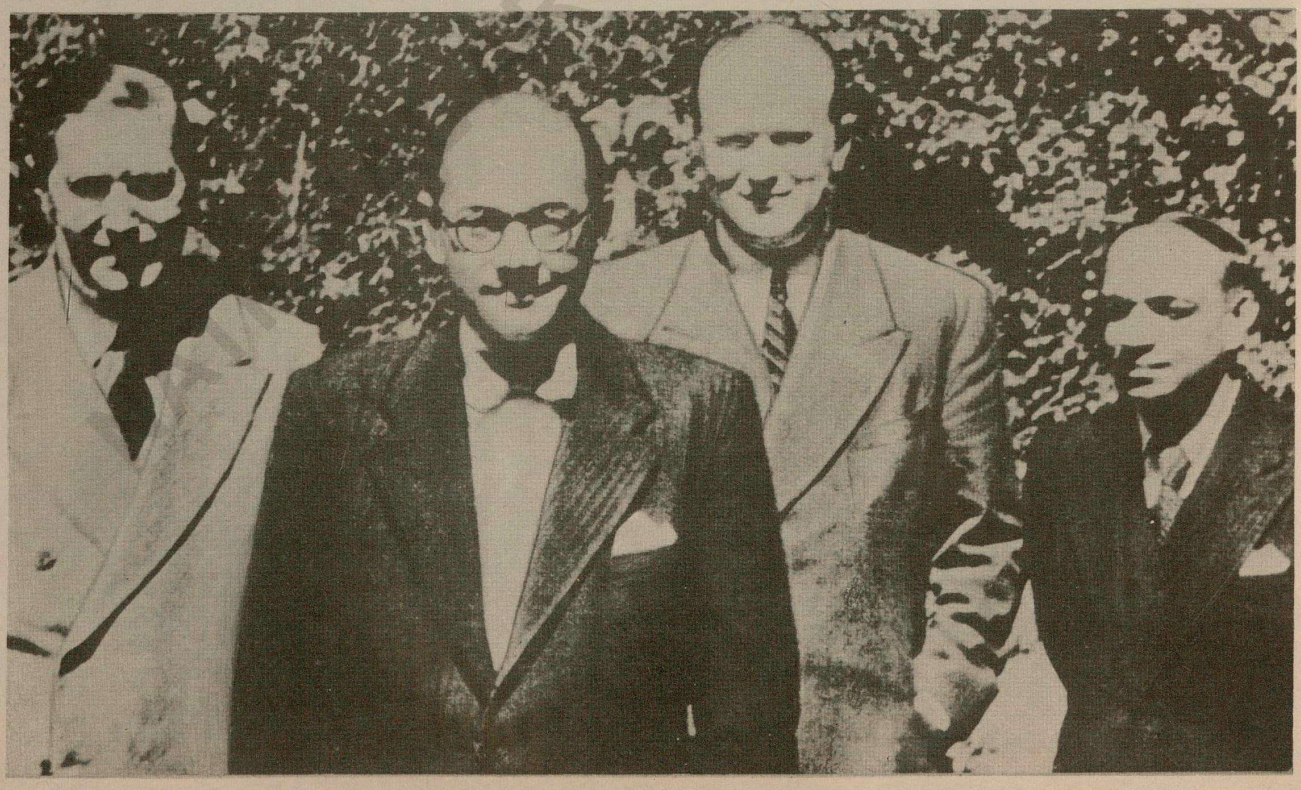
A portrait Berlin, 1941

Berlin 1941

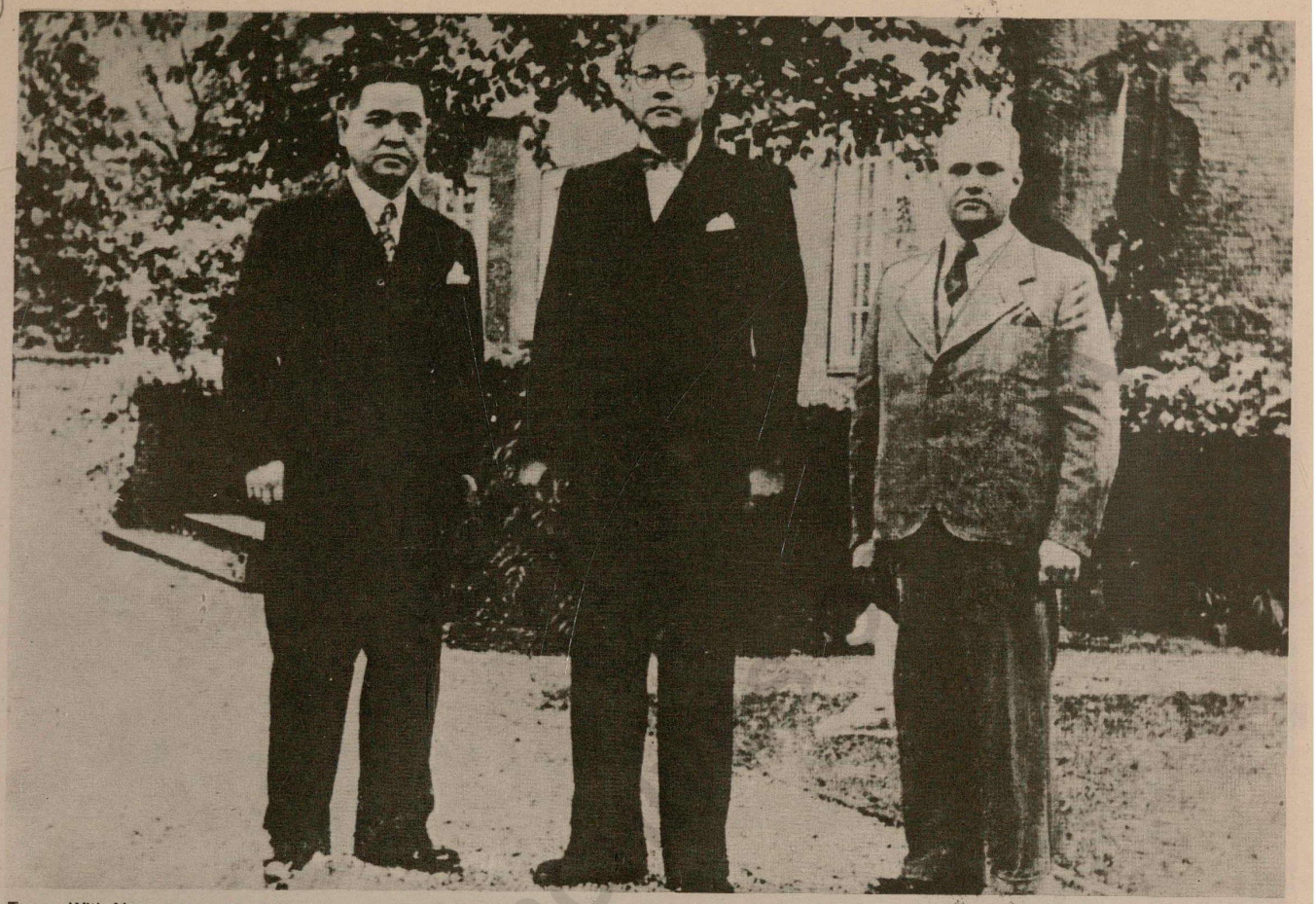


With foreign diplomats and A. C. N. Nambier in Berlin, 1942

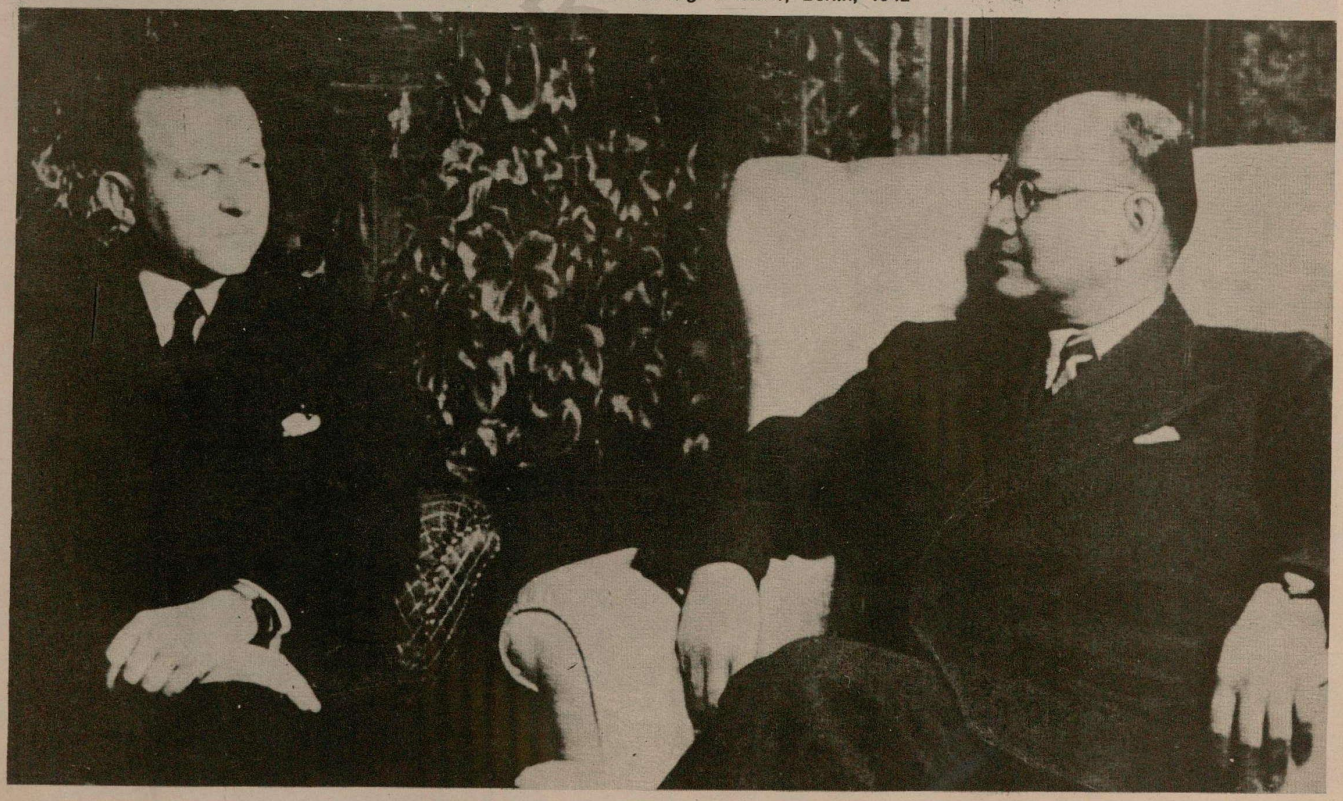


A portrait Berlin, 1942

143



Top : With Yamamoto and Ganpuley at his residence Bottom : Receiving a visitor, Berlin, 1942



In the garden of his house in Berlin

(145)

A letter to Mrs. Naomi Vetter, an old personal friend

My dear Mrs.Vetter,

Through our common friends I have le pt myself informed about you. Owing to the conditions under which I have been living here, it was not possible at first to get into touch with you. Afterwards, I heard of the terrible bereavement which overtook you. As there was a possibility of my going to Vienna, I decided not to write to you but to meet you personally when I was there. Unfortnnately, when I arrived there, you were away. As I do not know if I shall be coming to Vienna in the near future, I am writing this letter. First of all, let me convey my sincerest condolence to you on your saddest bereavement. Since I had the privilege of knowing President Vetter so intimately and since I respected and admired him so much, I can appreciate the loss that you have suffered. In these hard times, may God give you strength to put up with all the trials that you are having to face.

There is much that I would like to talk to you about, if I could meet you. For that purpose a letter is not a suitable medium. Please let me know your present address,as well as your future movements so that I may look out for the possibility of meeting you personally.

Before I conclude, I should like to thank you once again from the bottom of my heart for all the kindness I have received at your hands in the past.

Assuring you of my deepest esteem,

I am, yours ever sincerely,

Subhas Chandra Bose

P.S. Please address me on the cover as O. MAZZOTTA.

1943

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

In Berlin, 1942

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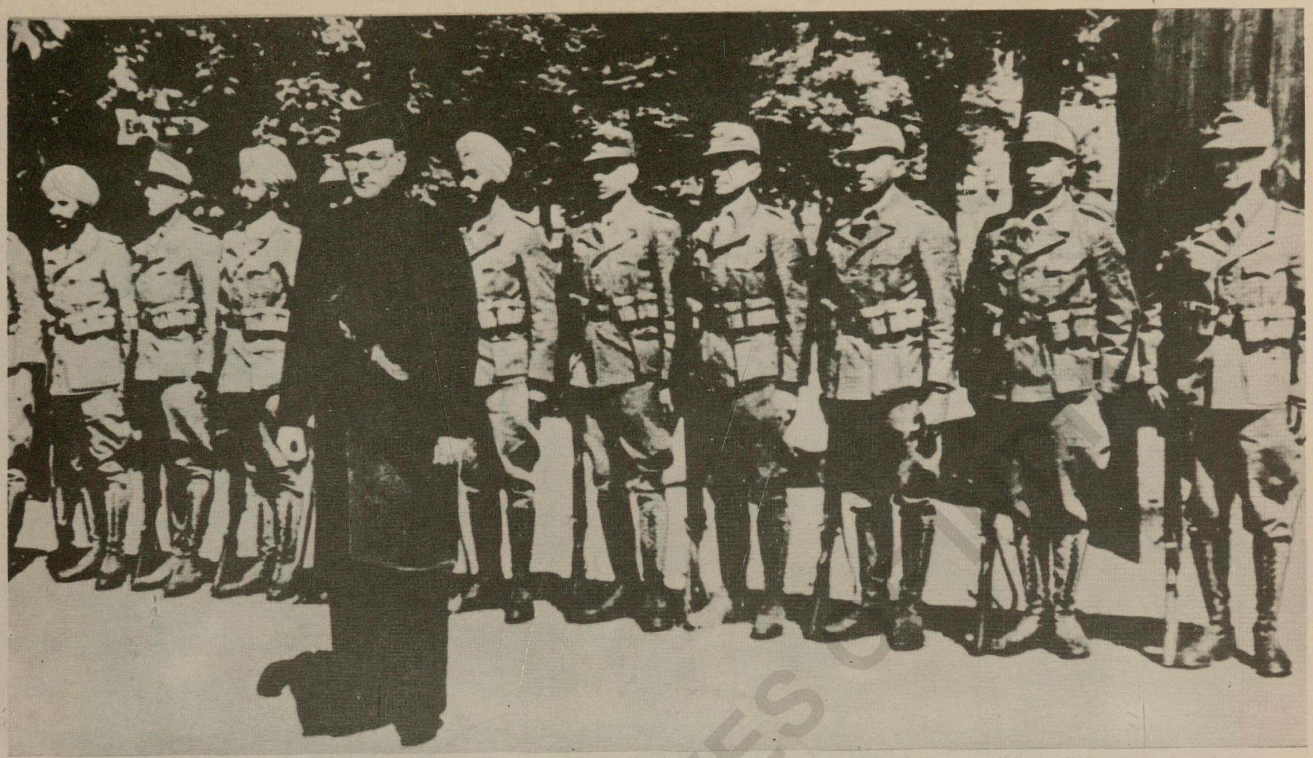

Top : With the first officers' corps of Indian Legion in Europe Bottom left : With Walter Harbich, German training officer
Bottom right : Addressing his men in the field

ARCHIVES

Front page of 'Bhai-Band', the publication of the Indian Legion in Europe

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No 23

بھائی بند

نمبر ۷ — ۱۴ جولائی — سنہ ۱۹۴۳

ہمارے کمانڈنگ صاحب کا جنم دن

آج اوبرسٹ لینٹیڈنٹ صاحب بہادر کا پیدائشی دن جنکی آج عمر چھیالیس سال ہے۔ تمام لیجن اپنے مانے ہوئے سردار کے روبرو جمع ہو کر انکو تہ دل سے مبارکباد اور دعا پیش کرتی ہے۔

۲۷ جنوری سنہ ۱۹۴۳ میں اوبرسٹ لینٹیڈنٹ صاحب کراپے نے فرینکنبرگ میں لیجن قائم کرنیکا شروع کیا تھا۔ شروع میں ان لوگوں کا دستہ جو کہ ایک چھوٹا سا تھا۔ ہندوستان کی آزادی کی جنگ کیلئے ہتھیاروں کی سکھلائی لینے کیلئے تیار ہوا تھا۔

اول۔ ہندوستان کی آزادی کی جنگ کیلئے ہتھیاروں کی تعلیم لینے پر تیار ہونیوالے جوانوں کا دستہ چھوٹا تھا۔ مگر اوبرسٹ لینٹیڈنٹ کراپے کو باوجود مشکلات اور رکاوٹیں جو کہ ماتحتیں آئی تھیں انکو کچھ خیال میں نہ لا سکے بلکہ اسکو لیجن کے کام پر ایمان تھا۔

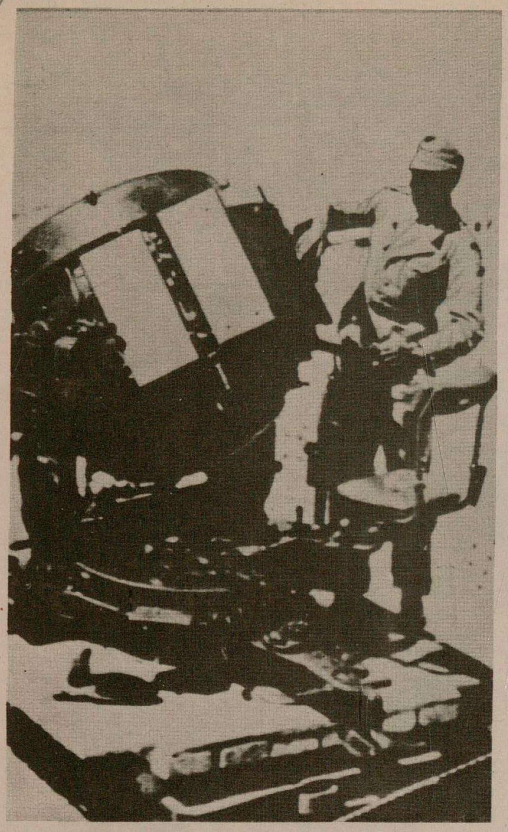
ہیس اکسلنس بوس کے ساتھ اسکی بہت گہری دوستی ہے۔ بلکہ بہت بھروسے سے ان جوانوں کو عملی جنگ کا رستہ صاف کرنیکی متواتر کوشش کرتے تھے۔ رفتہ رفتہ تعداد بڑھ گئی۔ کمپنیاں کھڑی ہو گئیں۔ انکو وسیع اور مفصل تعلیم دی گئی۔ کافی بہترین ہتھیار تھے جنکی سکھلائی دی گئی۔

آج کے دن ڈیڑھ سال لگاتار کام کرنیکے بعد لیجن کھڑی ہو گئی۔ یہ اوبرسٹ لینٹیڈنٹ صاحب کراپے کا کام تھے۔ اپنا کام سرانجام کرتے ہوئے کامیاب ہو گئے ہیں۔ جرمن استادوں اور خود پیشوں کے مابین میں مضبوط محبت اور بھائیبندی ہو گئی تھی اور خود پیشوں کیلئے لیجن ایک وطن کی طرح ہو گئی تھی۔ انہوں نے ساری لیجن کے ممبروں کی محبت اور بھروسا حاصل کر کے لیجن کو ایک ایک دستہ میں بنایا ہے جو کہ لڑنے کے قابل اور لڑنے پر تیار ہے۔ پہلی اور دوسری بٹالین نے کام کر کے سب بالا افسران کی امیدوں کو پورا کیا ہے۔ ہائی کمانڈ نے بہت تعریف کی ہے۔ لیجن کا ابھی یہ ارادہ ہے کہ آرام نہ کریں۔ بلکہ کوشش کرے اور بھی نئے سے نئے ہتھیار سیکھیں اور اعلیٰ سے اعلیٰ تجربے حاصل کریں۔ انگلستان کی تباہی میں حصہ لینا اسکا روشن مقصد ہے۔ خود پیشوں کو معلوم ہے کہ محوری ملک کی فتح ہندوستان کی آزادی کا شروع ہوگا۔ اور لیجن آزادی کی خاطر ہر قسم کی قربانی پر تیار ہے۔ لیجن کے اوپر کامیابی کا ستارا ہے۔ اوبرسٹ لینٹیڈنٹ صاحب کراپے کی راہنمائی میں لیجن موقع پر بھی اپنا فرض بجا لا کر اپنے بڑے کام کو پورا کریگی۔ اور یقین کر کے لیجن دستی اور طاقت کی دعا کرتی ہے۔ اور قسم کھاتی ہے کہ آئندہ بھی وفاداری و محبت و احترام کے ساتھ اپنے سردار کے پیچھے جائینگے۔

اڈلف ہٹلر زندہ باد — نیتاجی زندہ باد

بند نیتا سبھاش چندر بوس اور لیجن کمانڈر صاحب

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

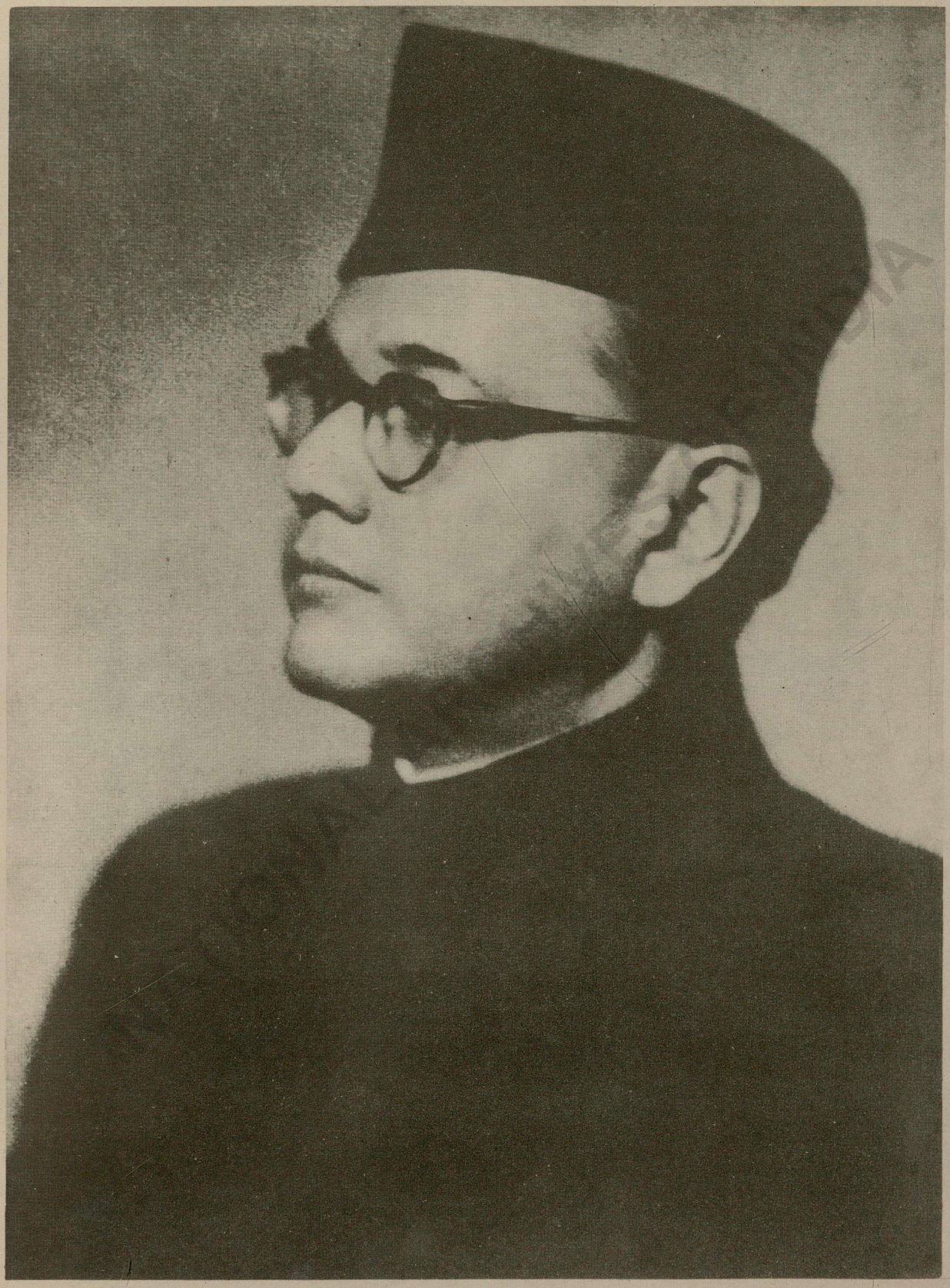


Top : INA men at military installations on the East coast of Europe Bottom : Route march of the Indian Legion

Top : At work at his desk in Berlin, 1942 Bottom : Face to face with Adolf Hitler, May 1942

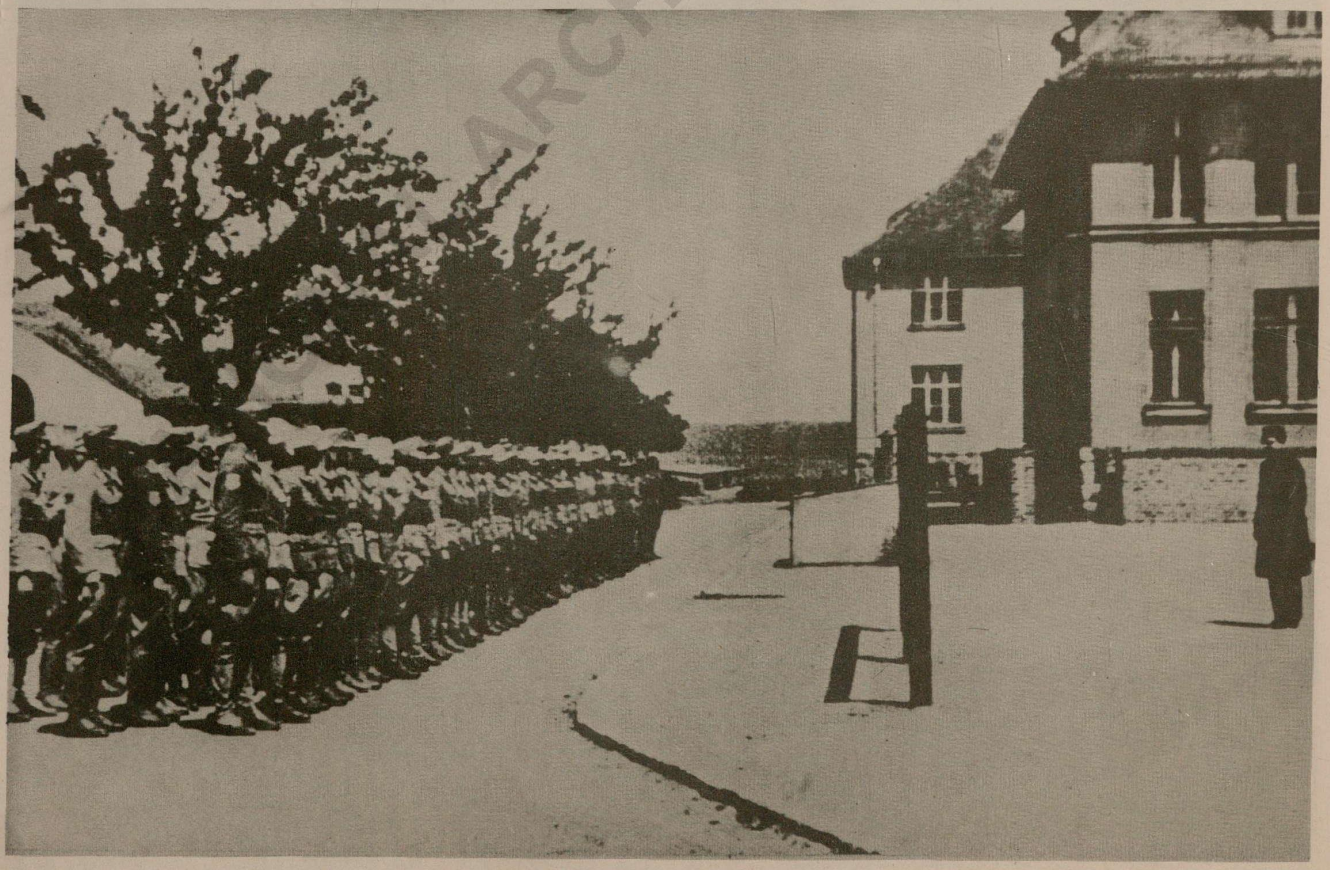
Top : With pressmen in Berlin Bottom : Speaking at the inauguration of the Indo-German Friendship Society in Hamburg, 1942

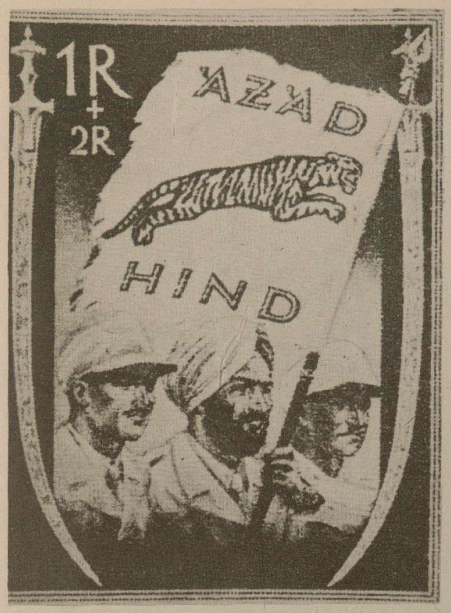
Leader of Azad Hind

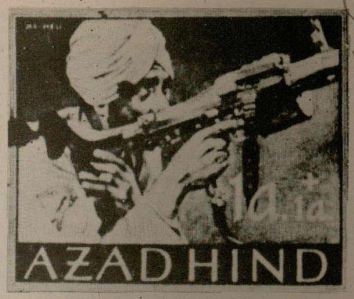


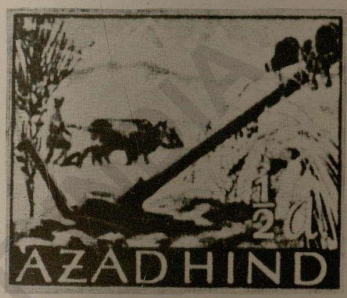
(153)

Top : At the inaugural meeting of the Indo-German Friendship Society in Hamburg Bottom : Addressing the Indian Legion at their camp

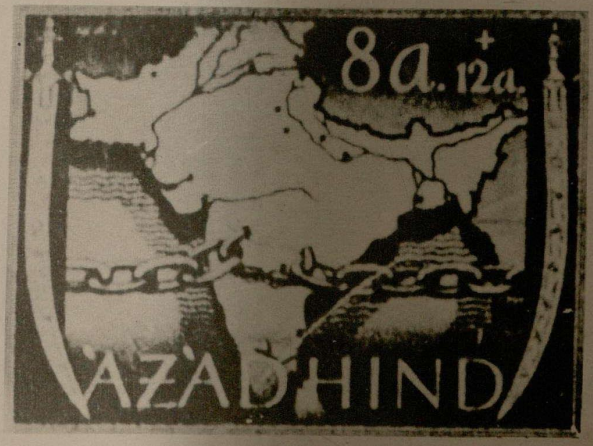








Postage stamps printed in Germany for use in Free India



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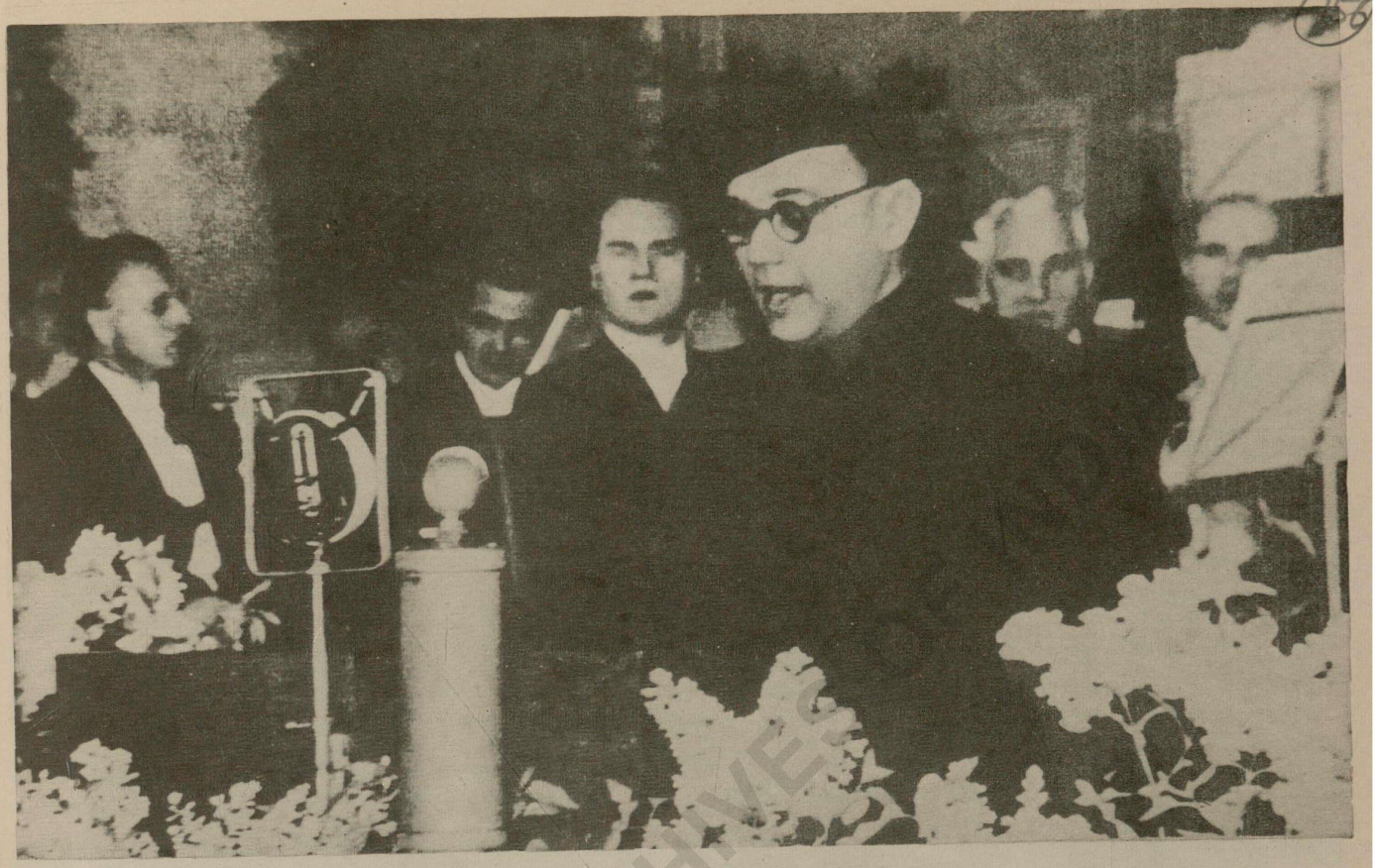
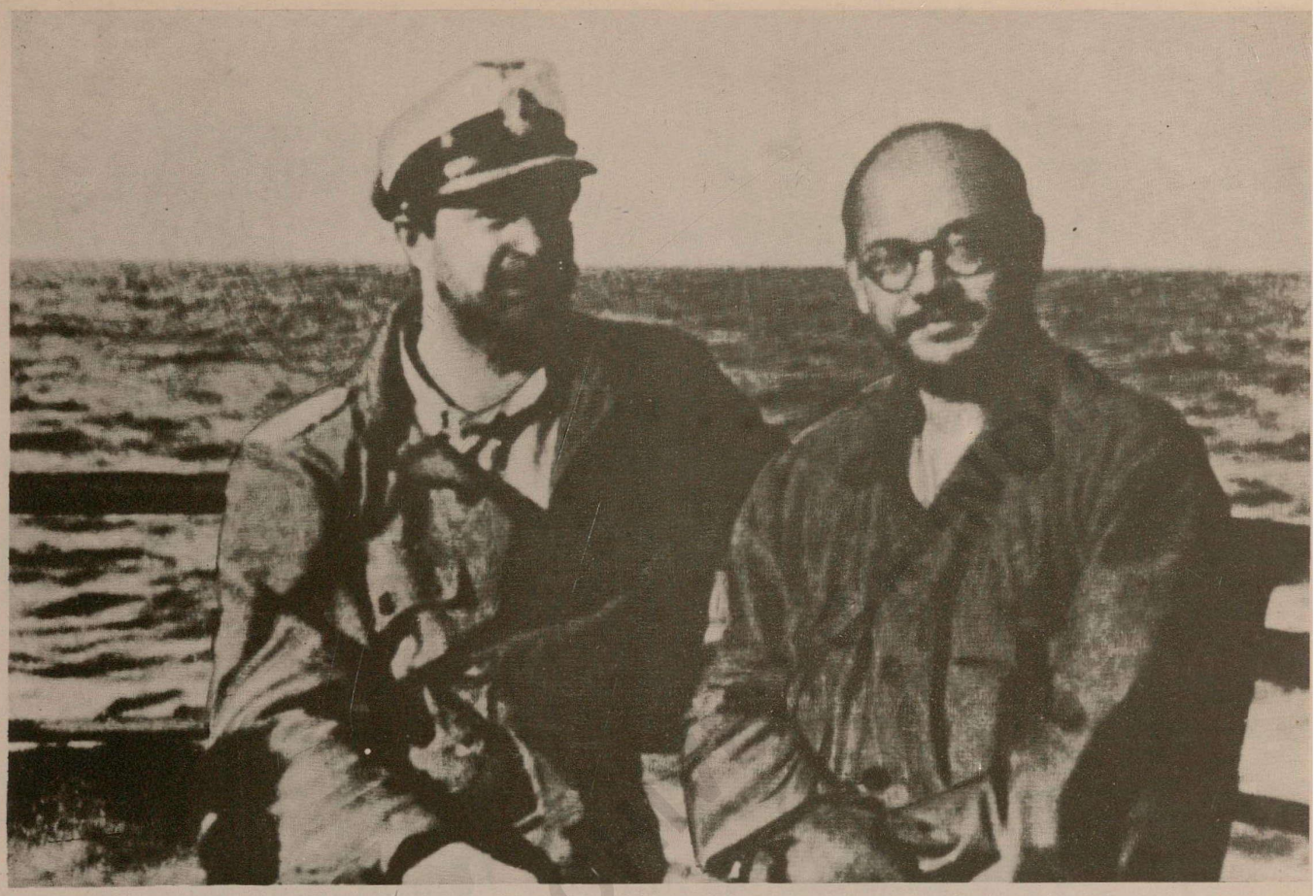
One of the last portraits taken in Europe



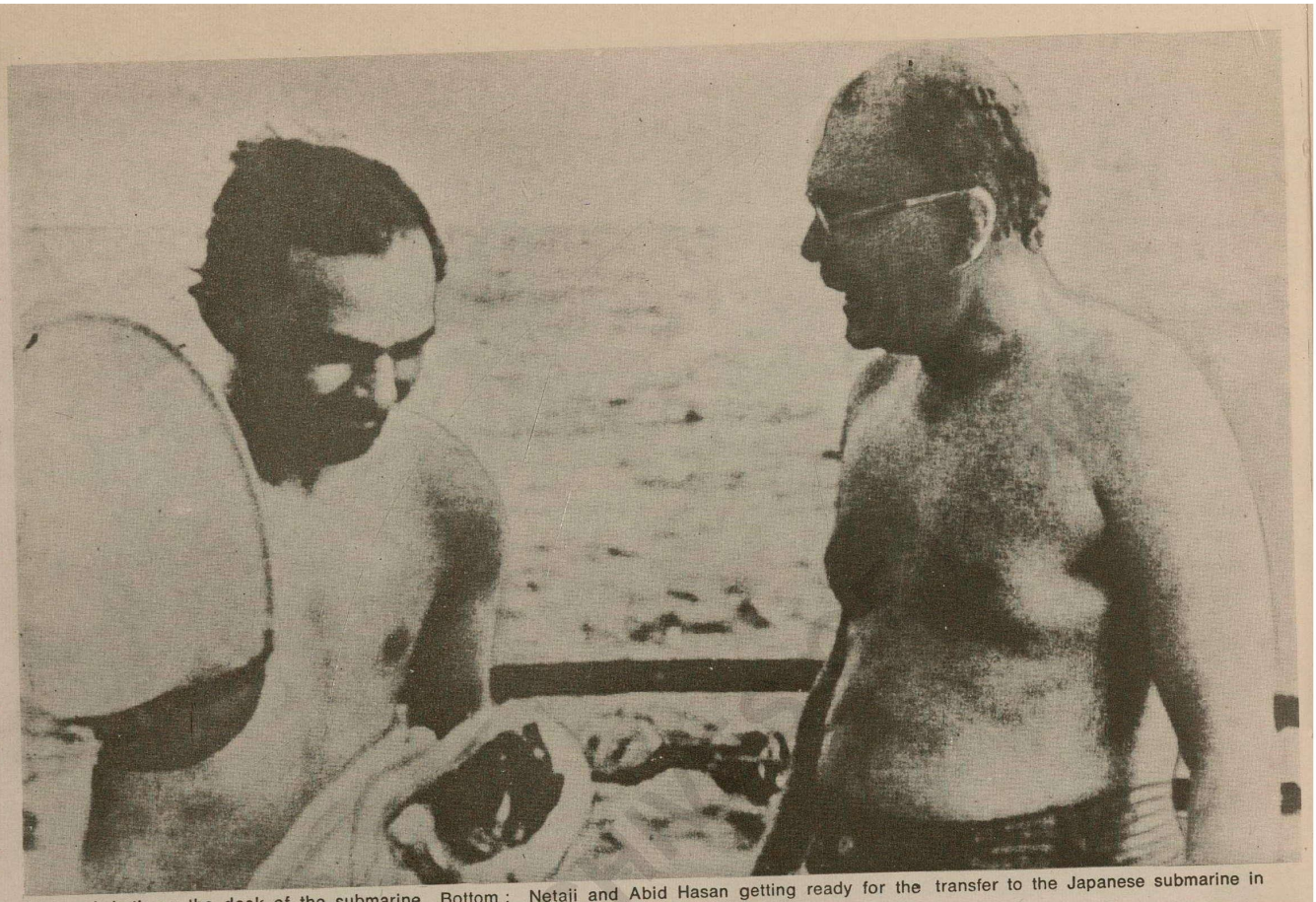
FACSIMILE OF NETAJI'S LETTER

Top : Addressing the Indian Independence Day meeting in Berlin, 26th January 1943
Bottom : The historic and last letter to his brother Sarat written just on the eve of his departure for East Asia



Top : With Werner Musenberg, Captain of the submarine in which he travelled to the East Bottom : With Abid Hasan on the submarine

Pictures taken during the submarine journey, February-May 1943



Top : A bath on the deck of the submarine Bottom : Netaji and Abid Hasan getting ready for the transfer to the Japanese submarine in the Indian ocean

Top : The life-jacket is on before the critical transfer Bottom : In the rubber-boat by which he was transferred from the German to the Japanese submarine

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Geheime Reichssache

Verschlußsache

Telegramm
(Chiffreschreiber)

SSD MBBZ, den 28. April 1943 11.59 Uhr
Ankunft: den 28. April 1943 12.15 Uhr

Ohne Nummer Für Botschafter Ritter.
z.Zt.

Das Telegramm ist weitergeleitet worden. Berlin, 28.4.1943 gez. Ch. (illegible)

1.) Umsteigen Subhas Chandra Bose von deutschem auf japanisches U-Boot hat stattgefunden.

2.) Bose hat folgenden Funkspruch an Reichsaussenminister vor Umsteigen abgesetzt:

Dem Führer und Herrn Reichskanzler des deutschen Volkes und Reiches.

Bevor ich das deutsche Boot verlasse, möchte ich Eurer Exzellenz und der deutschen Regierung in meinem eigenen und dem Namen der indischen Freiheitsbewegung, für die uns erwiesene Freundlichkeit, Unterstützung und Gastfreundschaft meinen herzlichen Dank aussprechen. Ich möchte ferner bei dieser Gelegenheit die unerschütterliche Solidarität mit Deutschland in dem Kampf gegen den gemeinsamen Feind bis zum Erringen des Endsieges betonen. Ich bin überzeugt, der Tag ist nicht mehr fern, an dem wir tatkräftiger in den Ehrenkampf (Endkampf) eingreifen und den uns gebührenden Teil am Niederkämpfen des Gegners beitragen werden. Zum Schluss übermande ich meine Wünsche für den baldigen Sieg Deutschlands und das persönliche Wohlbefinden Eurer Exzellenz.

Unterschrift:
Subhas Chandra Bose

Herrn Reichsaussenminister von Ribbentrop.
Bevor ich das deutsche Boot verlasse, spreche ich

St.S.Keppler
U.St.S. Pol.
U.St.S.R.
Botsch. Ritter

Leiter Abt. Pers.
" " Ha. Pol.
" " Kult.
" " Presse
" " Rundfunk
" " Inf.
Chef Prot.
Ref. Pol.
Prot. Expl. bei

1 Ausf. Exemplar Nr. 5

140296
H. J. Fridrich

(Translation)

Telegram
(by radio)

SSD MBBZ, the 28th April 1943 11.59 hours
Receipt: the 28th April 1943 12.15 hours

Without Number For Ambassador Ritter,
Illegible

Note: This telegram is not to be forwarded further.
Berlin, 28.4.43
(illegible)

1.) The transfer of Subhas Chandra Bose from the German to the Japanese submarine has taken place.

2.) Bose has sent the following message to the German Foreign Minister before changing over:

To the Leader of the German people and Chancellor of the German Government.

Before leaving the German submarine I wish to convey my hearty thanks to Your Excellency and the Government of Germany on behalf of myself and the Indian Liberation Movement for the friendship, support and hospitality extended to us.....etc.....
.....
.....

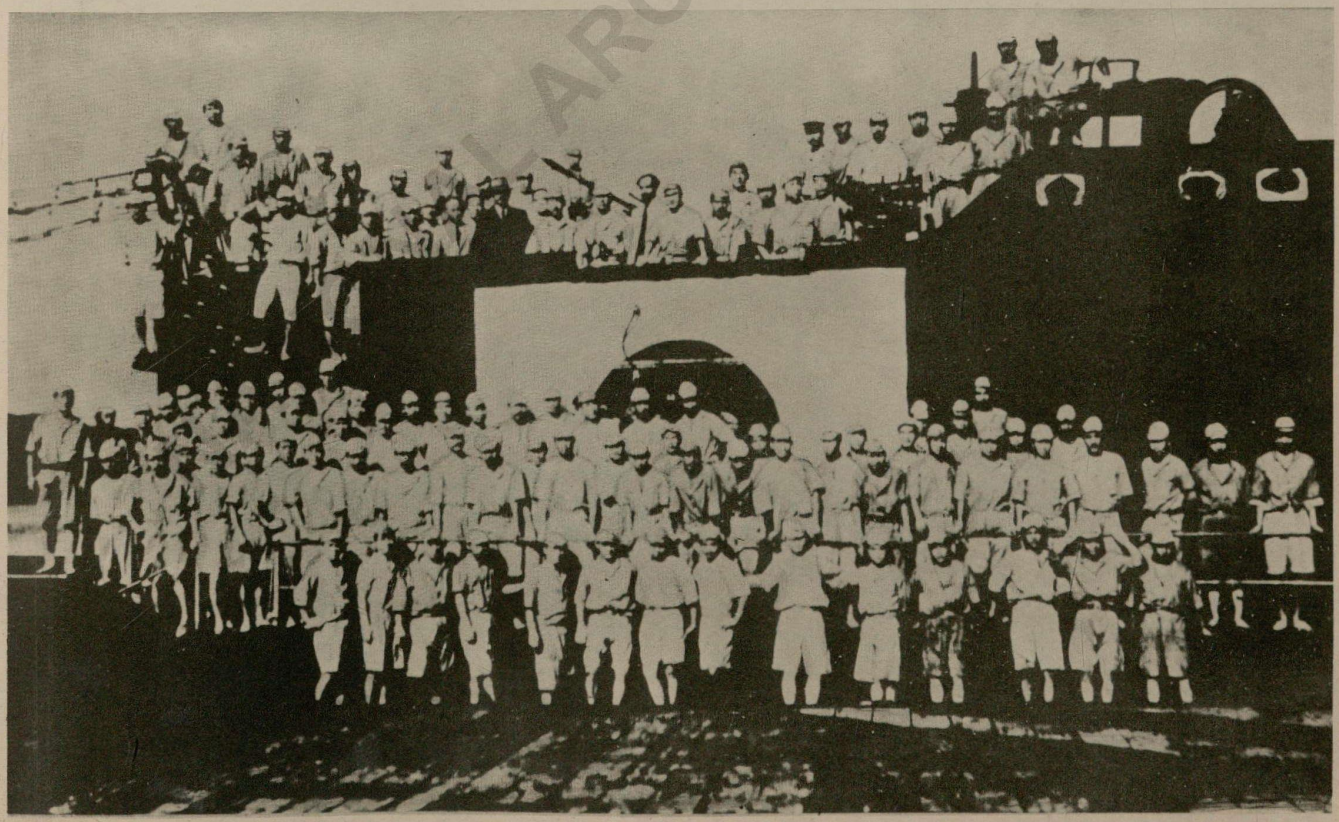
Signed:
Subhas Chandra Bose

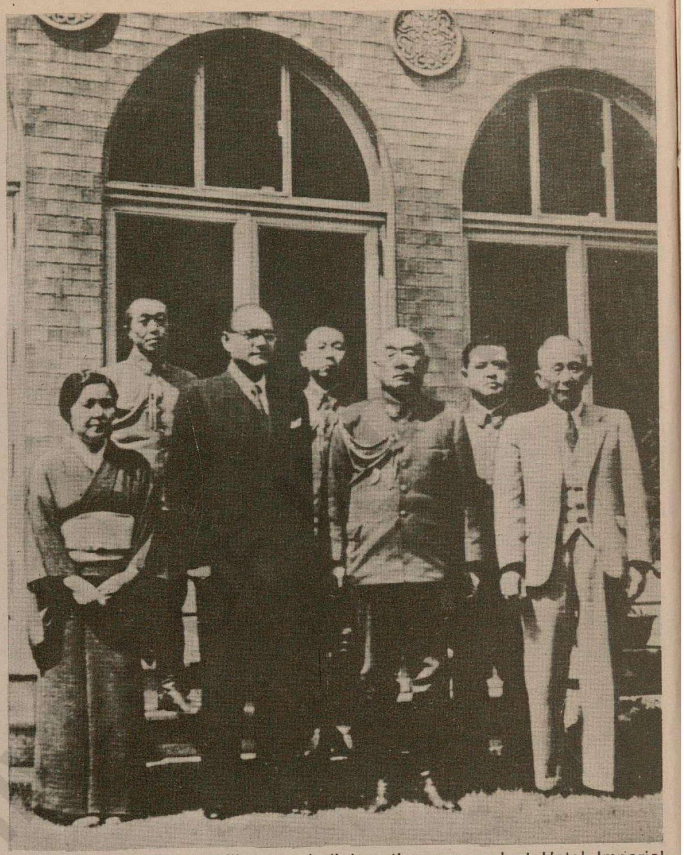
To Herr Von Ribbentrop, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Government of Germany.
Before leaving the German submarine, I am speaking.....

Secretary of State. Keppler
Under Sec. St. Pol
Ambassador Ritter
etc..
etc...

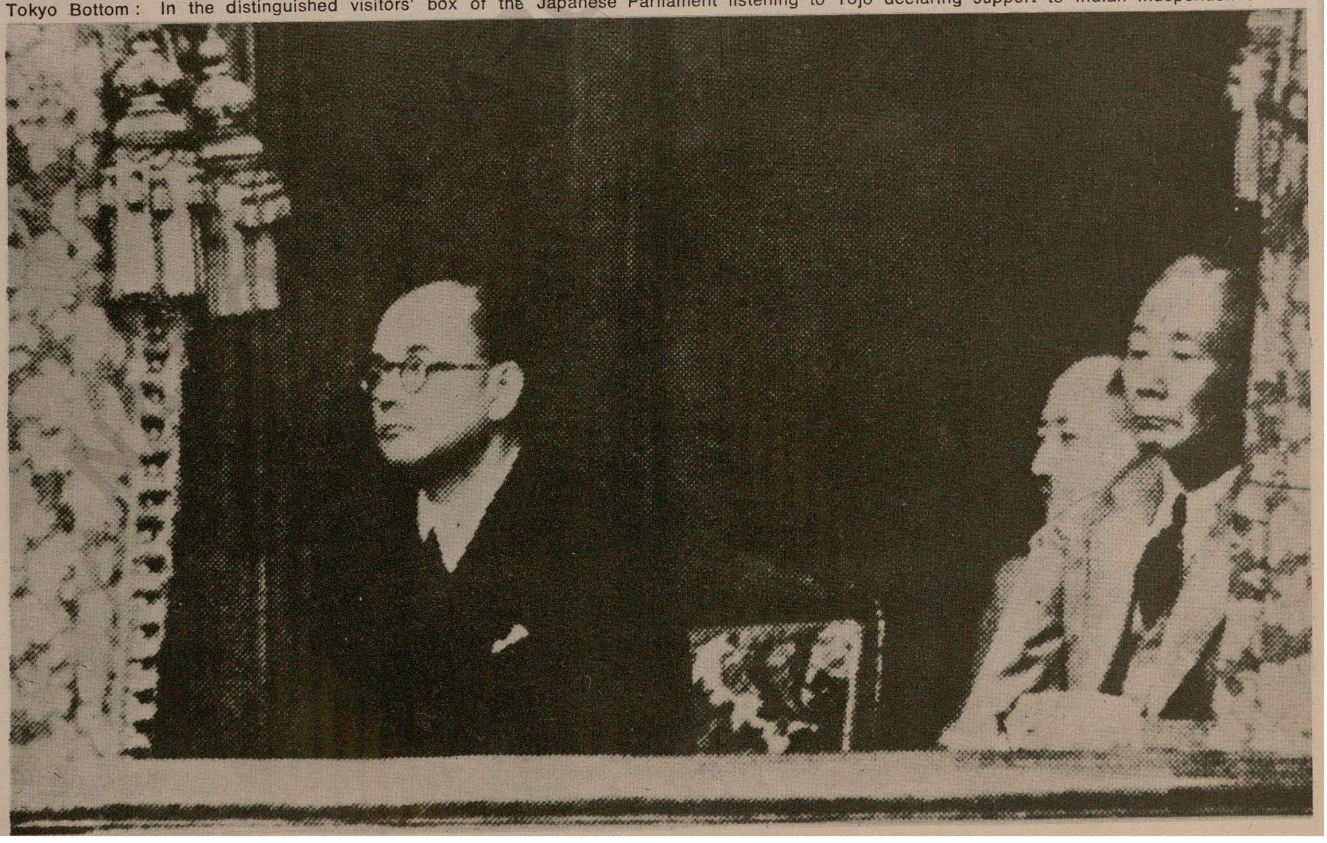
Top: The radio telegram sent to Berlin from the German submarine confirming the successful transfer
Bottom: With the crew of the Japanese submarine before landing

Top : Arrival and reception at Sabang, Sumatra, May 1943 Bottom : With the entire crew of the Japanese submarine





Top left : Photograph taken after arrival in Tokyo, June 1943 Top right : With high Japanese military and diplomatic personnel at Hotel Imperial, Tokyo Bottom : In the distinguished visitors' box of the Japanese Parliament listening to Tojo declaring support to Indian independence



A portrait, Tokyo, June 1943

(165)

Nippon Times

Evening

550,000 MINERS IN U.S. RESUME GENERAL STRIKE

N. W. Turkey Suffers Two Severe Quakes

BIG GAINS MADE IN N. CHINA WAR

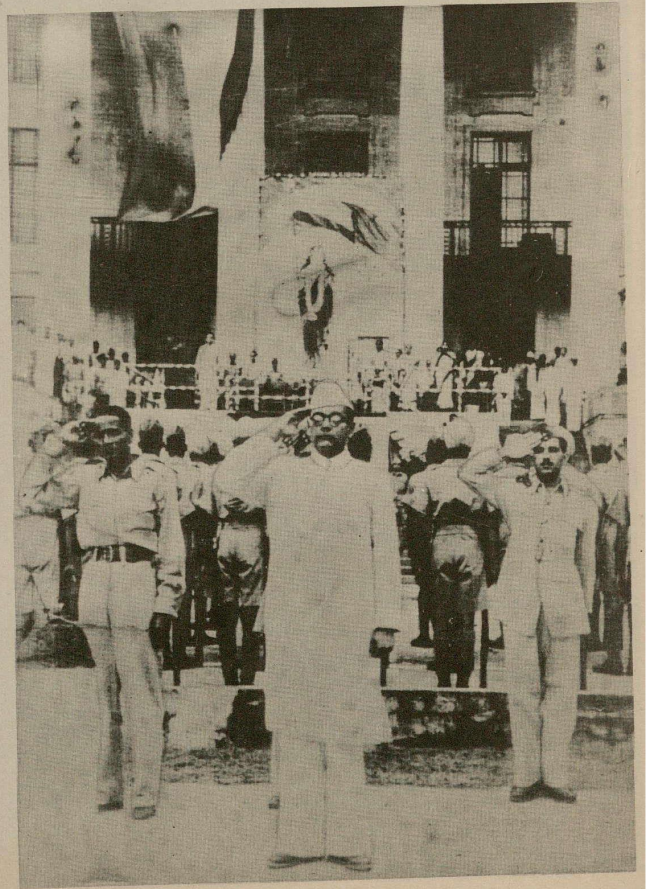
Composite Results Of Imperial Army in May Announced

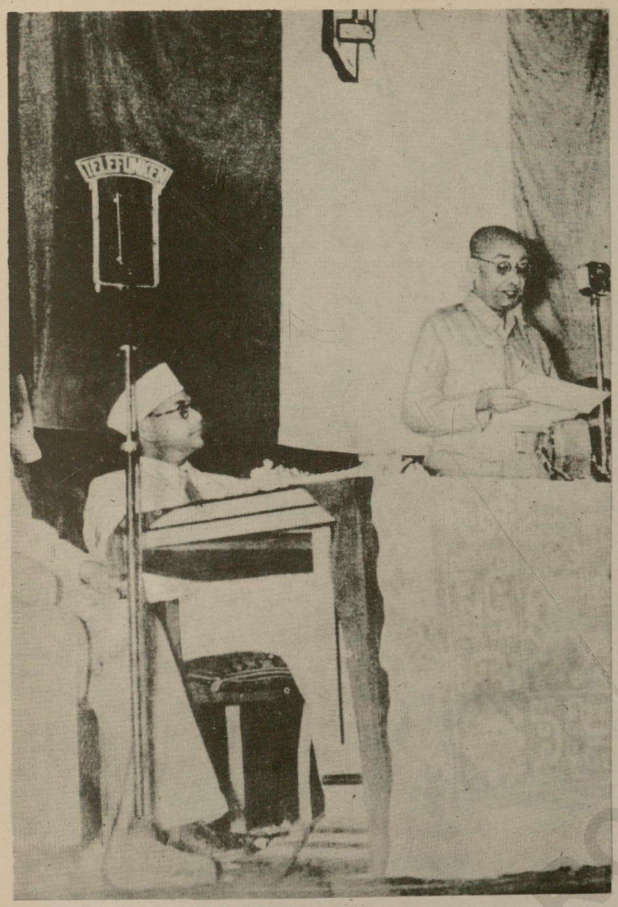
SUBHAS BOSE DELIVERS FIRST JAPAN BROADCAST TO HOMELAND EXHORTING UNFALTERING EFFORT IN GLORIOUS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM FROM BRITAIN

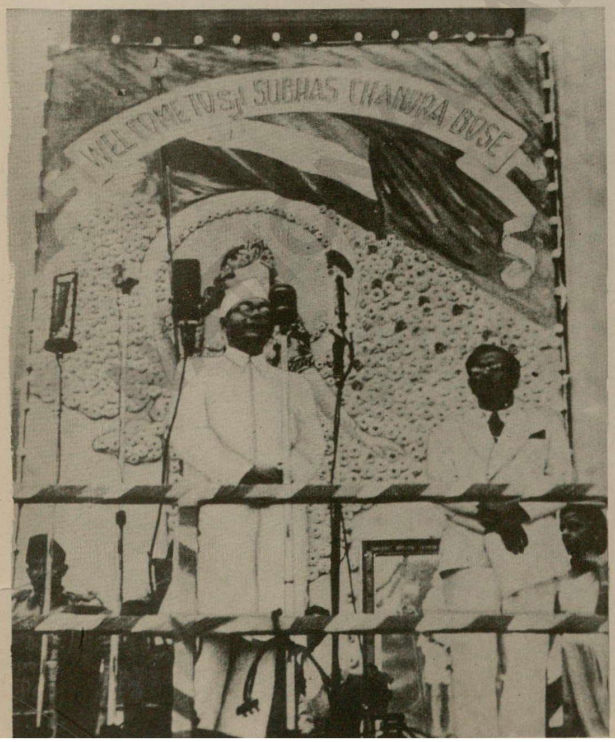
Imperial Army Now at India's Frontier, Declares Leader, Again Stressing Pledge By Tojo to Offer Unstinted Aid in Need

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

Top : Front page of Nippon Times reporting Netaji's first broadcast to India Bottom left : Arrival at Singapore airport, July 1943
Bottom right : At the first mass rally at Singapore



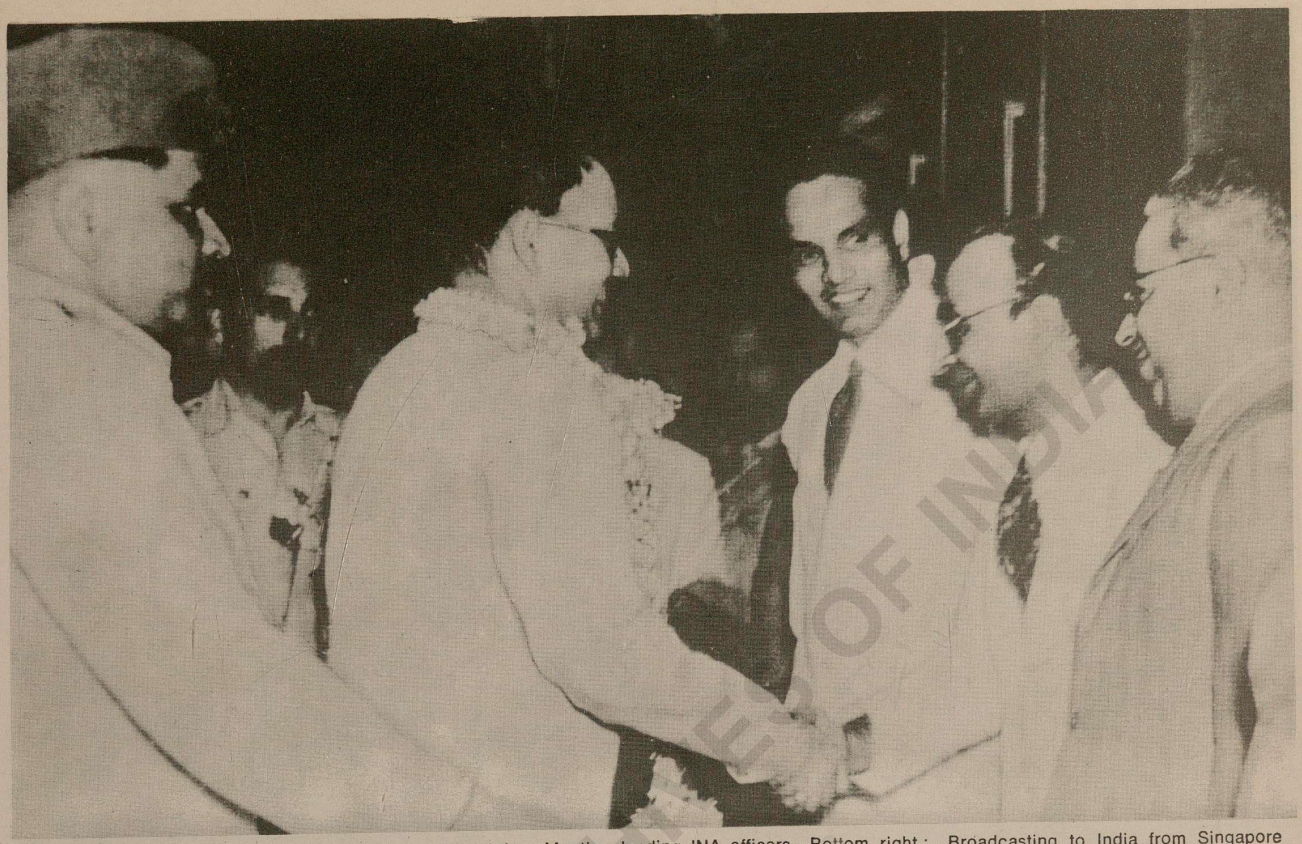




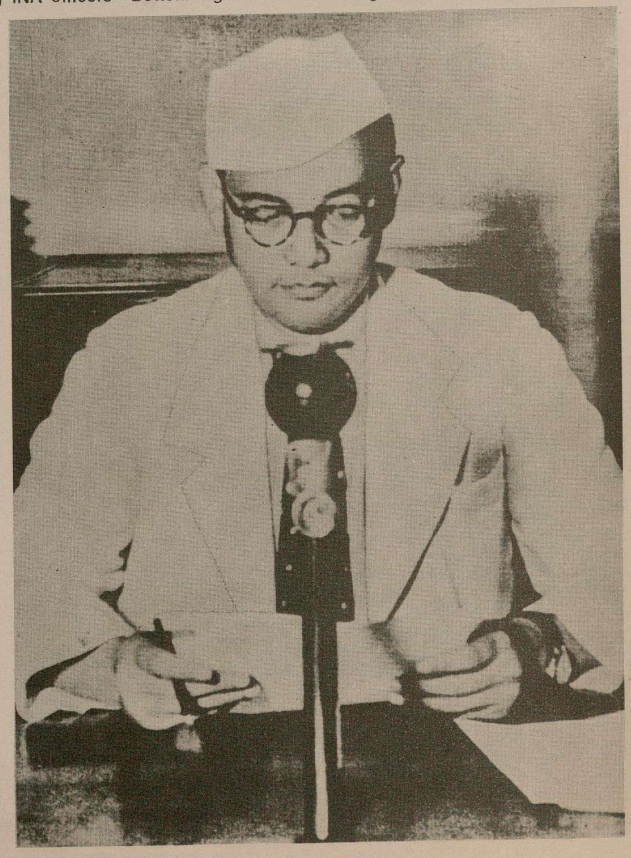
Top left : Rashbehari Bose transferring leadership to Netaji, 4th July 1943
Top right : Netaji addreses the assembly accepting the leadership
Bottom left : Speaking at the first open rally

The Russo-German war and the failure of the Germans to break through to the Near East made it impossible for Netaji to carry out his original plan of an armed assault on India from the North-West. He, therefore, decided upon a perilious journey to East Asia by submarine — a voyage of ninety days unequalled in world military annals in regard to planning, execution and daring. After a transfer of submarine in the Indian ocean he arrived in Sabang, Sumatra, in May 1943 and then flew to Tokyo. After high-level negotiations with Japanese leaders he arrived in Singapore early in July and assumed the leadership of the Azad Hind Movement in East Asia and of the Azad Hind Fauj — the Indian National Army.

167

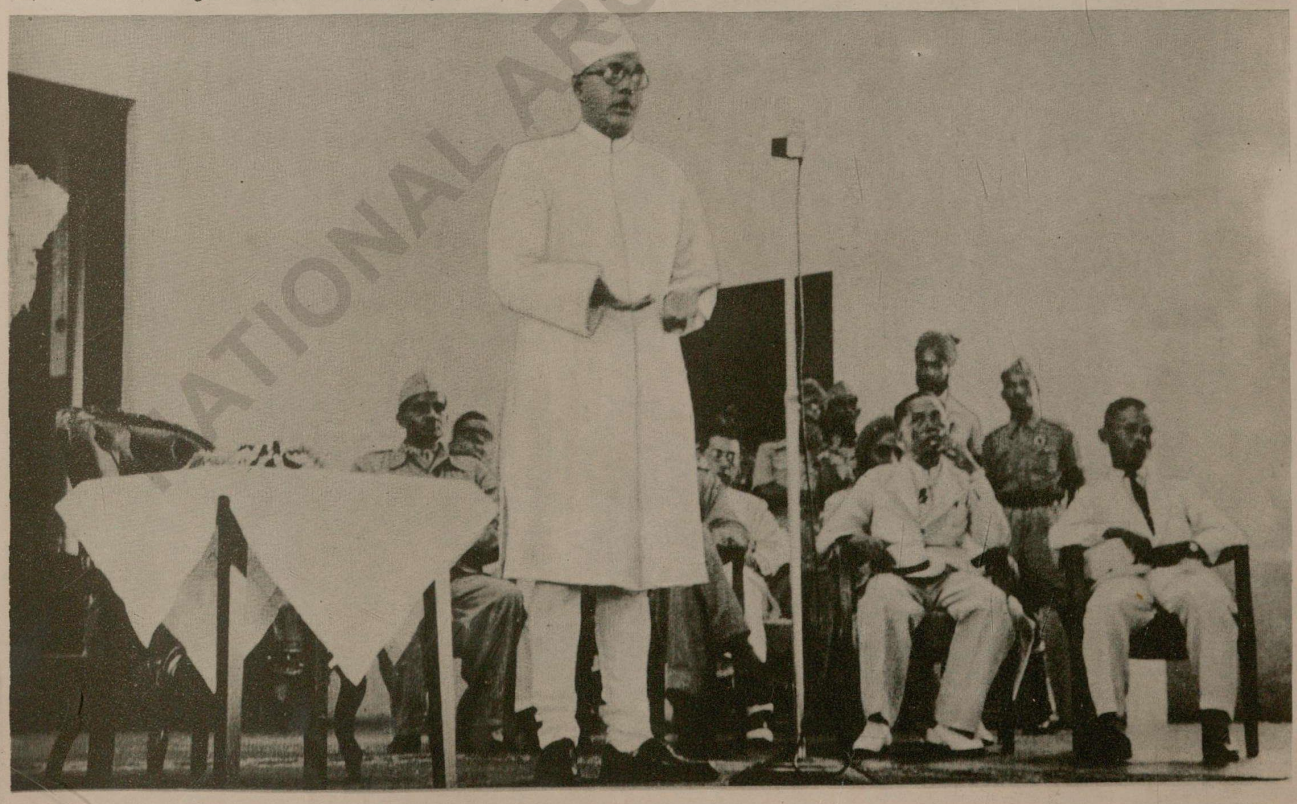


Top : Being introduced to leading civilians Bottom left : Meeting leading INA officers Bottom right : Broadcasting to India from Singapore



168

Top : Arrival in Bangkok Bottom : Addressing a meeting in Bangkok



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Meeting INA officers at Bangkok

At an official reception in Bangkok

Top : Meeting Ba Maw and Burmese leaders in Rangoon Bottom left : With Mr. and Mrs. Ba Maw and Burmese leaders
Bottom right : With the Japanese Ambassador to Burma

172

Supreme Commander, Indian National Army

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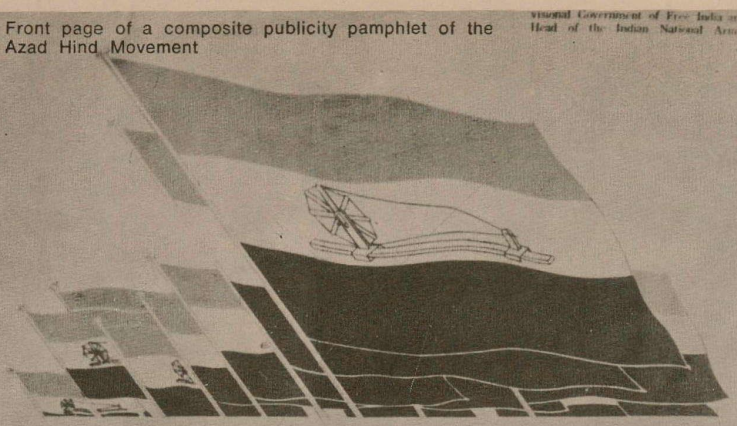
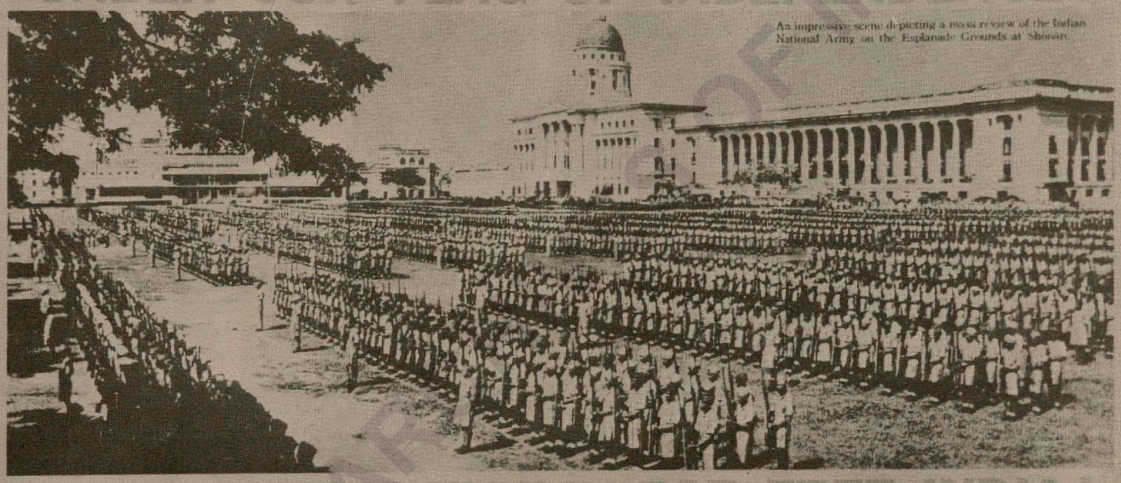
Front page of a composite publicity pamphlet of the Azad Hind Movement



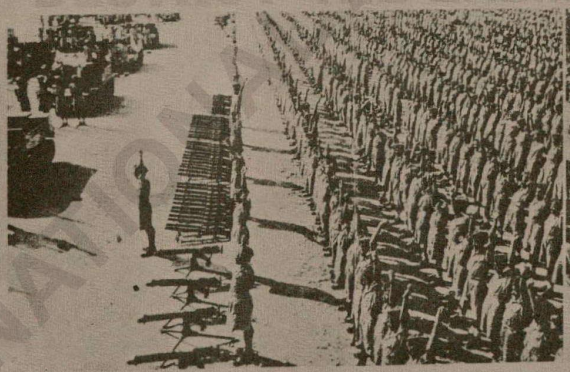
Provisional Government of Free India and Head of the Indian National Army.

UNDER OUR FLAG OF INDEPENDENCE!

An impressive scene depicting a mass review of the Indian National Army on the Esplanade Grounds at Shonan.

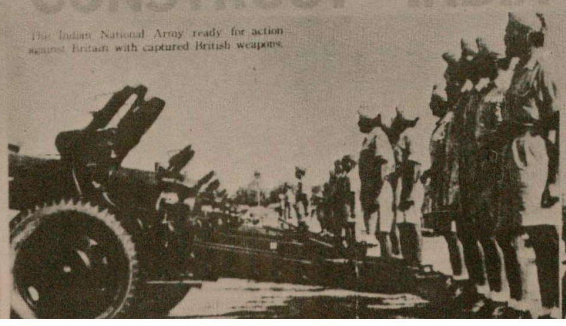


DESTROY THE ENEMY FOR FREE INDIA!



CONSTRUCT "INDIA FOR THE INDIANS"!

The Indian National Army ready for action against Britain with captured British weapons.



Netaji addresses his army

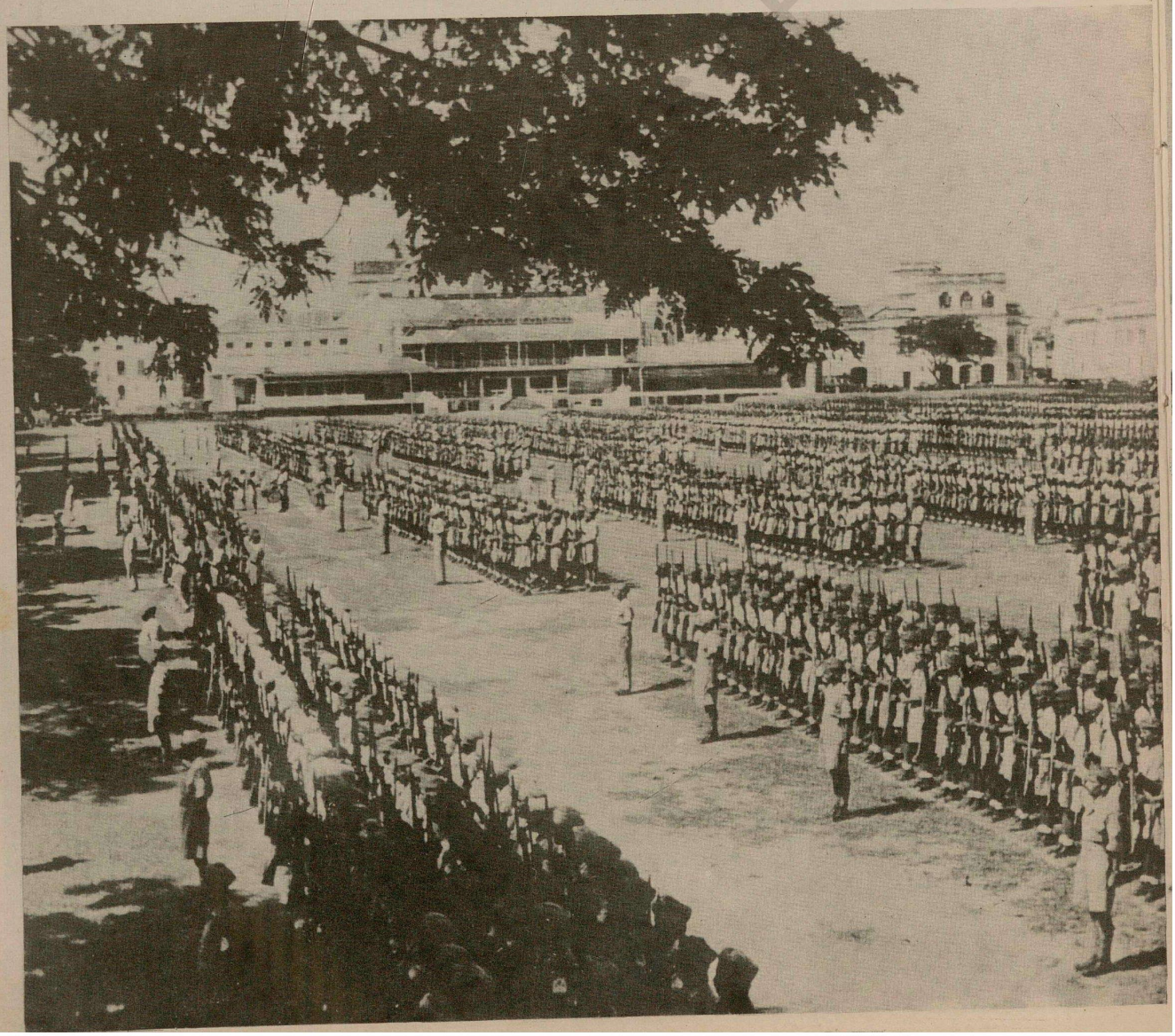
At the first military review at Singapore as the Supreme Commander of the Indian National Army, Netaji said, in the course of a historic address :

"Soldiers of India's Army of Liberation ! Today is the proudest day of my life. Today it has pleased Providence to give me the unique privilege and honour of announcing to the whole world that India's Army of Liberation has come into being. This Army has now been drawn up in military formation on the battlefield of Singapore — which was once the bulwark of the British Empire. This is not only the Army that will emancipate India from the British yoke, it is also the Army that will, hereafter, create the future national army of Free India....

"Comrades ! My soldiers ! Let your battle-cry be — 'To Delhi, To Delhi!' How many of us will individually survive this war of Freedom, I do not know. But I do know this that we shall ultimately win and our task will not end until our surviving heroes hold the victory-parade on another graveyard of the British Empire — the Lal Kila or Red Fortress of ancient Delhi.

.....

"With the force of arms and at the cost of your blood you will have to win liberty. Then, when India



is free, you will have to organise the permanent army of Free India, whose task it will be to preserve our liberty for all time.

.....

"As soldiers, you will have to cherish and live up to the three ideals of faithfulness, duty and sacrifice. Soldiers who always remain faithful to the nation, who perform their duty under all circumstances and who are always prepared to sacrifice their lives, are invincible.

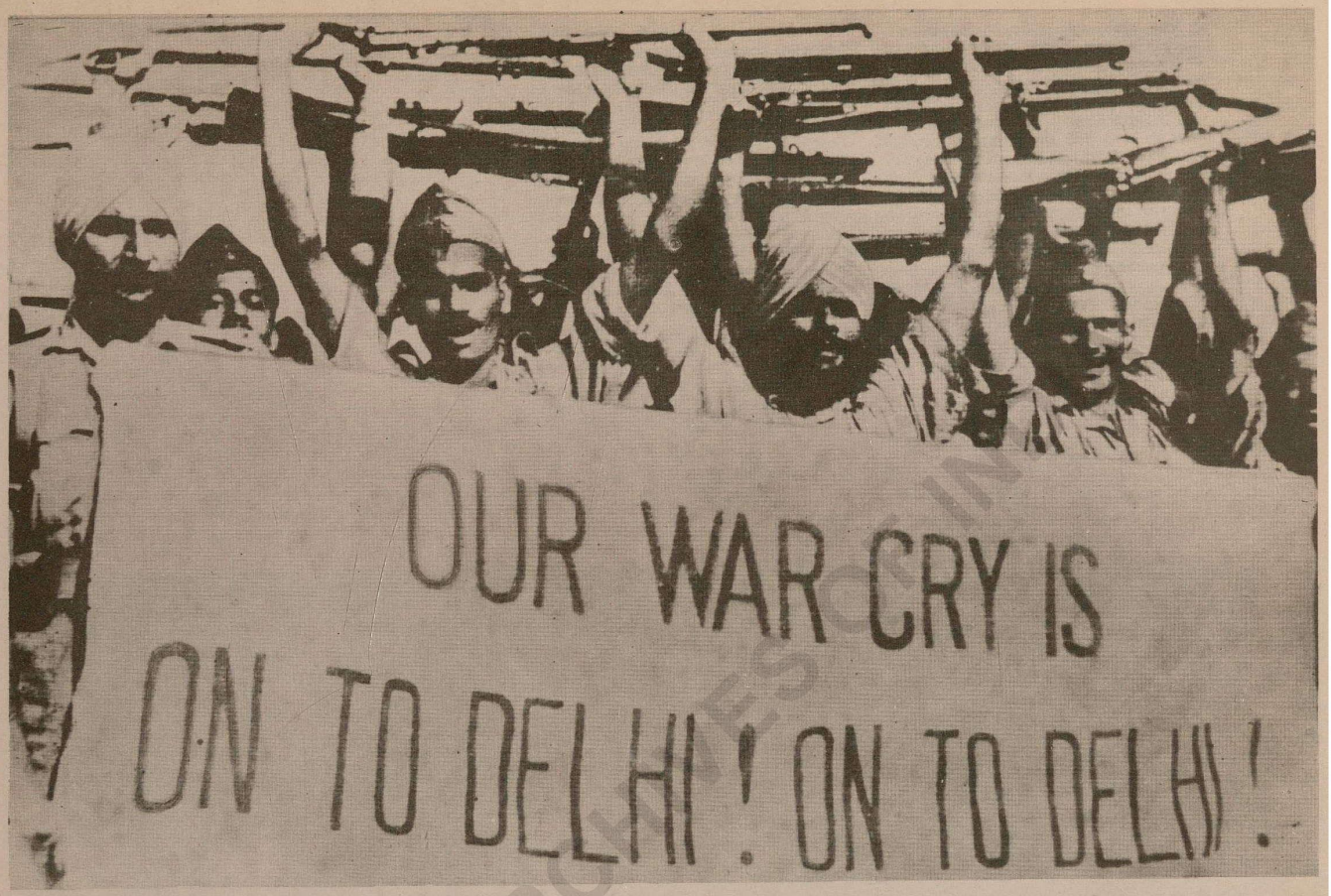
.....

"Comrades ! You have voluntarily accepted a mission that is the noblest that the human mind can conceive of....So conduct yourself that your countrymen may bless you and posterity may be proud of you.

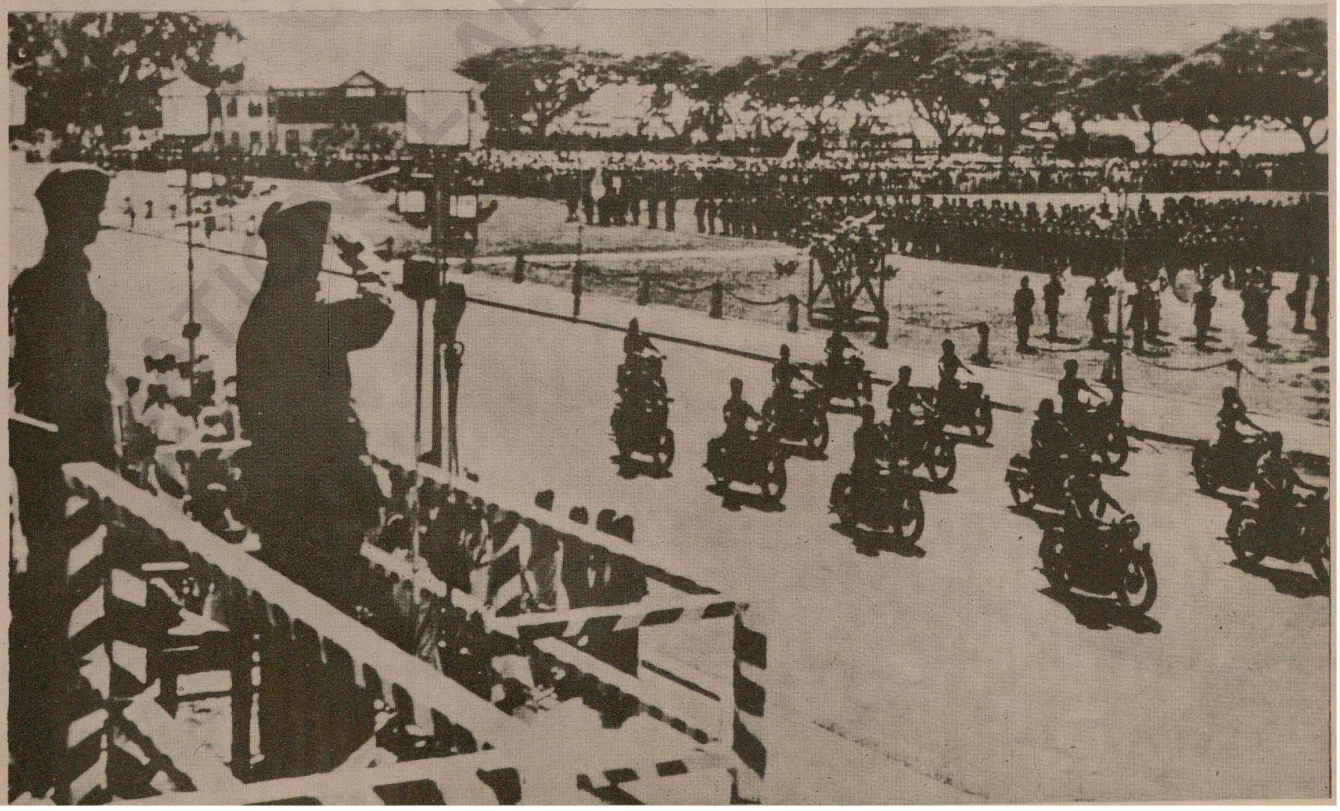
.....

"I assure you that I shall be with you in darkness and sunshine, in sorrow and in joy, in suffering and in victory. For the present, I can offer vou nothing except hunger, thirst, privation, forced marches and death. But if you follow me in life and in death — as I am confident you will — I shall lead you to victory and freedom...."

ARCHIVES OF INDIA



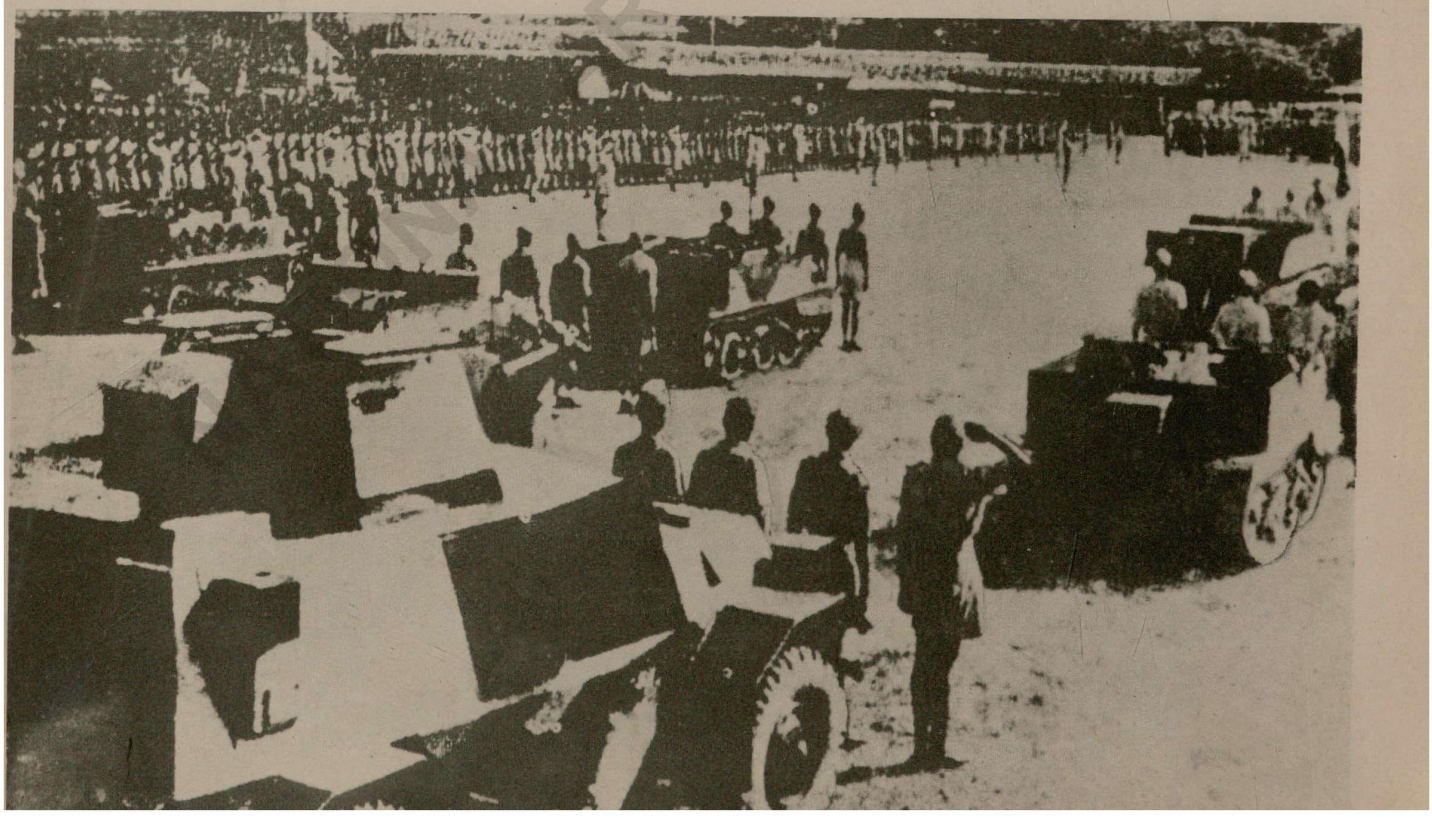
Top : The Army's response to Netaji Bottom : The military review in progress



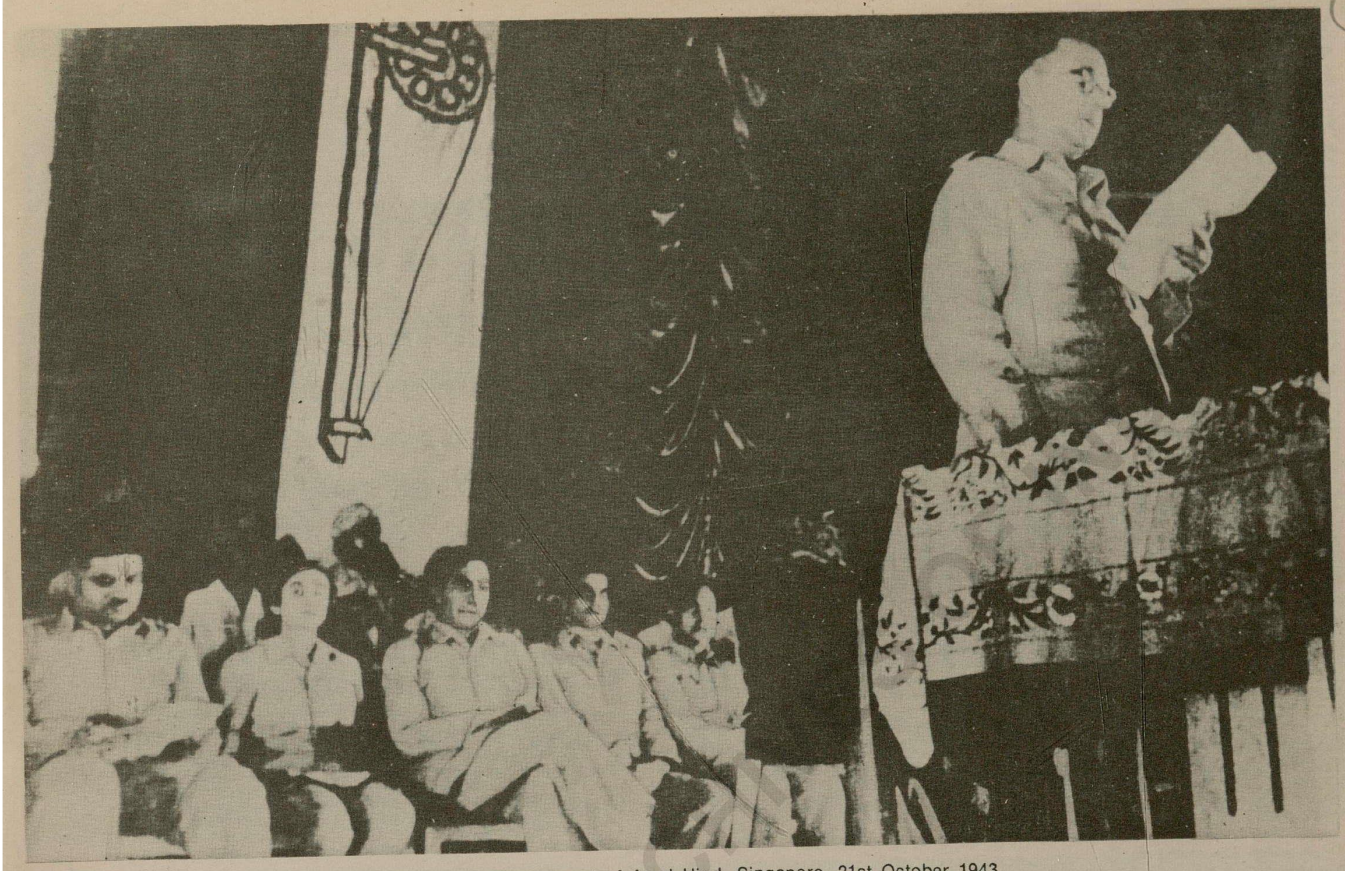
Top : Netaji taking the salute at the review
Bottom : Armoured units of the INA in formation

After reorganising the INA into a well-knit fighting force, Netaji proceeded to take the next major step for prosecuting the final war of independence — the setting up of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. This he did at a representative assembly of Indians of the whole of East Asia in Singapore on the 21st October 1943. Netaji declared : "With the formation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, the Indian Independence Movement has obtained all the pre-conditions of success." After two centuries of slavery, the Indian people tasted independent statehood for the first time.

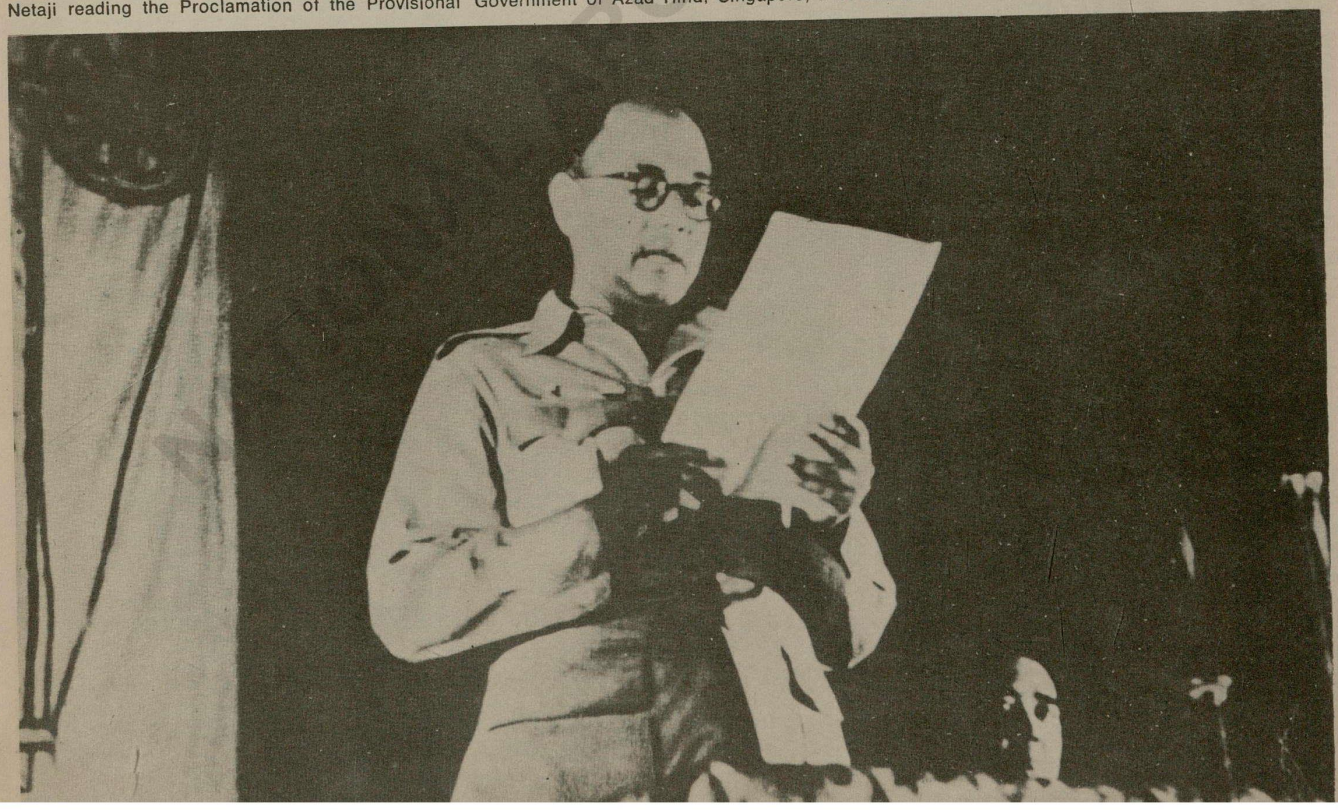
Explaining the historical significance and tasks of the Provisional Government, Netaji said : "As a student of history and, in particular, of revolutions in different parts of the world, during 22 years of public life, I always felt that what India was lacking in her fight for freedom were two things — a National Army and a National Government to lead that Army to battle....In setting up this Provisional Government we are, on the one hand, meeting the exigencies of the Indian situation and are, on the other, following in the footsteps of history. In recent times, the Irish people set up their Provisional Government in 1916. The Czechs did the same during the last World War. And, after the last World War, the Turks, under the leadership of Mustapha Kemal, set up their Provisional Government in Anatolia."



There can be no compromise between British Imperialism and Indian Nationalism.



Netaji reading the Proclamation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, Singapore, 21st October 1943



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The Tribune

6 Pages

Price 5 Centavos Pay No More

FREE INDIA GOV'T FORMED

Assembly Passes Relief Bill

2,000,000 Set Aside for Aid War Widows, Indigent Folk

Two Measures Sent to Malacanan For Presidential Approval—Fiscal Condition of Country Discussed by Solons

...relief and rehabilitation of communities and inva... orphans and other indigent persons suffering from ... of the war was provided for yesterday by the Natio... when it enacted, by a vote of 75-0 Bill No. 8 ap... P2,000,000 for the purpose.

Fiscal Position

The lawmakers were all attention as Assemblyman Arranz ...ditor bit by bit from Assemblyman Marabut the fiscal position of the government. Assemblyman Marabut pointed out that the total income of the national government until December 31, this year has been estimated at P83,168,117.37.

This income has been derived from the following sources: ...

CHANDRA BOSE

Bose Forms Free India

Bose Made Head Of Provisional Administration

New Government Aims to Expell Invaders From India Through Armed Offensive, Bose Declares

Special to the TRIBUNE

SYONAN, Oct. 21.—The provisional government of Azad Hind (Free India), headed by President Subhas Chandra Bose of the Indian Independence League, was formally established during a rally of the East Asia delegates of the organization which convened at the Greater East Asia theater here at 10.30 a.m. today.

The conference was attended by the representatives of the league in Malai, Djawa, Borneo, Sumatra, Burma, Celebes, Thailand, French Indo-China, the Philippines, Hongkong, Canton and Japan. The leading officials of the women's department of the Indian National Army and ...ations of India from Anglo-American domination.

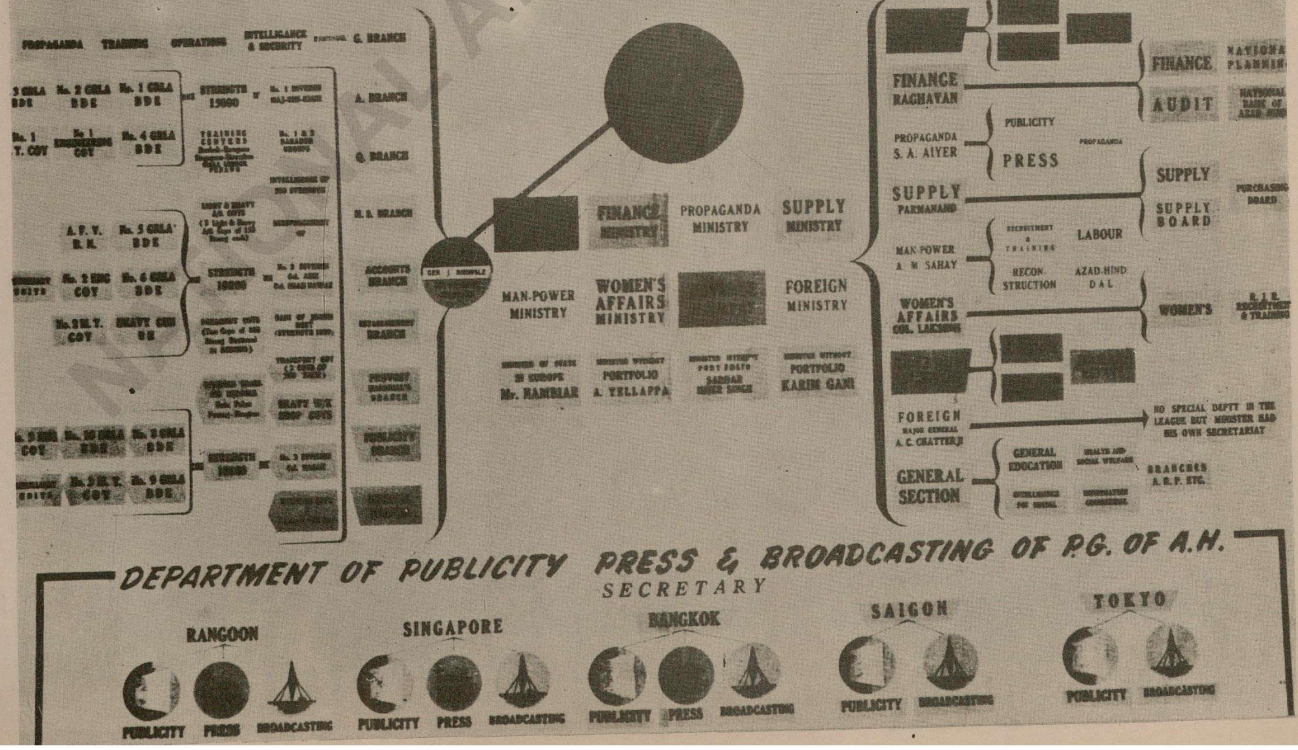
Armed Offensive

Special to the TRIBUNE

SYONAN, Oct. 21.—The immediate object of the provisional government of Free India is to launch and direct armed offensive against the Anglo-American...

Top : Front page of The Tribune of Manila featuring the proclamation of the Provisional Government Bottom : The structure of the Provisional Government

The Provisional Govt. of Azad Hind



Special Edition

The Syonan Sinbun

Office 140/146 Cecil Street, Syonan. Telephone No. 5471.

NO. 277 SUNDAY, OCTOBER 24 KOKI 2603 SYOWA 18 FIVE CENTS

Provisional Azad Hind Government Declares War On Britain And U.S.A.

NIPPON THANKED FOR FULL CO-OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

THE PROVISIONAL Government of Azad Hind declared war on Britain and the United States early this morning according to a communique from the headquarters of the Provisional Government released today at noon.

The full text of the communique reads as follows: "The second meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was held from midnight (Oct. 23 Oct. 24) at the official residence of Subhas Chandra Bose.

"Advisers also attended the meeting. The political, economic and military situation in India was again discussed and the following decisions were arrived at unanimously.

"The Provisional Government of Azad Hind declared war on Britain and the United States of America.

"The Provisional Government of Azad Hind placed on record its deep appreciation of the message conveying the news of the recognition by the Imperial Government of Nippon of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

"The Provisional Government of Azad Hind expressed its grateful thanks to the Imperial Government of Nippon for

IMPERIAL FORCES IN NAMPO WILL GIVE ALL-OUT SUPPORT TO I.N.A.

"THE IMPERIAL Forces in the South have no hesitation to support with all means at our disposal our young comrades, the Indian National Army," declared Lieut. Col. Nakajima, Chief of the Press Section of the Imperial Forces in Nampo, in a statement issued at 10 o'clock this morning in connection with the declaration of war on Britain and the United States by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

The Imperial Forces in the South took the opportunity of renewing their determination to fight the war, alongside their young comrades, the I.N.A., until final victory.

The statement reads

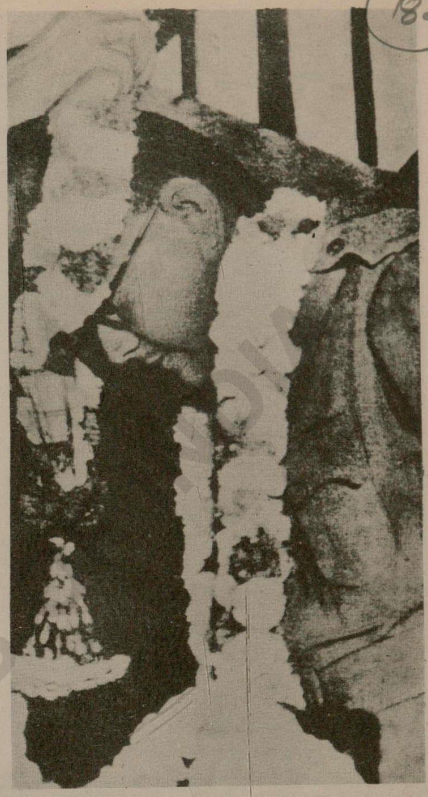
"It is a matter for congratulations that Subhas Chandra Bose has declared to the world that the Provisional Government of Azad Hind has been established, as for about a century India has been invaded and deprived of its independence. This time, a Provisional Government has been established by the Indians themselves.

"It is needless to say that for about two years since the outbreak of Dai Toa Senso (War of Greater East Asia) thanks to the brilliant successes of Nippon's armed forces in Burma and

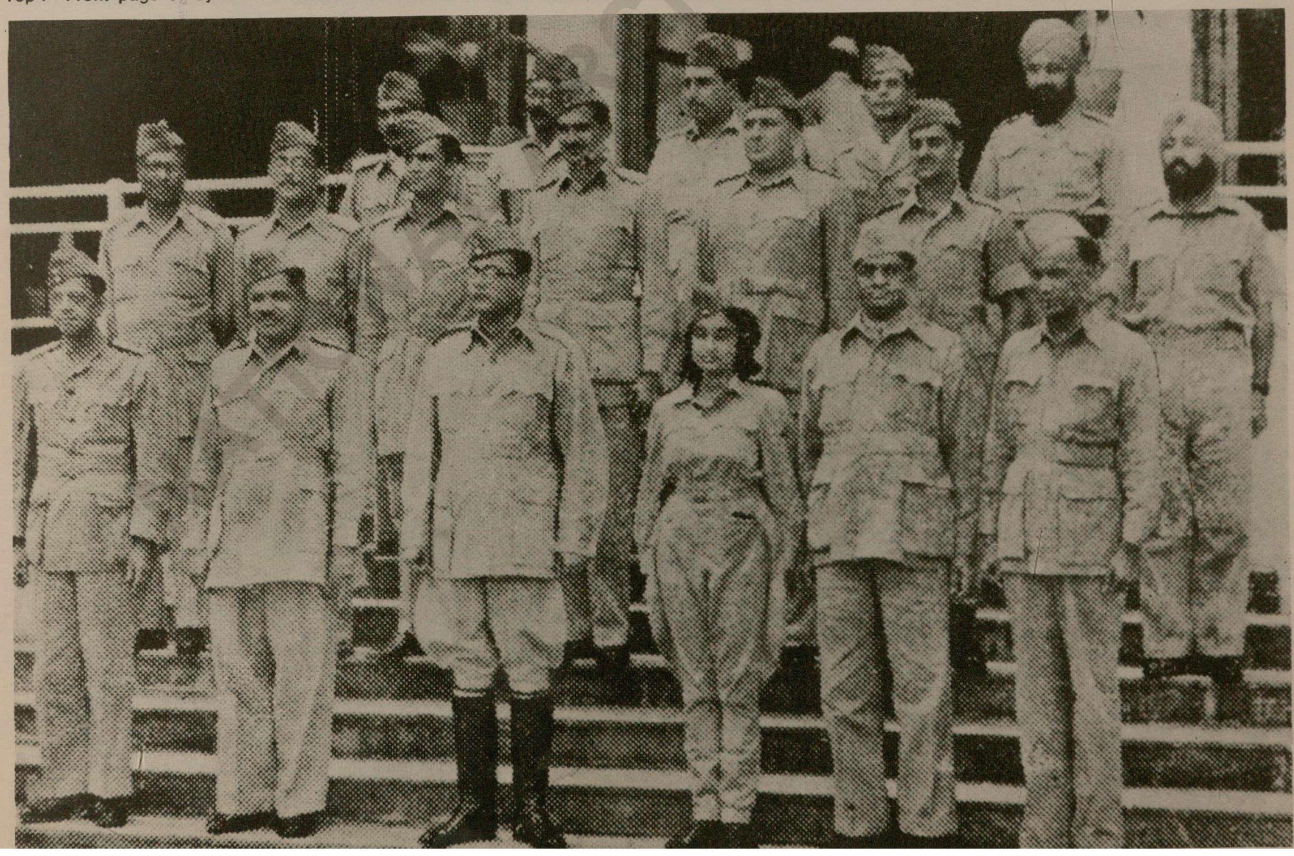
formed in accordance with the consensus of opinion of all Indians, and this Government has declared war on Britain and the United States. In this manner, it has definitely expressed the intention of all Indians in Toa (East Asia) and all over the world as well as the 400,000,000 Indians in India to challenge the British and their allies. It is believed that the crack Indian National Army will before long cross the Arakan Hills to attack India supported by the masses in India in their struggle with the British Army.

GREAT FIGHTING POWER

"It is scarcely necessary to mention that the present Provisional Government of Azad Hind has been established



Top : Front page of Syonan Sinbun of 24th October 1943 Netaji receives a garland Bottom : The cabinet of the Provisional Government



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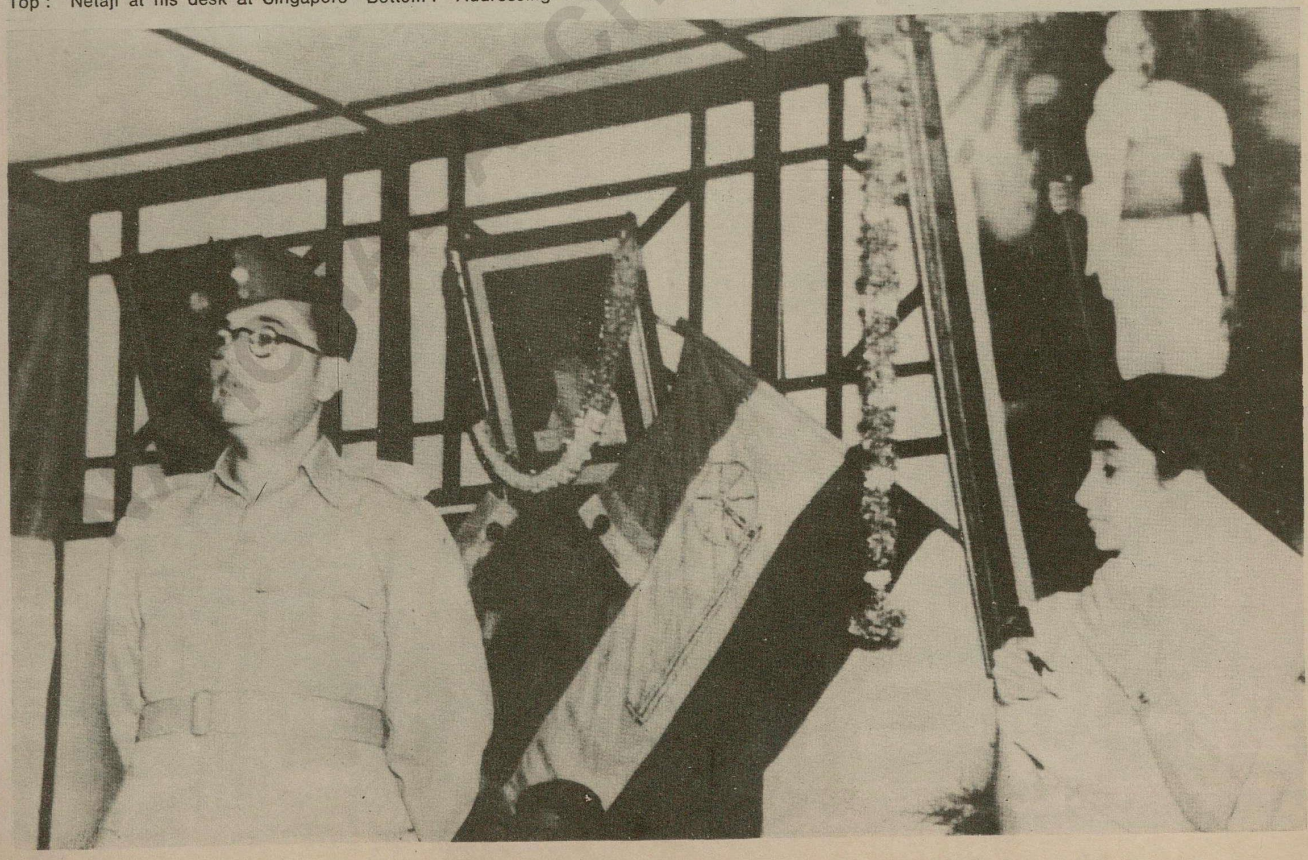
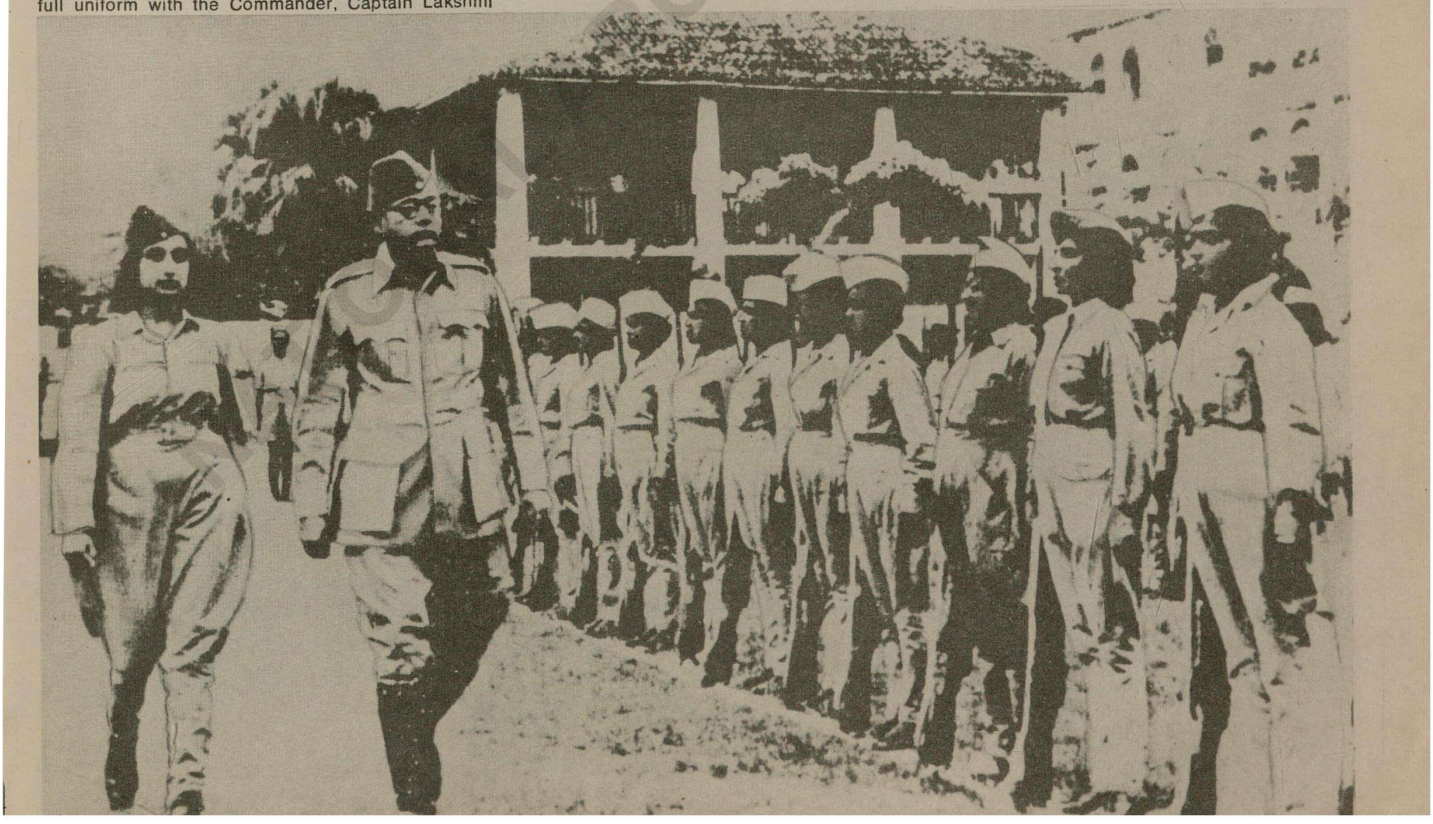
Top : Netaji at his desk at Singapore Bottom : Addressing a women's meeting in Singapore



Top : The first presentation of arms by the Rani of Jhansi Regiment in sari Bottom : Netaji reviews the Rani of Jhansi Regiment in full uniform with the Commander, Captain Lakshmi



Top : The Ranis on the march Bottom : The Ranis at target practice

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Head of State Provisional Government of Azad Hind

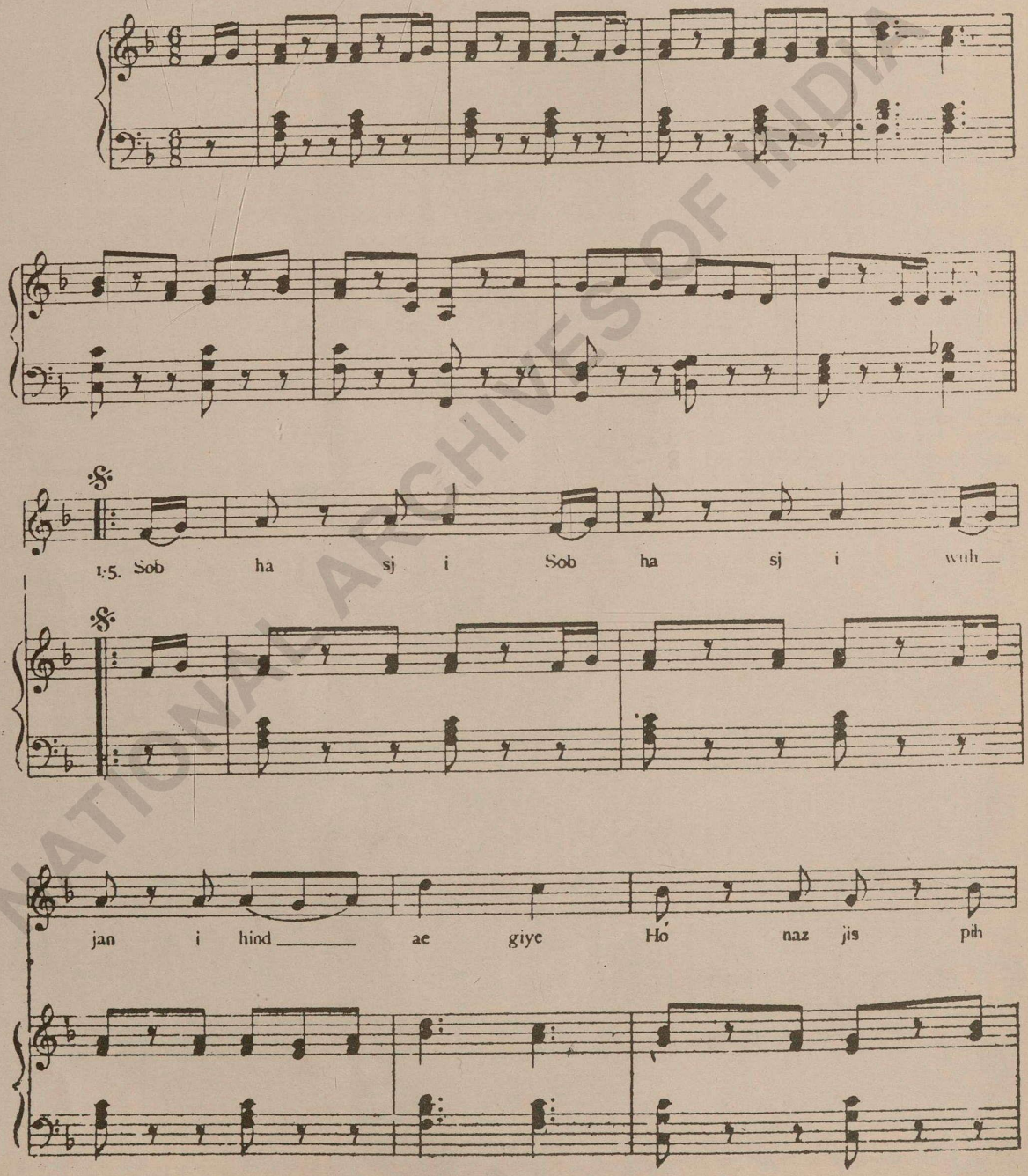
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

187

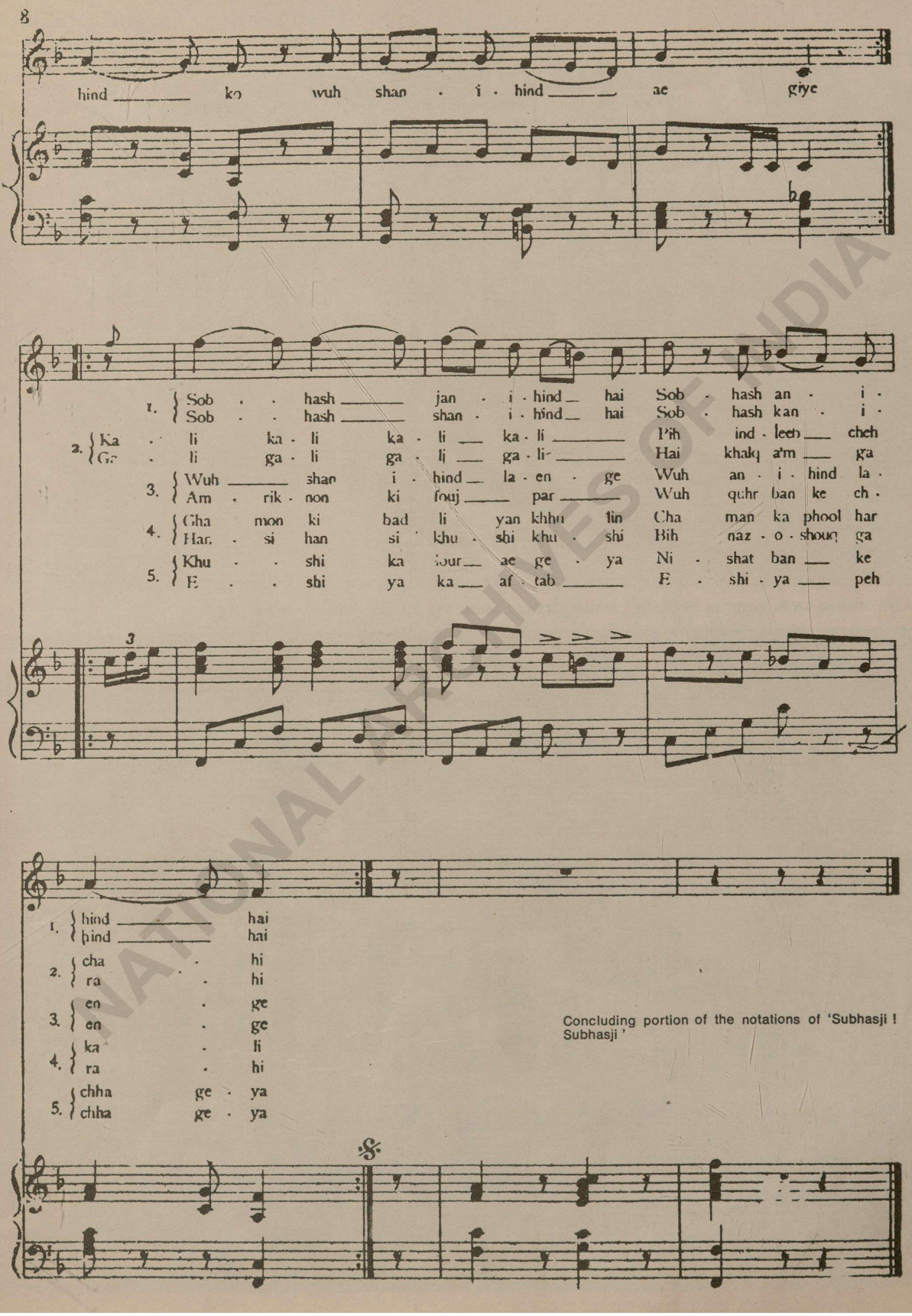
Original notations of the historic song 'Subhasji ! Subhasji !' opening lines

QAUMI GANA

NETAJI RESEARCH BUREAU CALCUTTA

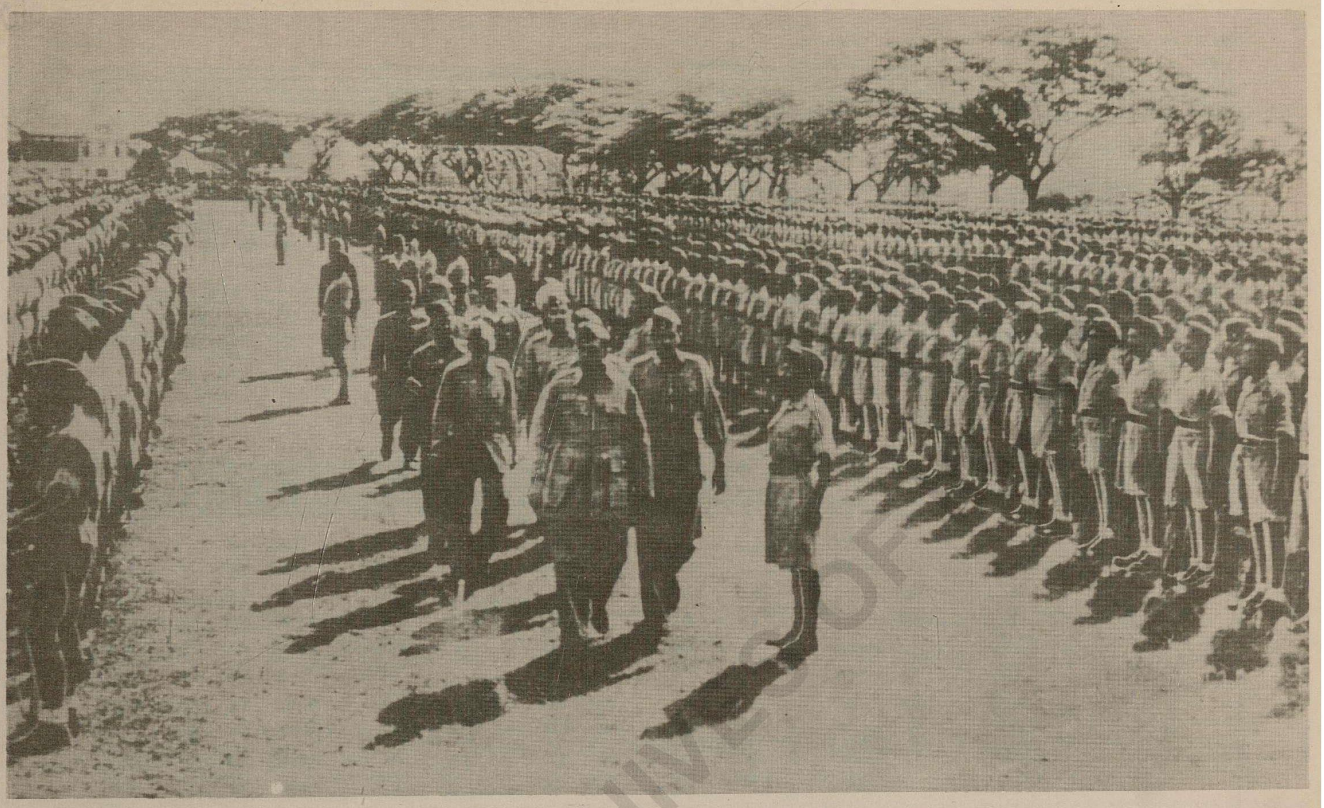


NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



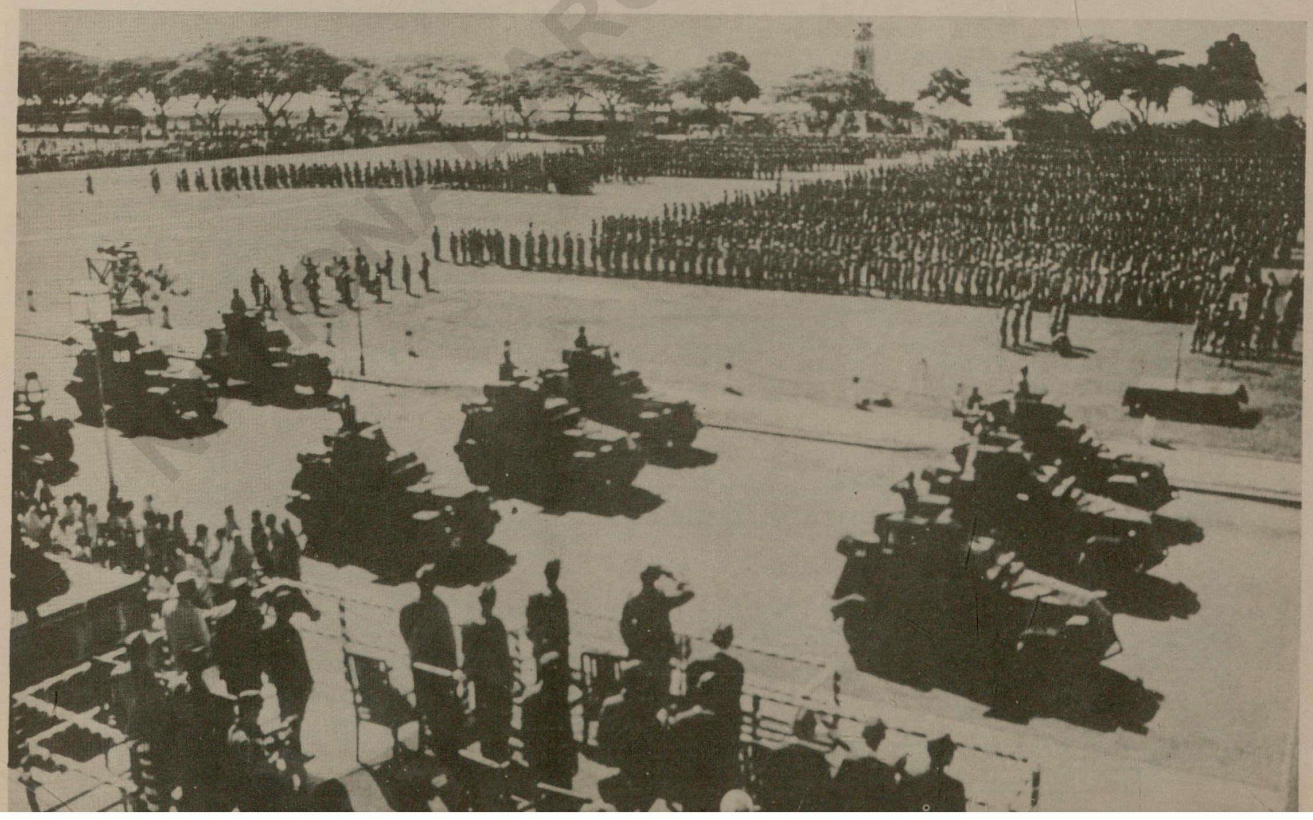
Concluding portion of the notations of 'Subhasji ! Subhasji '

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



Top : Netaji reviews I.N.A. troops in Singapore Bottom : Netaji inspects the armoured columns of the I.N.A.

The Japanese Premier General Tojo joined Netaji in reviewing the INA, immediately after the inaugural parade, on 6 July 1943. Addressing General Tojo, Netaji said :
"The Army that stands before Your Excellency today knows that it will have to fight for India's liberty. It is also conscious of the many difficulties that still beset the path to victory and freedom. But this Army is determined to achieve India's liberty at the cost of any sacrifice. In this task the Army has the active support of all Indians in East Asia...."
Bottom : Netaji takes the salute as the armoured columns roll by



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RESEARCH BUREAU
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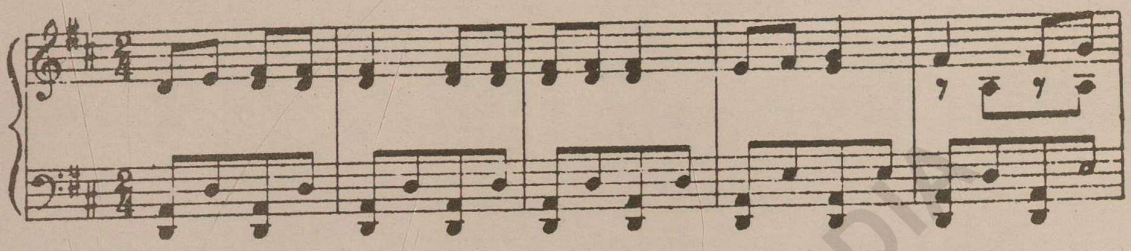
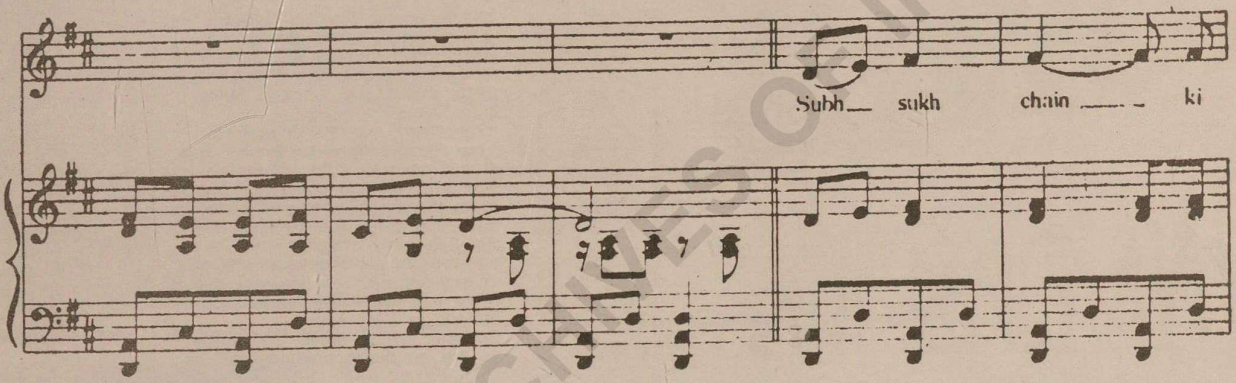
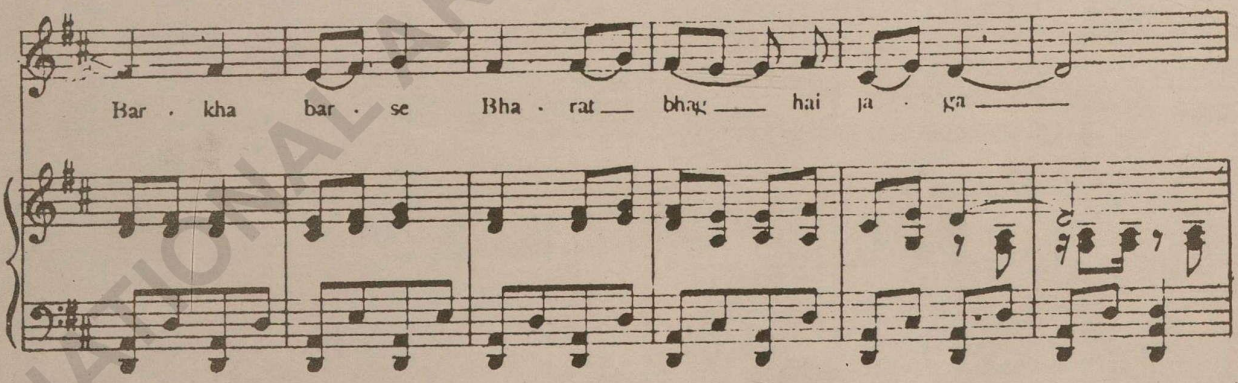
HINDI KAUMI TARANA

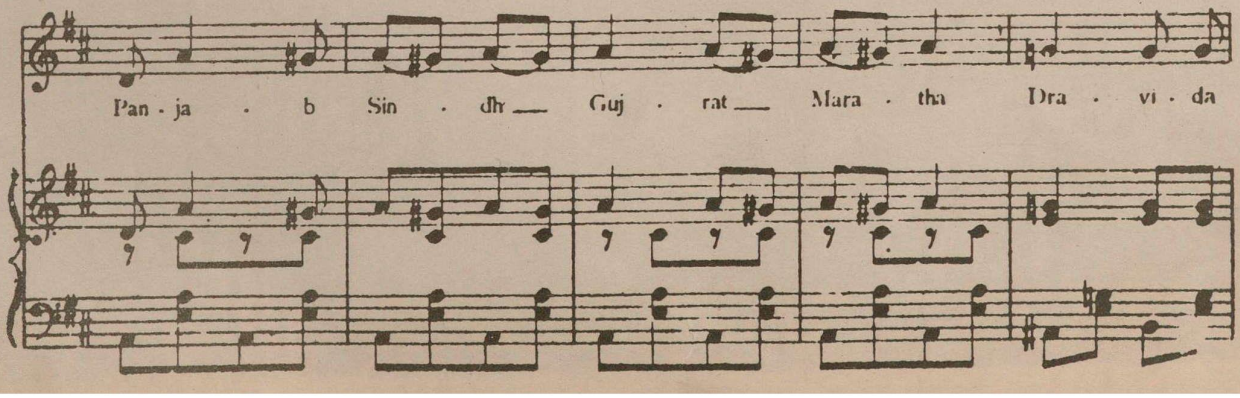
(Indian National Anthem)



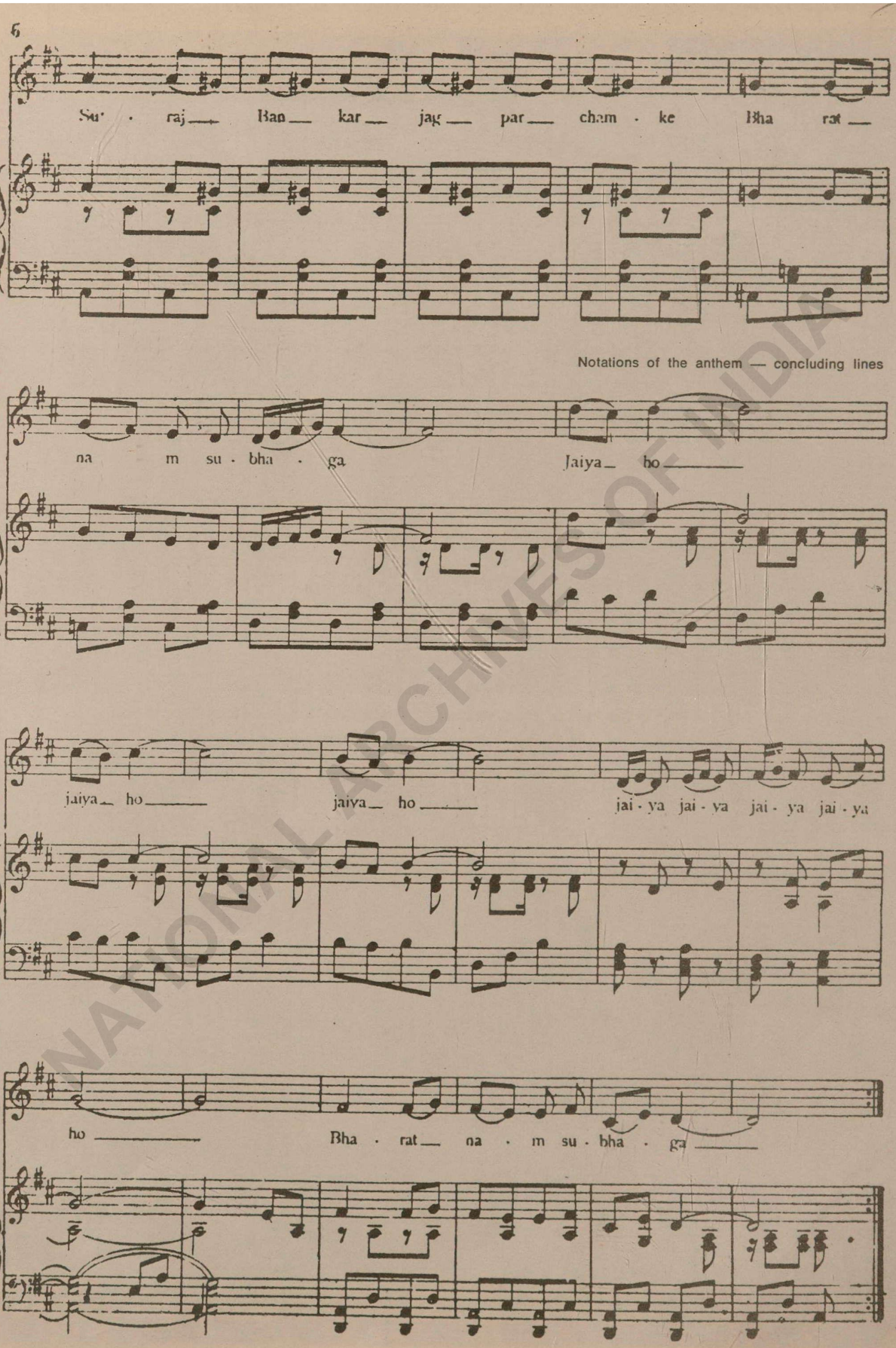
Original notations of the National Anthem 'Subh sukh chain ki barkha barse' — opening lines







NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

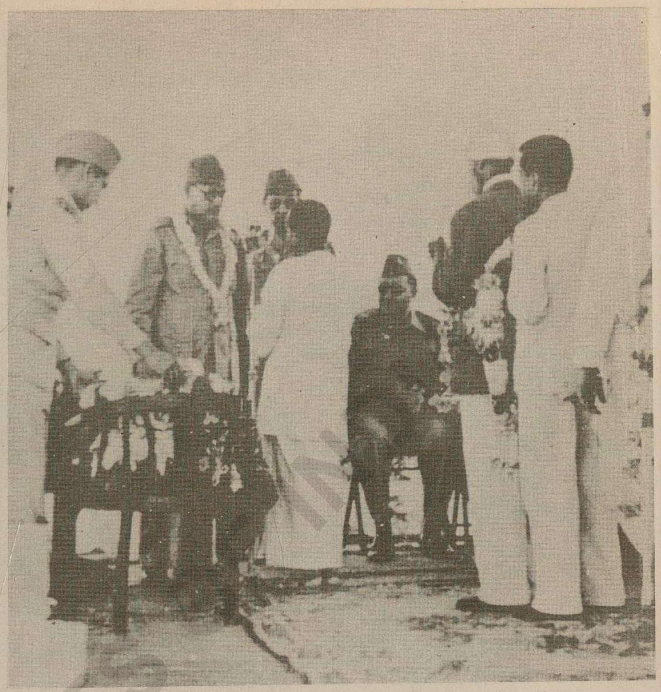


Notations of the anthem — concluding lines

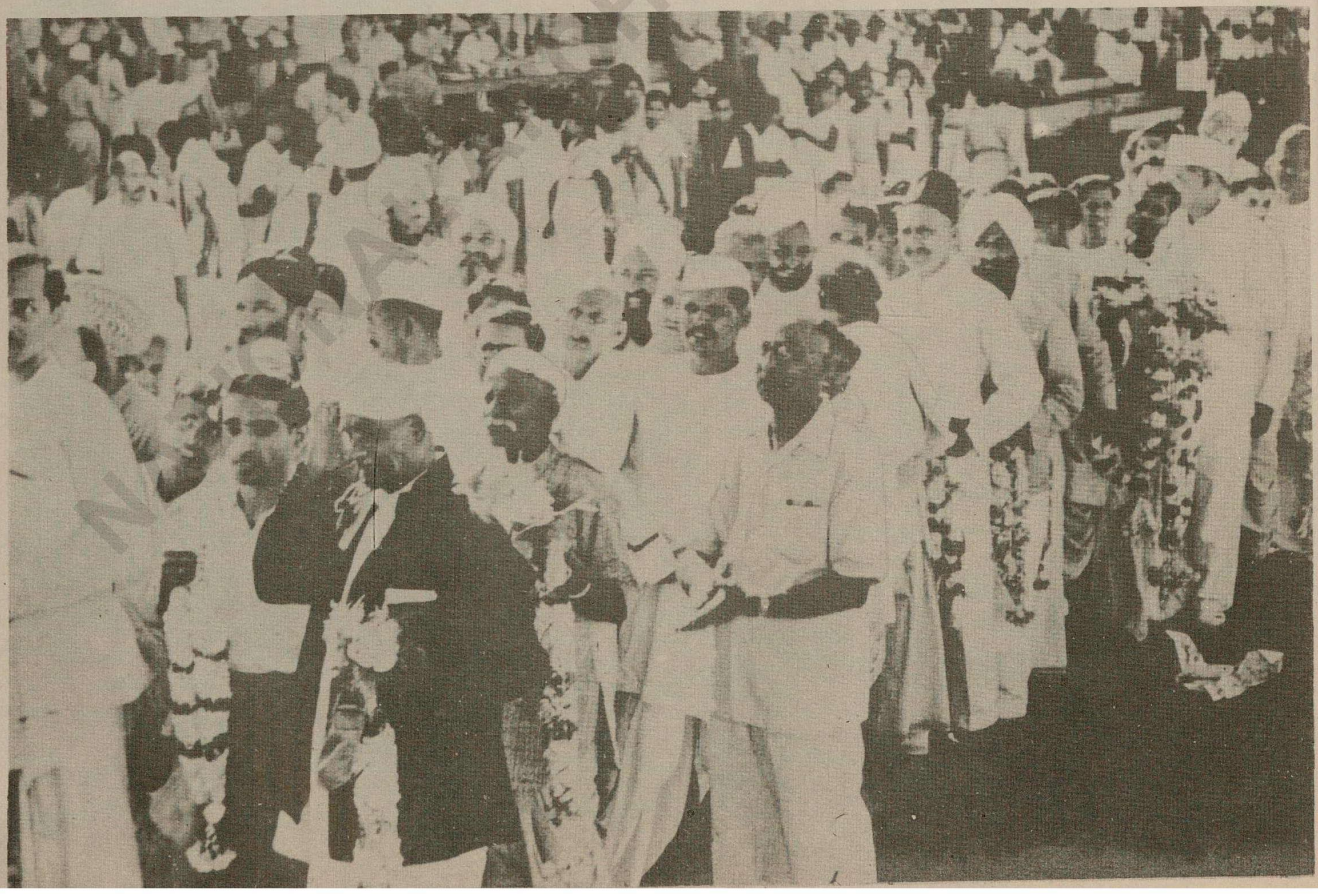
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Top : Inspecting the fully uniformed and armed Rani of Jhansi Regiment Bottom : In a happy mood at a sports meet

With senior I.N.A. officers : A. C. Chatterjee, M. Z. Kianl and Habibur Rahman



In response to Netaji's call for Total Mobilization, three million Indians in East Asia rose as one man and gave their all for the cause. They justified by their actions what their leader said: "The Indians as a nation believe in the ideal of self-sacrifice....In our history we have instances of numerous kings who chose to become Faqirs for the sake of faith, justice and truth."



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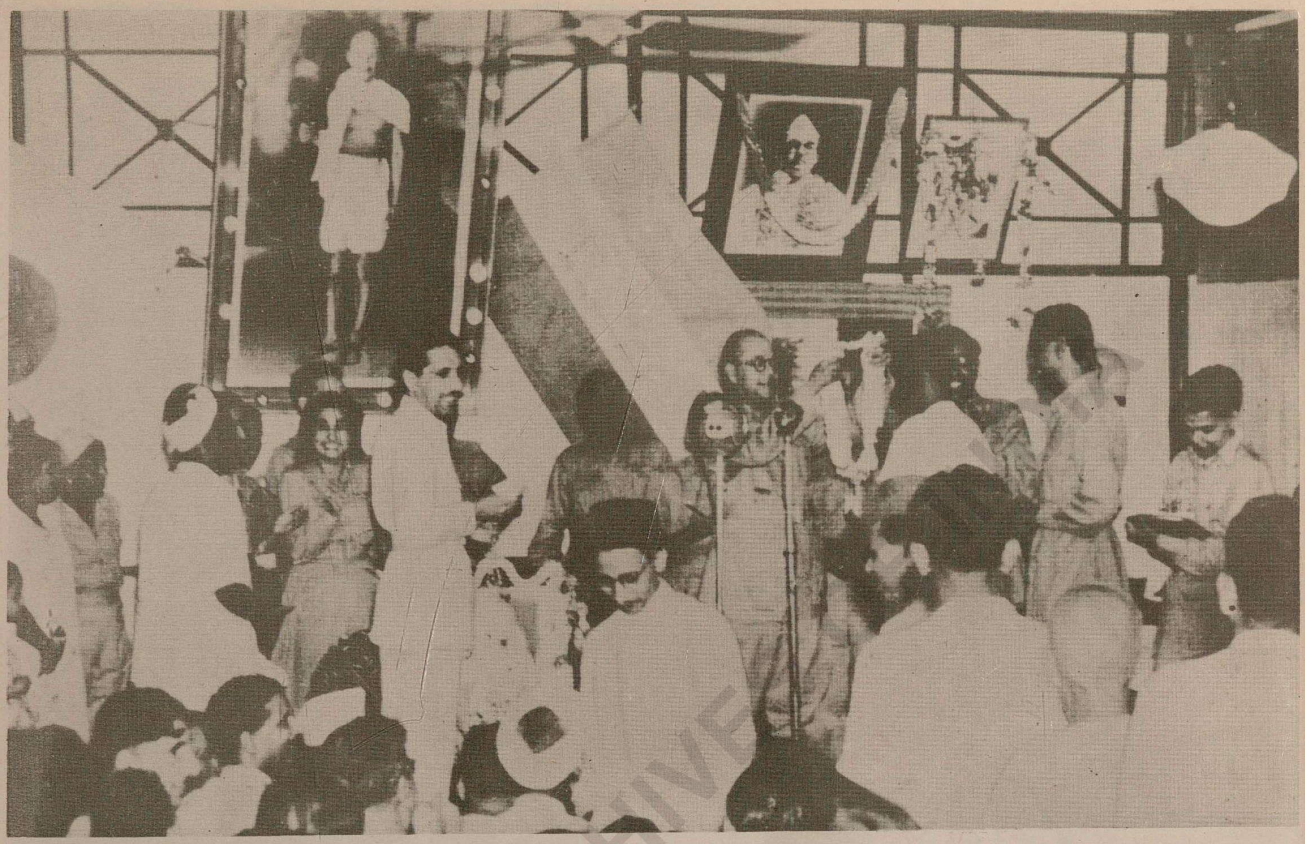
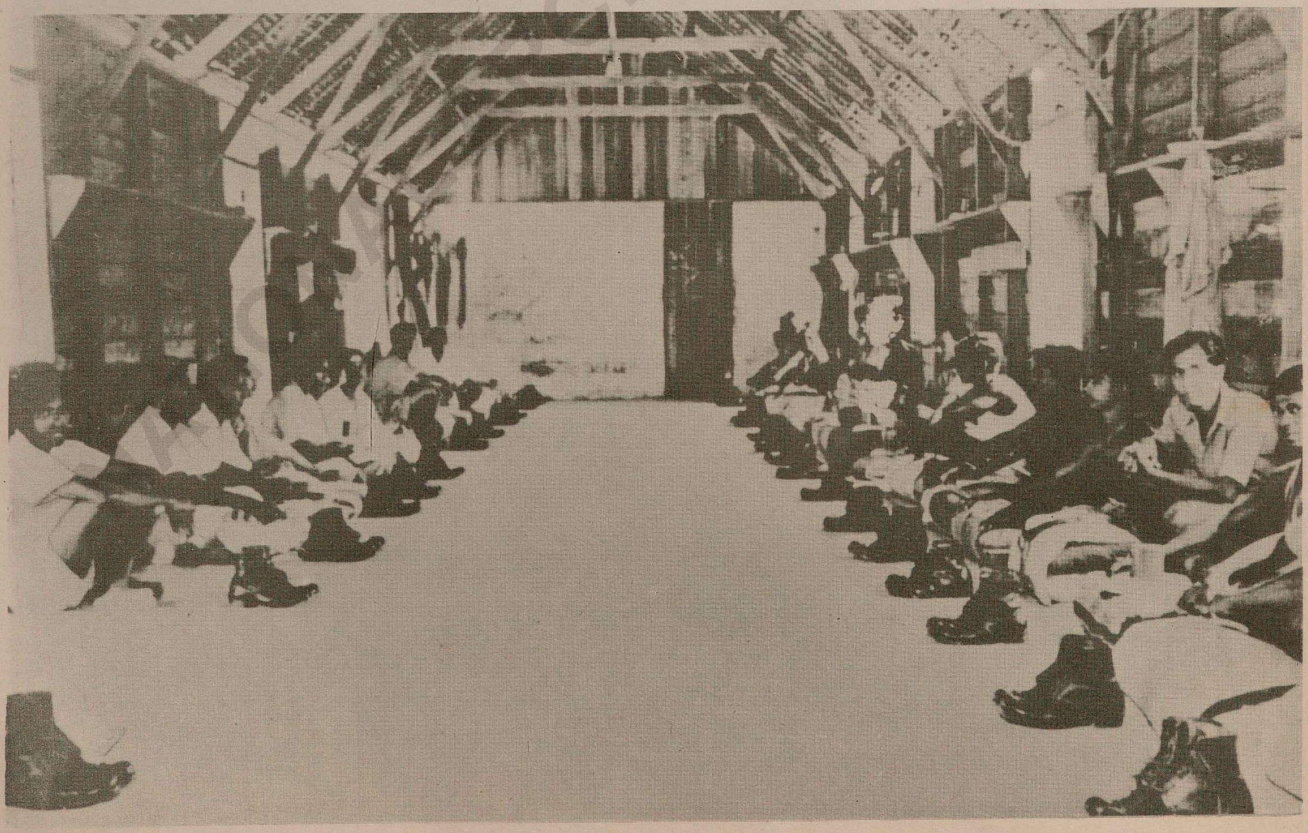
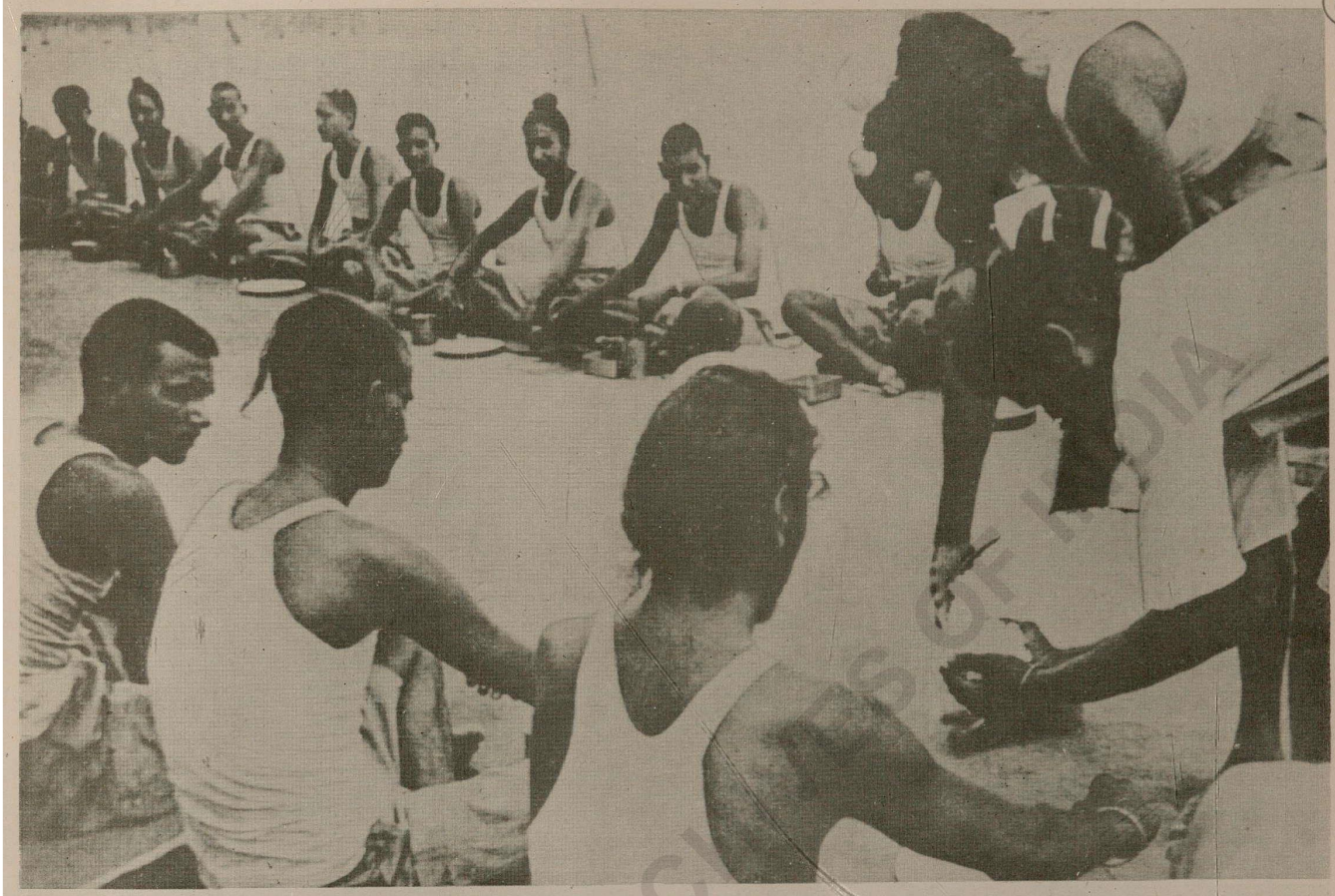


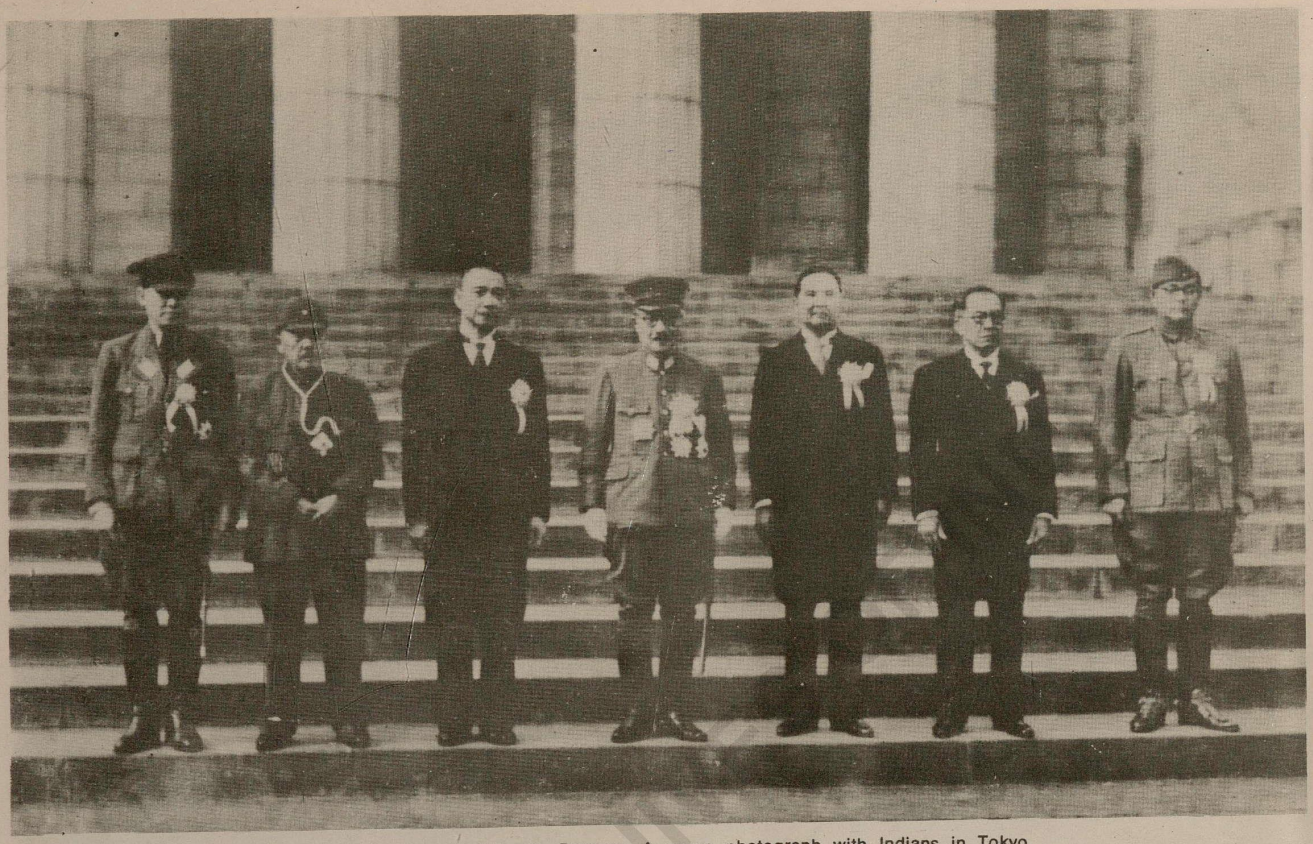
Top : A donor gets a garland from Netaji Bottom : I.N.A. men at their quarters





Top : All have meals from the same kitchen Bottom : Front pages of Azad Hind publications

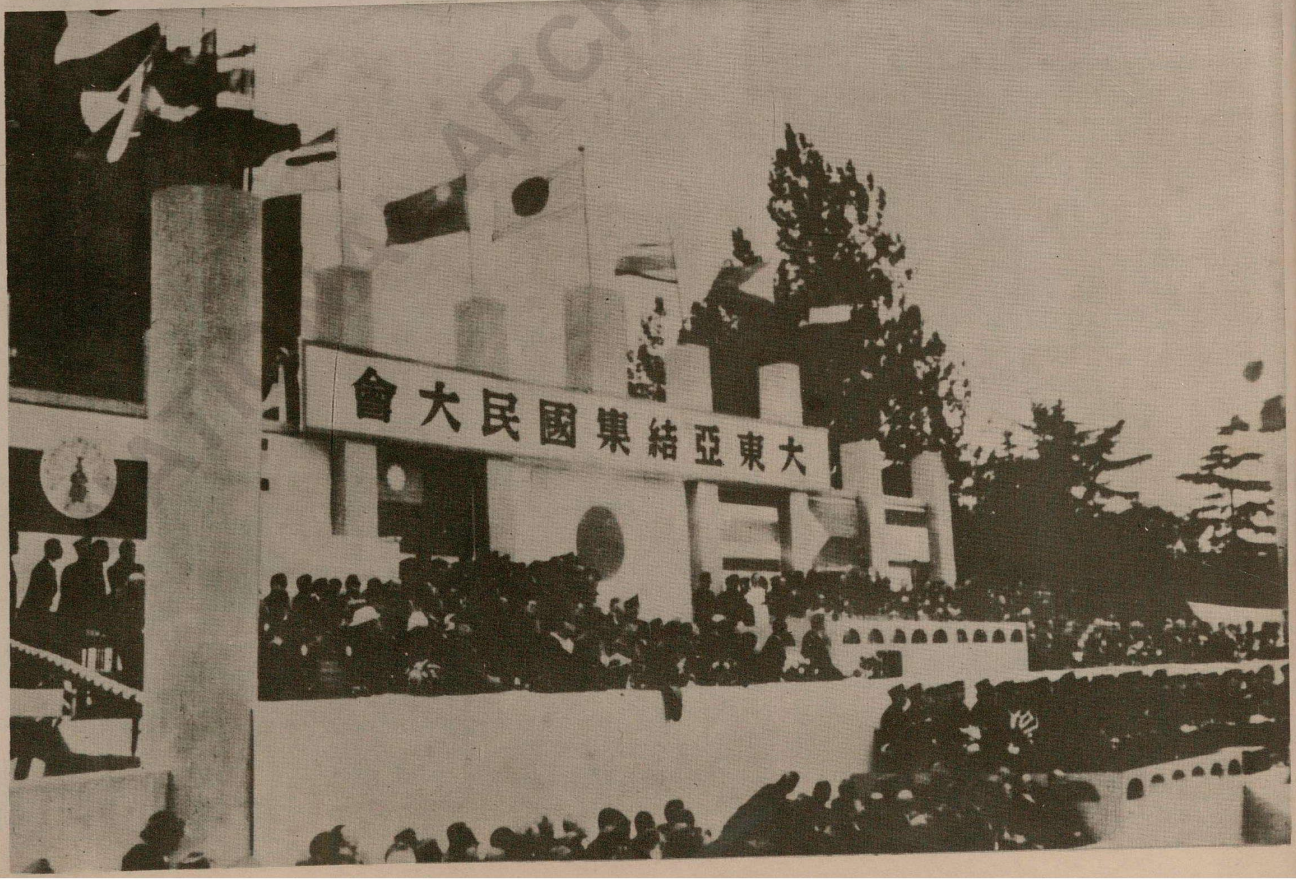
Top : Netaji arrives in Tokyo, November 1943 Bottom : Addressing Indian residents of Tokyo

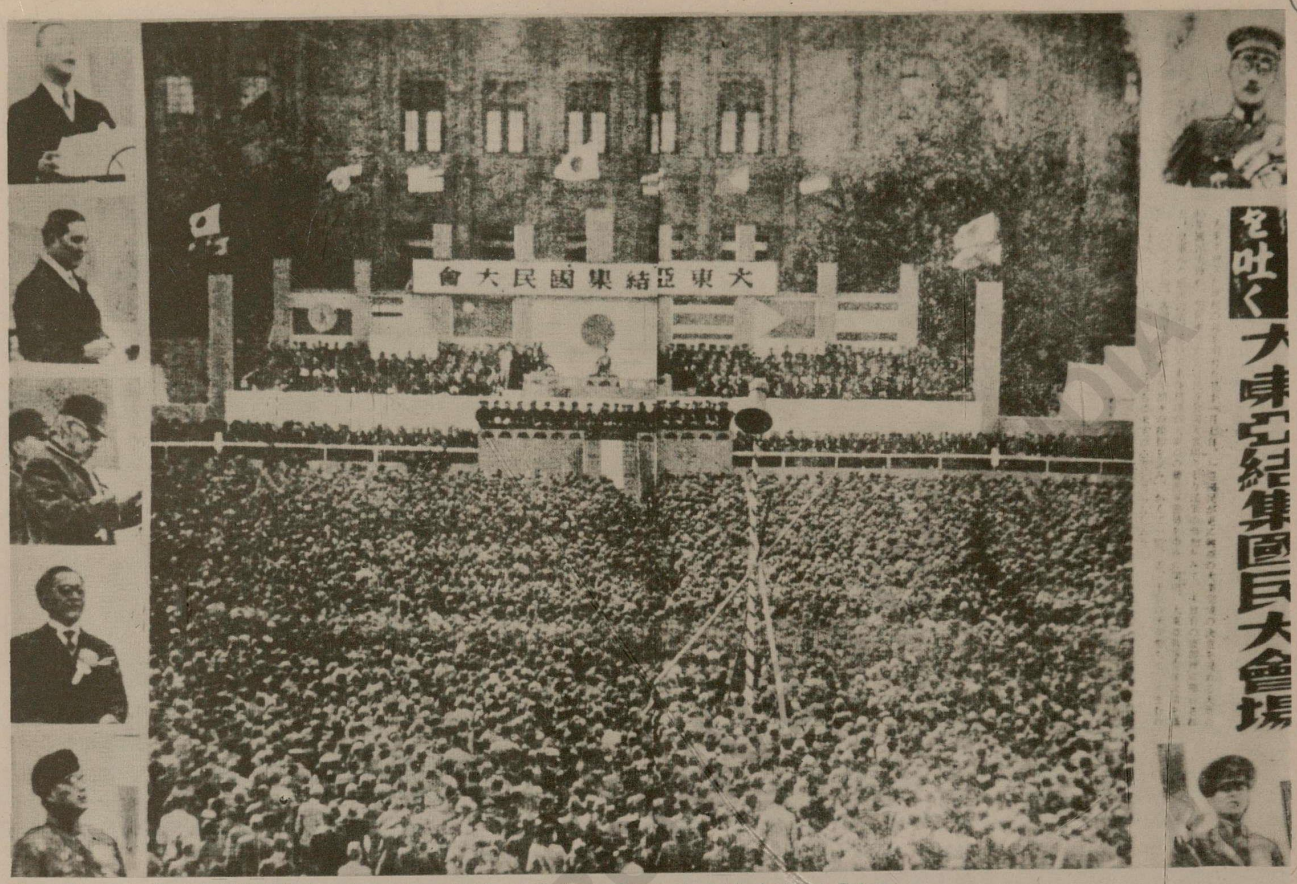


Top : With Asian leaders at the steps of Japanese Parliament Bottom : A group photograph with Indians in Tokyo

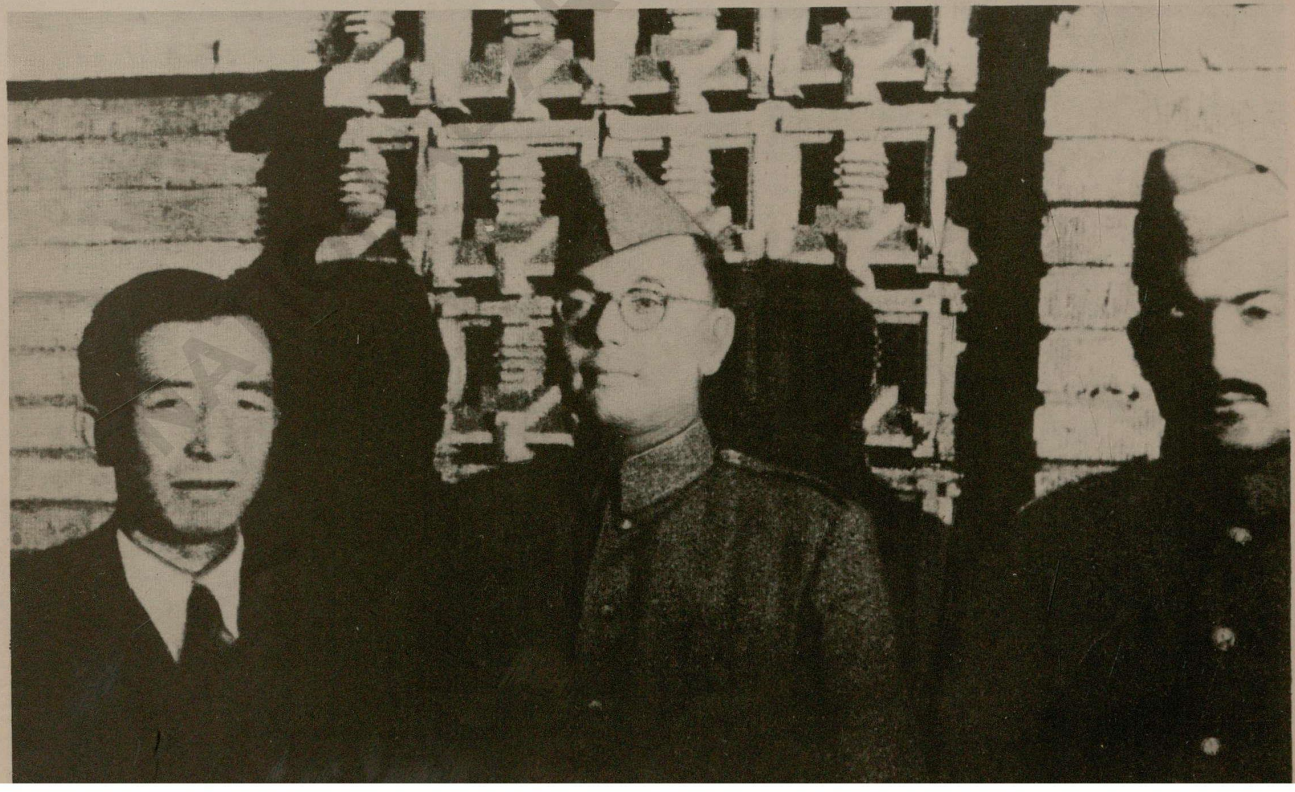
Top : The Greater East Asia Conference in Tokyo, November 1943
Bottom left : Netaji addresses the conference
Bottom right : Relaxing at the end of a heavy day

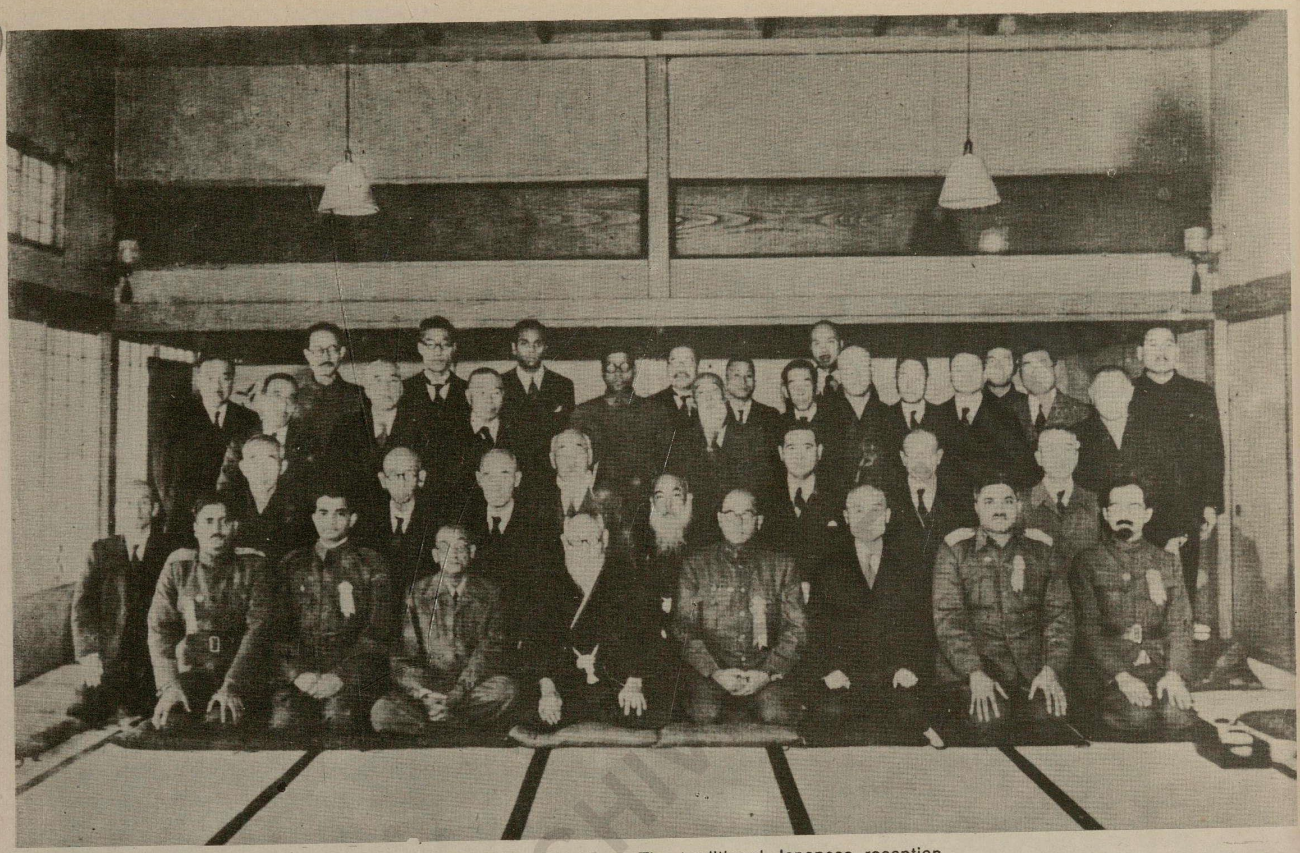
Top : Speaking at the Hibiya Hall, Tokyo Bottom : The rostrum of the mass meeting at Hibiya Park





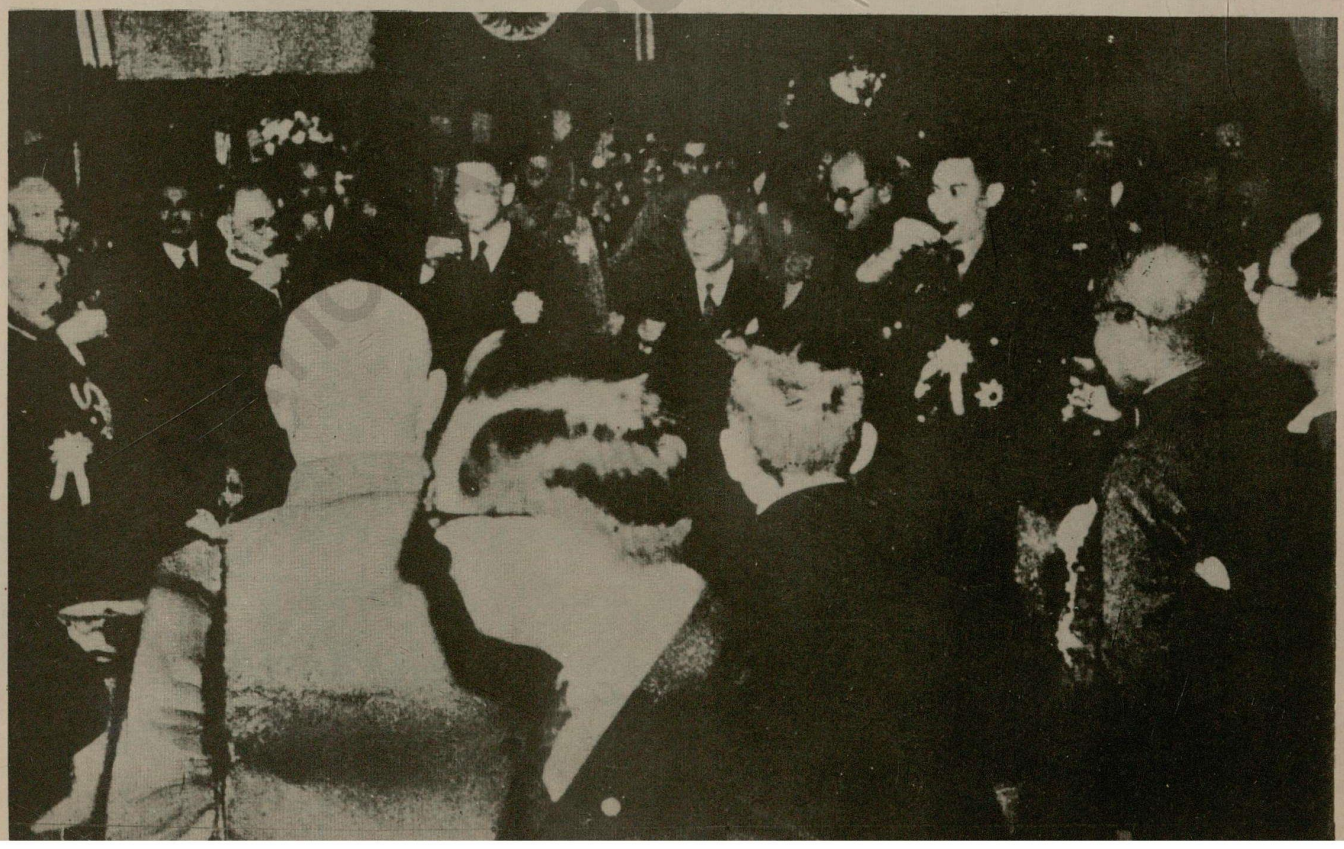
Top : The gathering at Hibiya Park to hear Asian leaders Bottom : Snapped at his hotel in Tokyo



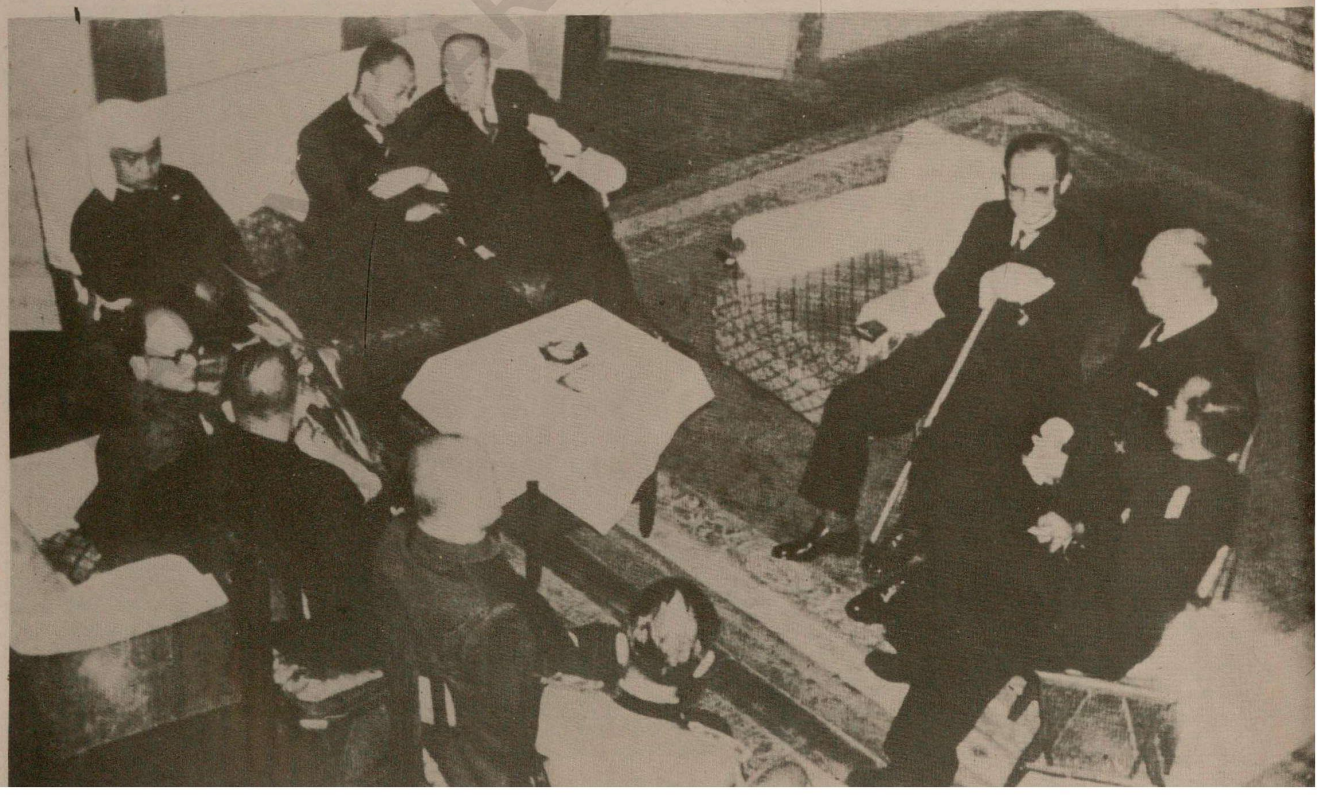


Top : A group photograph at a reception by Mitsuru Toyama Bottom : The traditional Japanese reception

Conferring with Mitsuru Toyama and Rash Behari Bose in Tokyo. Netaji had declared already : "The liberation of Asia cannot be complete until India is free. The Indian people must, therefore, rise and liberate themselves and thereby help the emancipation of other Asiatic nations. Above all, India must seize the hand of friendship which Japan has offered to India and to other suppressed nations of Asia. . . ."
Bottom : At a diplomatic party at the end of the Asian leaders' conference



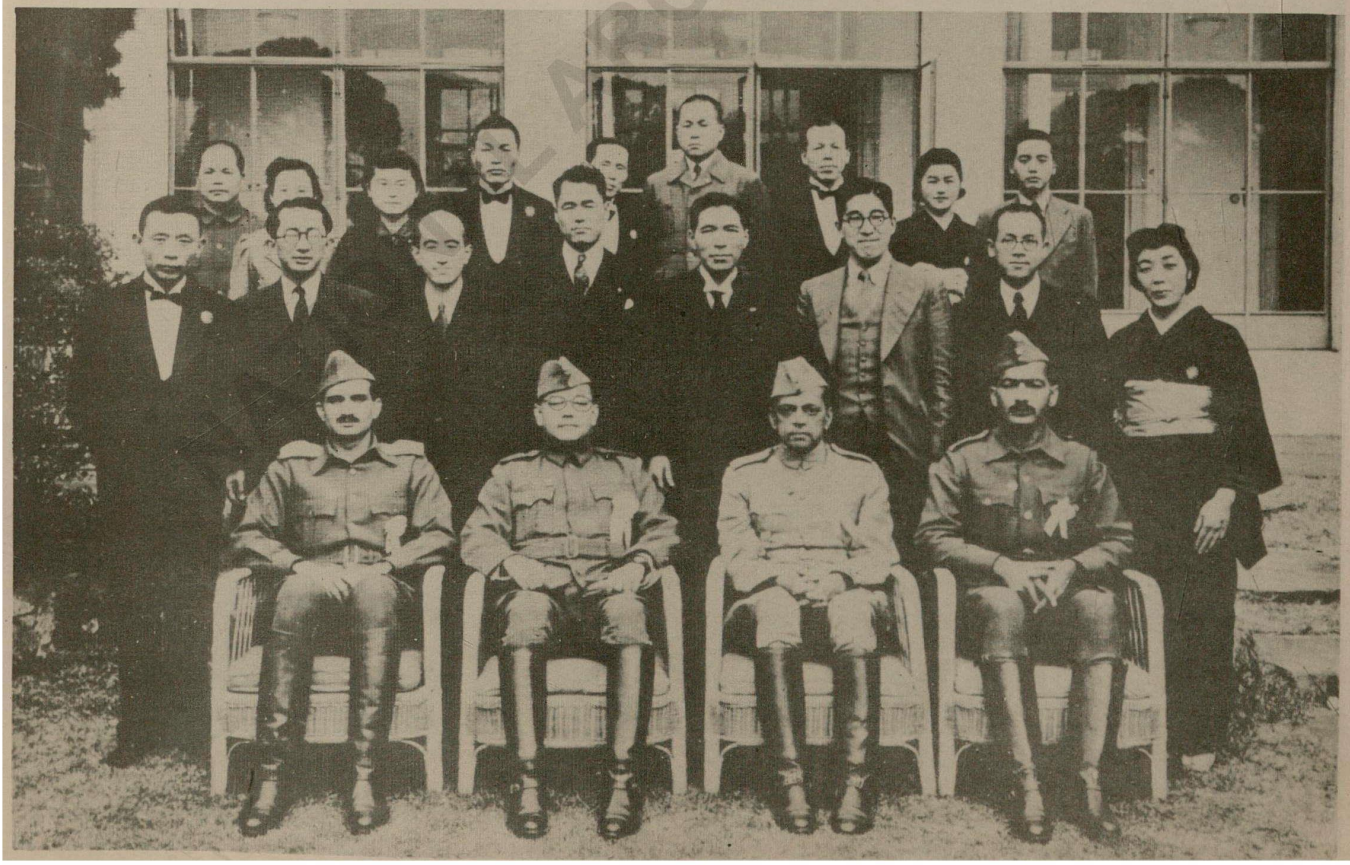
Top : Speaking to the international press Bottom : Meeting diplomatic representatives of foreign countries

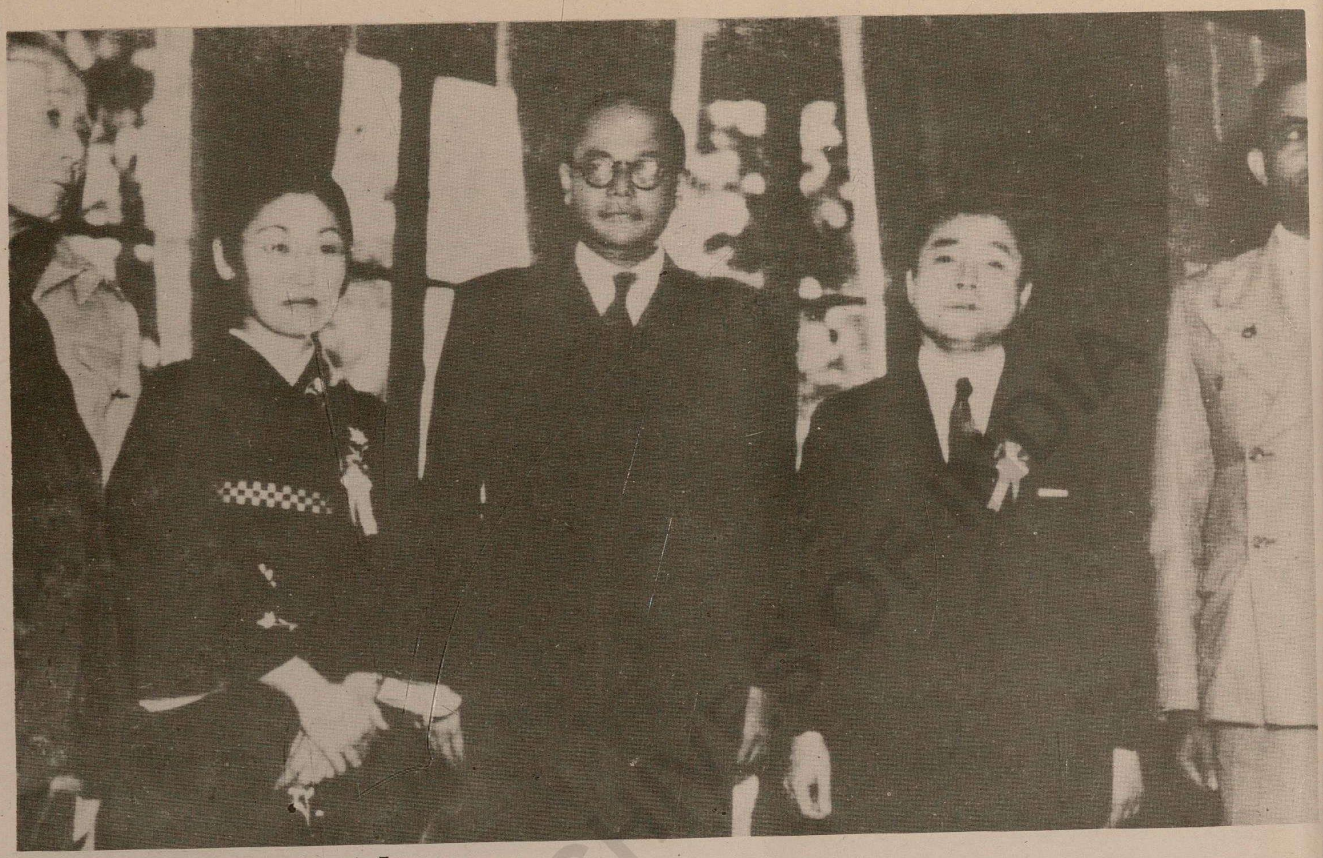


Top : With Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Foreign Minister Bottom : Proceeding to meet the Japanese Emperor

Top : Visiting the historic Meiji Shrine Bottom : With Marshal Sugiyama, Chief of Japanese Naval Staff

During his visit to Tokyo as the Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind in 1943, Netaji was ceremonially presented with a sword as a token of friendship and support of the Japanese nation for the cause of Indian Independence. Netaji is seen here holding the sword. After nearly quarter of a century, the sword was discovered by Japanese friends of India and presented to the Netaji Museum in Calcutta by General Iwaichi Fujiwara at a historic ceremony in 1967. It is now preserved in the Netaji Museum.
Bottom : A group photograph with Japanese friends and senior I.N.A. officers in Tokyo





Two pictures with his Japanese hosts in Tokyo

A portrait autographed for Yamamoto, formerly Japanese military attache in Berlin and later head of Hikari Kikan

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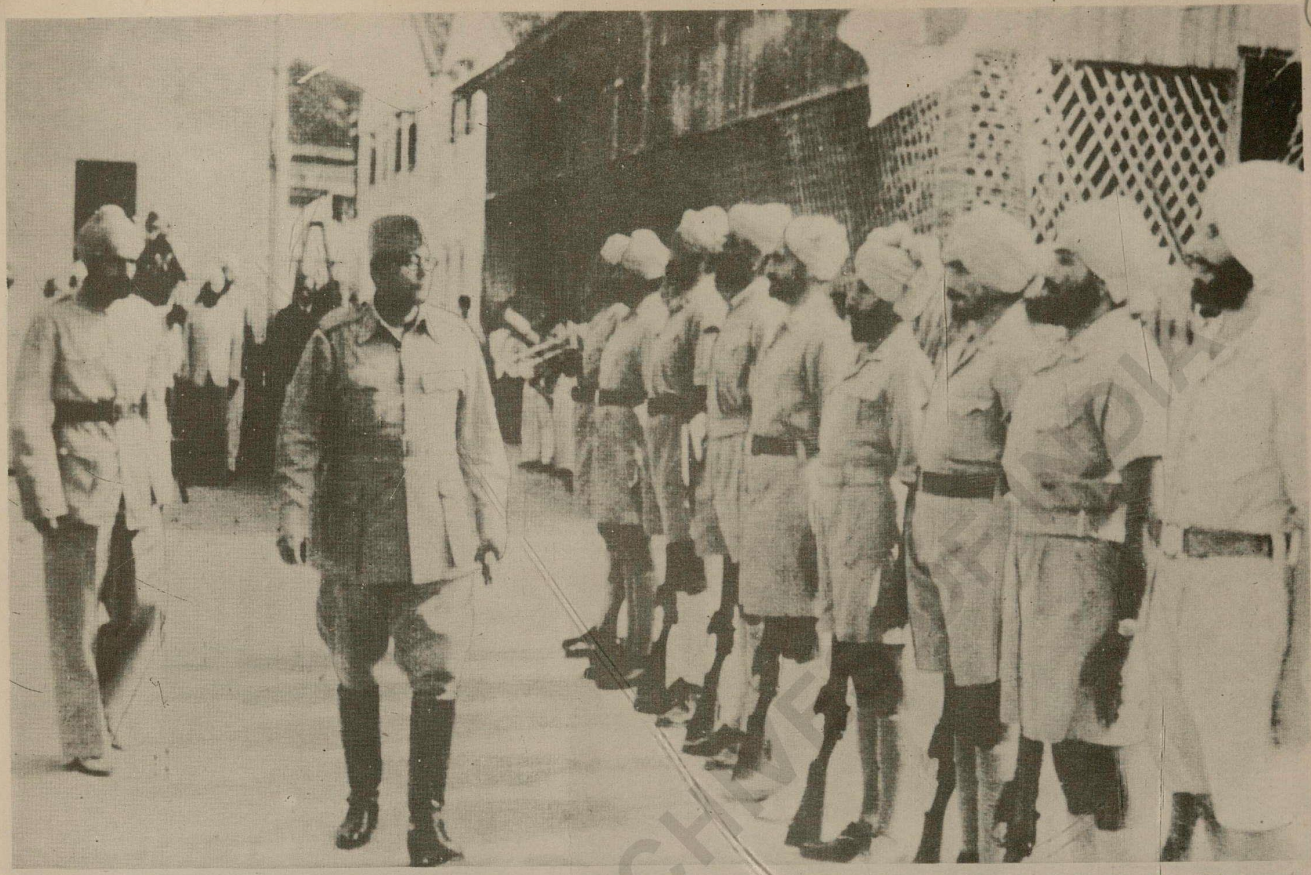
Top : Taking the salute of Indian residents of Shanghai on the way back from Tokyo Bottom : Another sword presentation ceremony



Top : Inspecting I.N.A. recruits in China Bottom : Two pictures of Netaji's historic visit to Sun-Yat-Sen Mausoleum near Nanking, China

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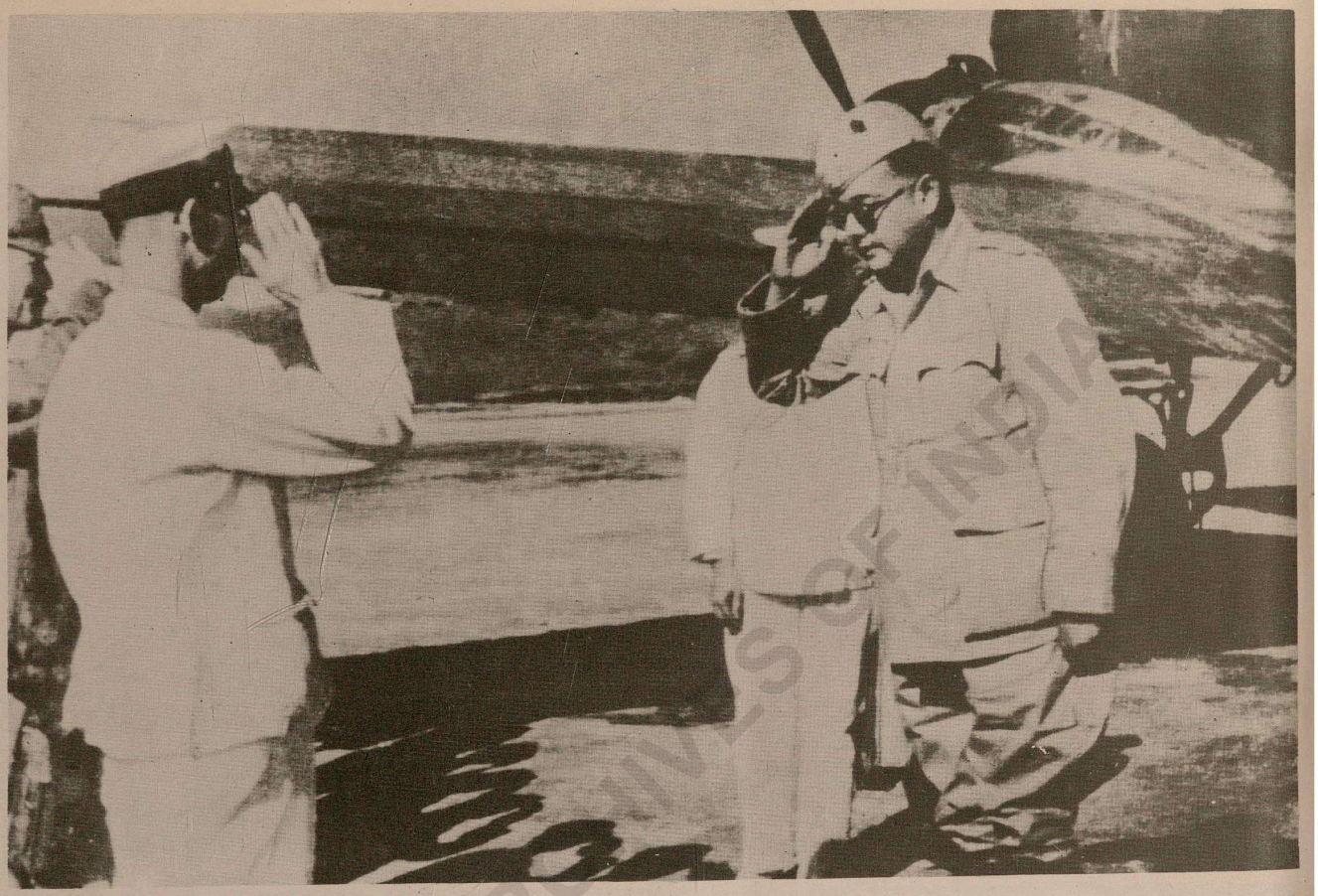
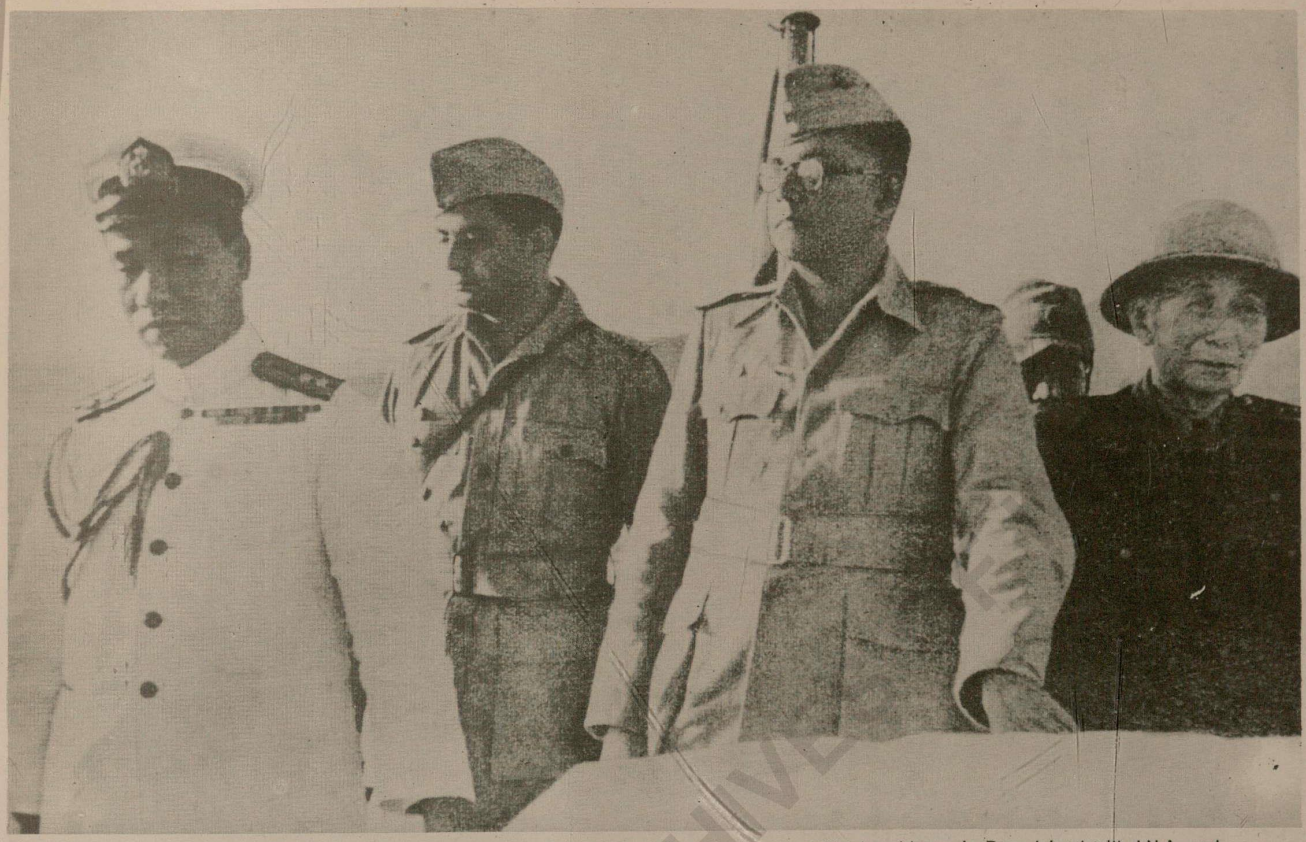


Top : Netaji alights from his plane at Port Blair, Andaman, on 29 December 1943 Bottom : Azad Hind Volunteers present a guard of honour to the Head of State

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



Top : Proceeding to the Ross Island Bottom : At the former British Chief Commissioner's official residence in Ross Island with I.N.A. and Japanese officers

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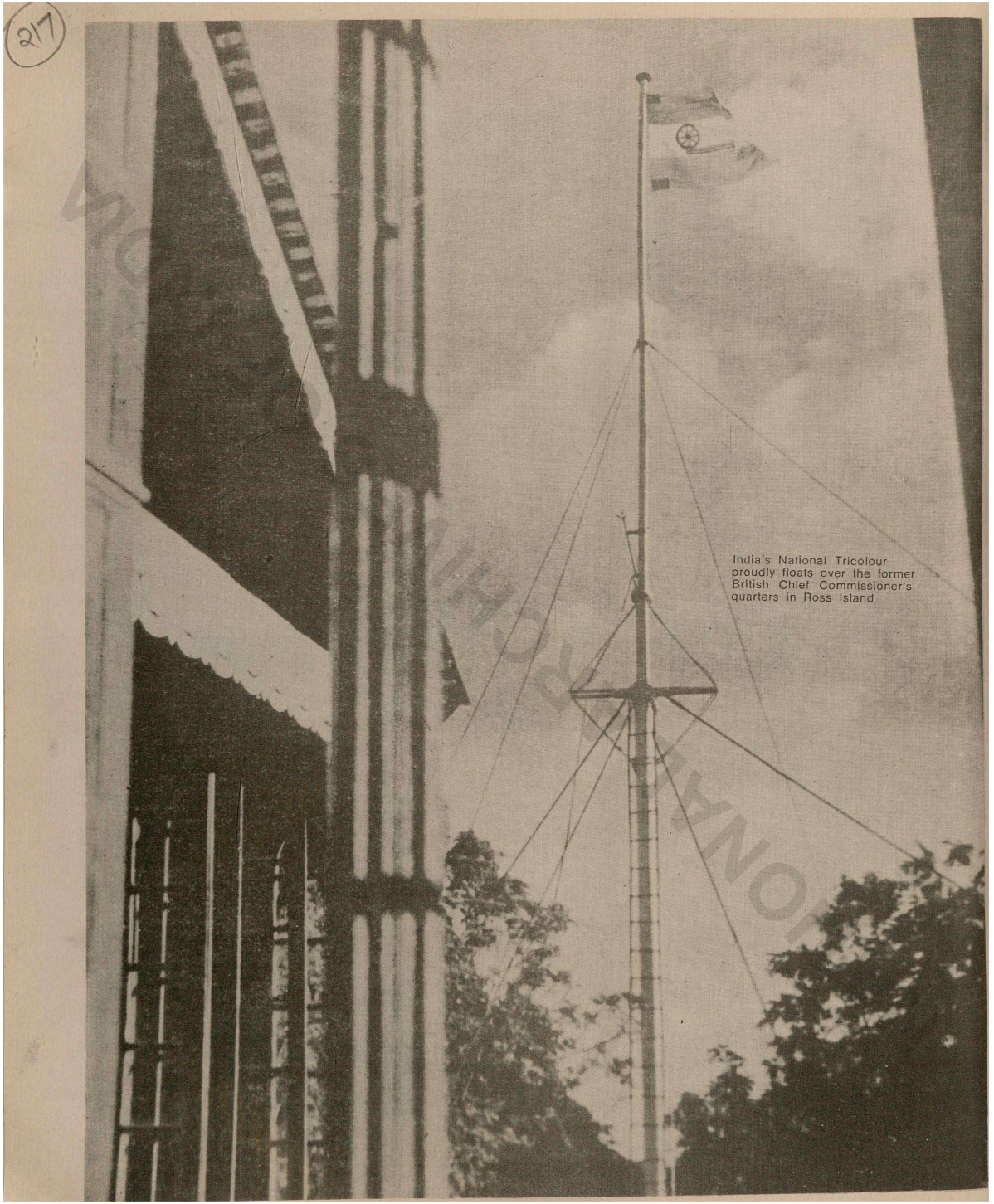
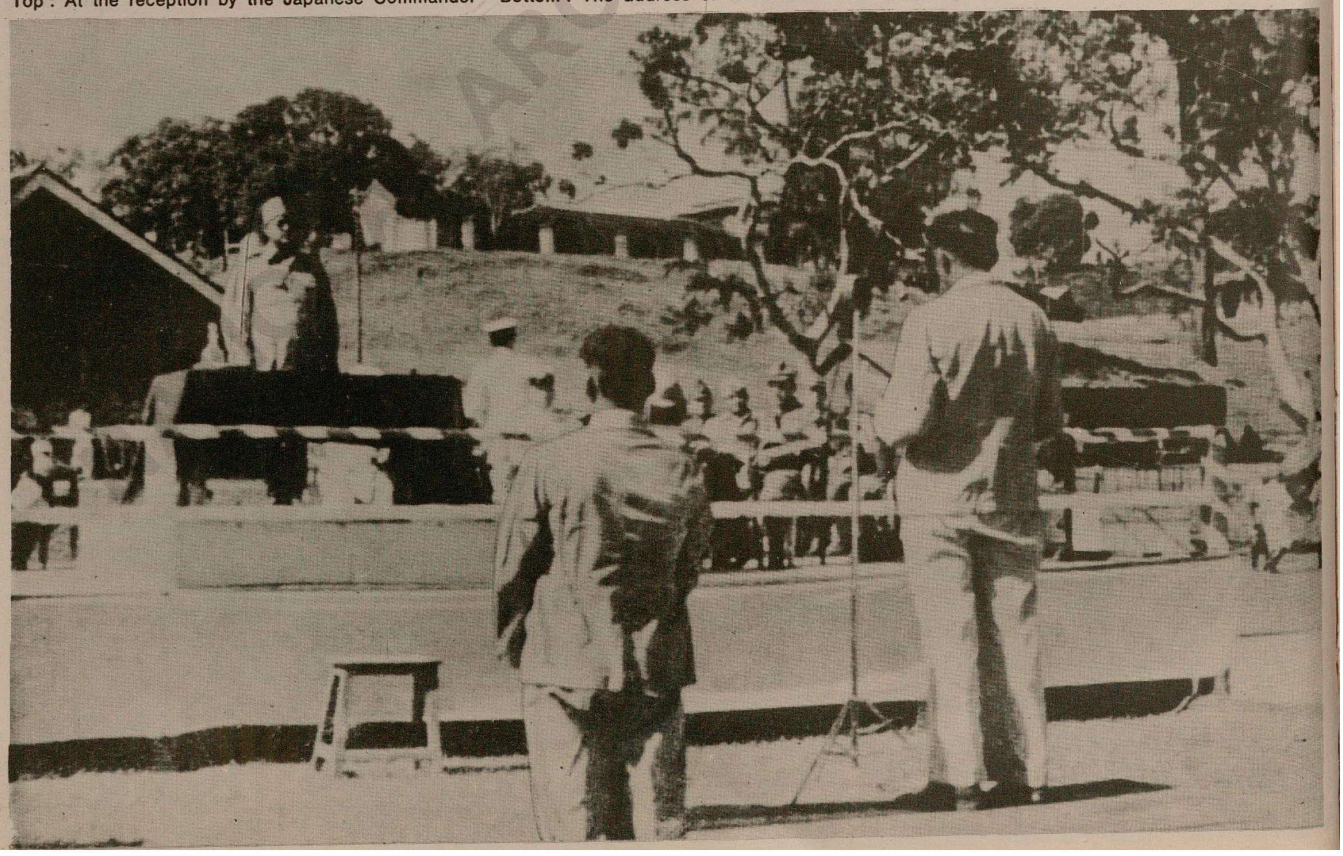


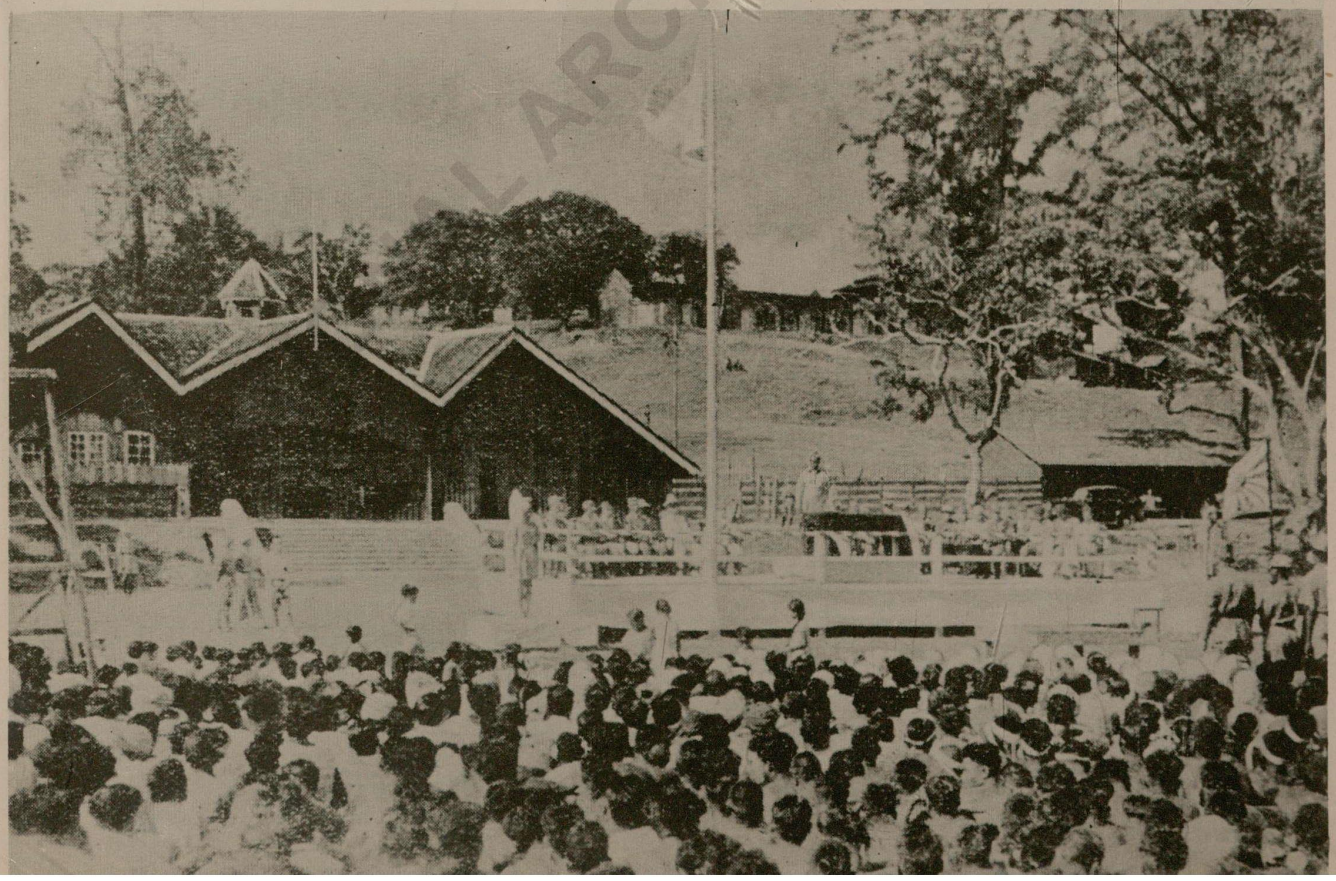
India's National Tricolour proudly floats over the former British Chief Commissioner's quarters in Ross Island

Top : Netaji is received at the Gymkhana ground by the Japanese Commander on his arrival for a mass rally Bottom : The Azad Hindu Volunteers present guard of honour

Top : At the reception by the Japanese Commander Bottom : The address of welcome is read at the open mass rally



Netaji, accompanied by members of the Azad Hind Government and his staff, paid an official visit to Andaman Islands from 29 to 31 December 1943.
He stayed at the former British Chief Commissioner's official residence on Ross Island. His visit followed the Japanese Prime Minister's historic declaration at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in Tokyo on 6 November 1943 that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands would be transferred to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.
On 30 November Netaji addressed a mass rally of Indians at the Gymkhana ground in front of the Andaman Club and formally hoisted the national tricolour to the accompaniment of the national anthem. He visited the notorious Cellular Jail, where Indian revolutionaries used to be detained by the British, the same afternoon. He spent two hours there going round the Indian Bastille.
Describing his visit to the islands later, Netaji said : "During this visit I and the members of my party had the unique experience of our lives when we stood on the soil of Free India for the first time. It was an unforgettable event for us to see our national tricolour flag fluttering in the air over the former British Chief Commissioner's residence on Ross Island....and we wondered all the time how the wheels of history were now moving in India's favour.
"....While we were in the Andaman Island we visited the notorious Cellular Jail in Port Blair and paid homage to those patriotic countrymen of ours who suffered indescribable persecution and torture in the past and some of them even laid down their lives as victims of British tyranny and brutality.
"For Indians the return of the Andamans represents the first territory to be liberated from British yoke. By the acquisition of this territory, the Provisional Government has now become a national entity in fact as well as in name. The liberation of the Andamans has symbolic significance because the Andamans has always been used by the British as a prison for political prisoners. Most of the political prisoners sentenced to penal servitude for conspiracies to overthrow the British Government— and there have been hundreds of them — were locked up in this island. Like the Bastille in Paris, which was liberated first in the French Revolution, setting free political prisoners, the Andamans where our patriots suffered is the first to be liberated in India's fight for independence...."
Netaji renamed Andamans as 'Shaheed' in memory of the martyrs and the Nicobars as 'Swaraj'
Below : Netaji is seen addressing the mass rally at Gymkhana ground after hoisting the national flag

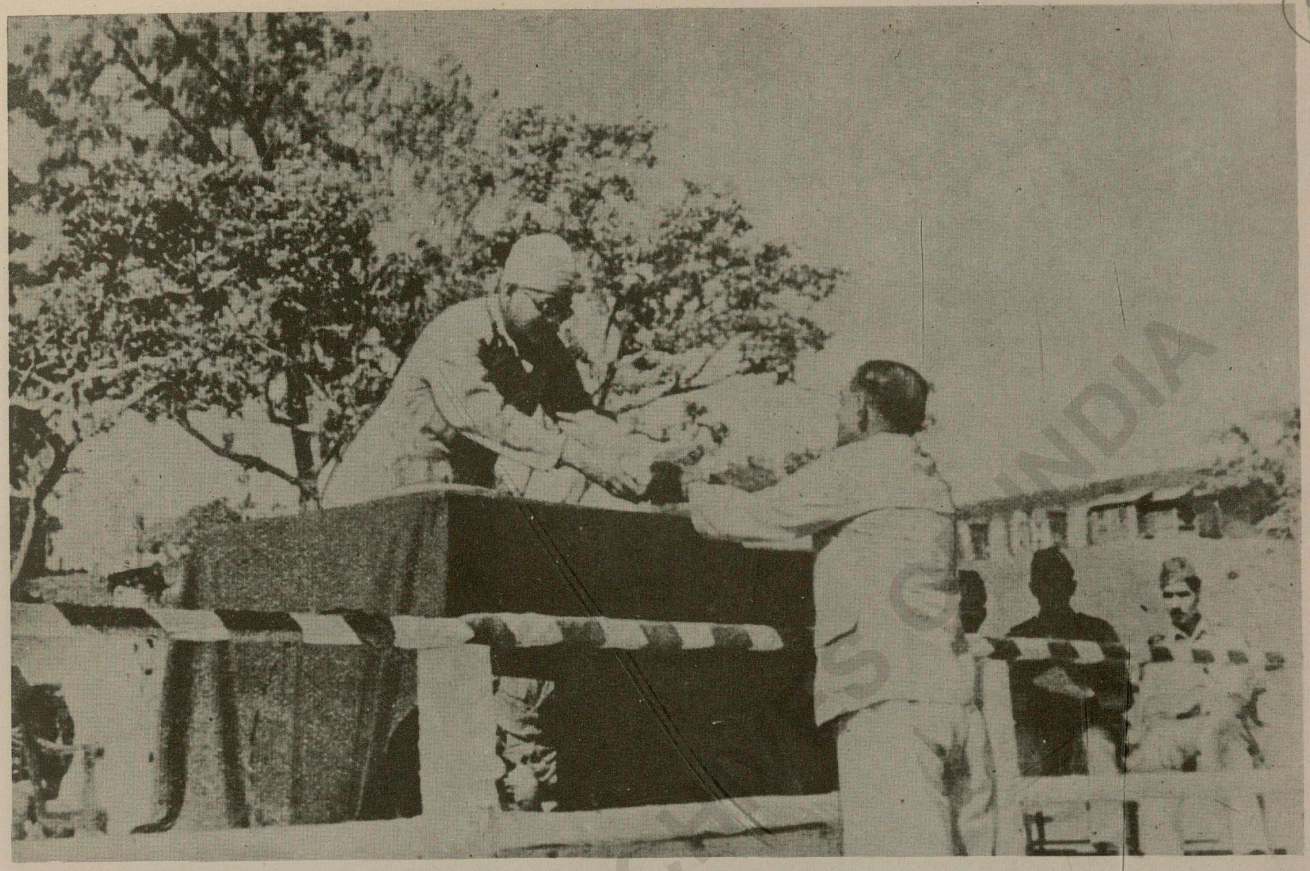


NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Netaji speaks

NATIONAL ARCHIVES

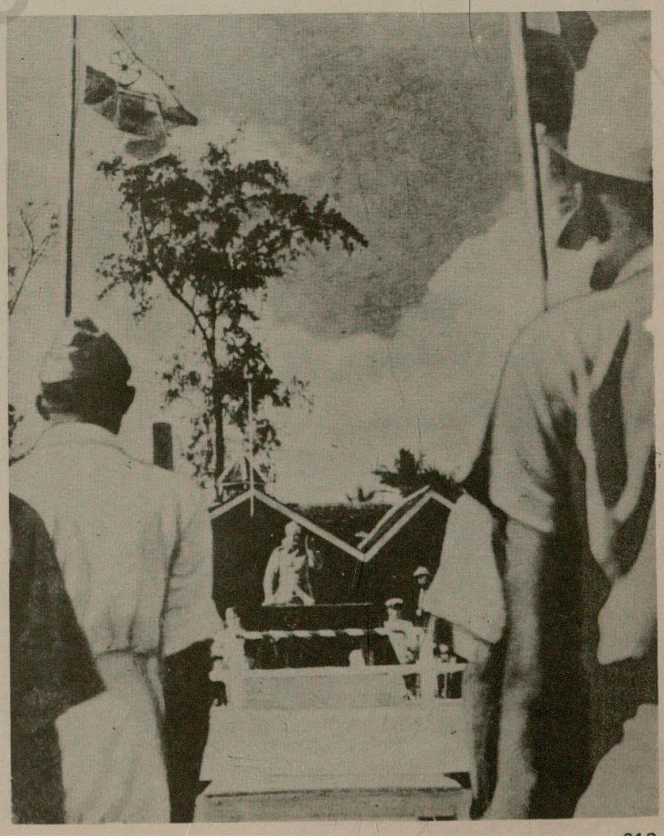
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

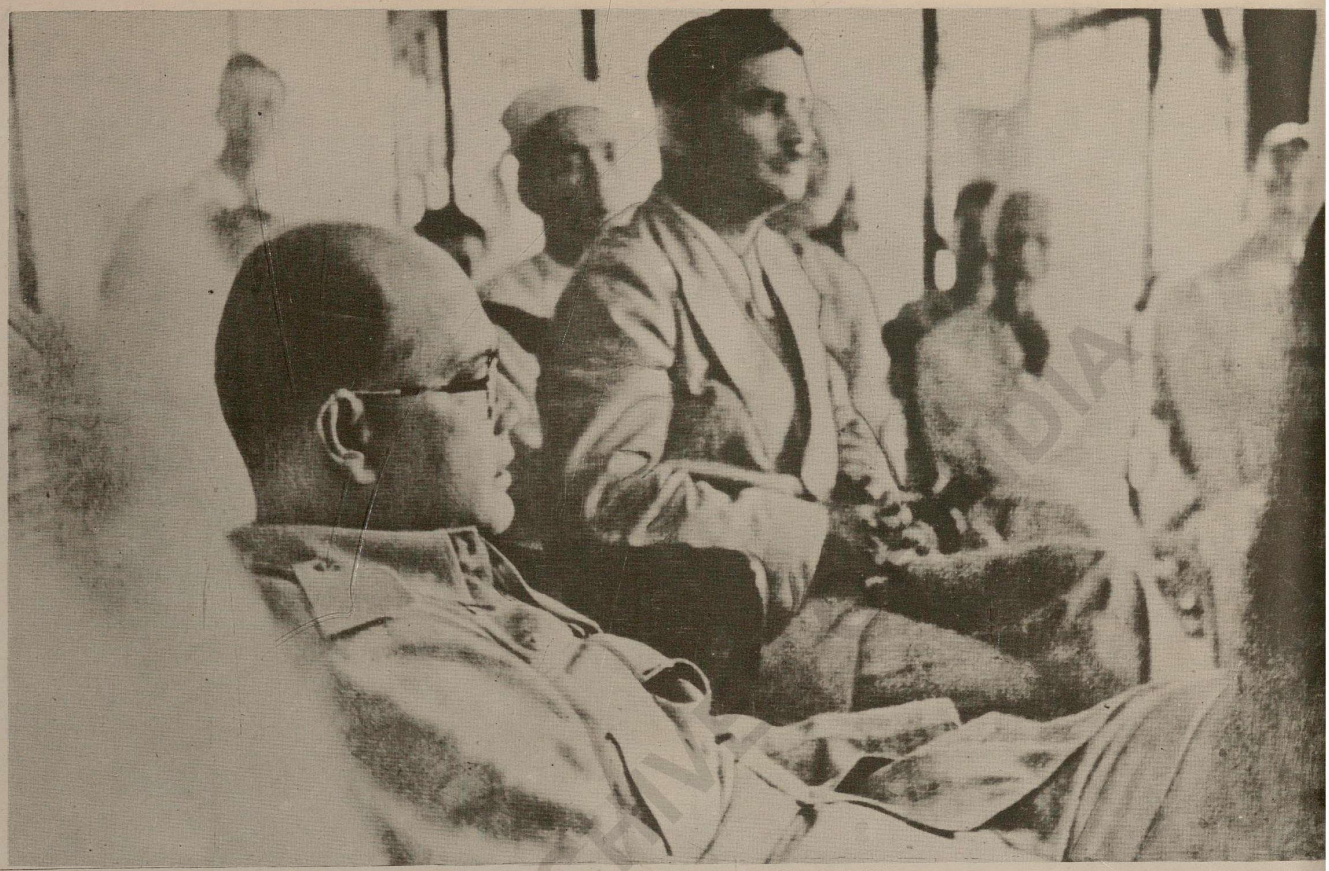


After Netaji's historic visit to Andaman Islands a very important step forward was taken. The headquarters of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was shifted to Rangoon in the first week of January 1944. Troops of the Indian National Army started moving in the direction of the Indian frontier for the coming march on Delhi. Netaji declared that the Indian war of independence which commenced in 1857, was now drawing to a close, and expressed the conviction that the attack of the Indian National Army from outside and the strengthening of the internal agitation will together destroy British Imperialism completely and liberate India.

Top : Receiving a present from the leader of the Indian community

Bottom : Netaji speaks and volunteers stand to attention

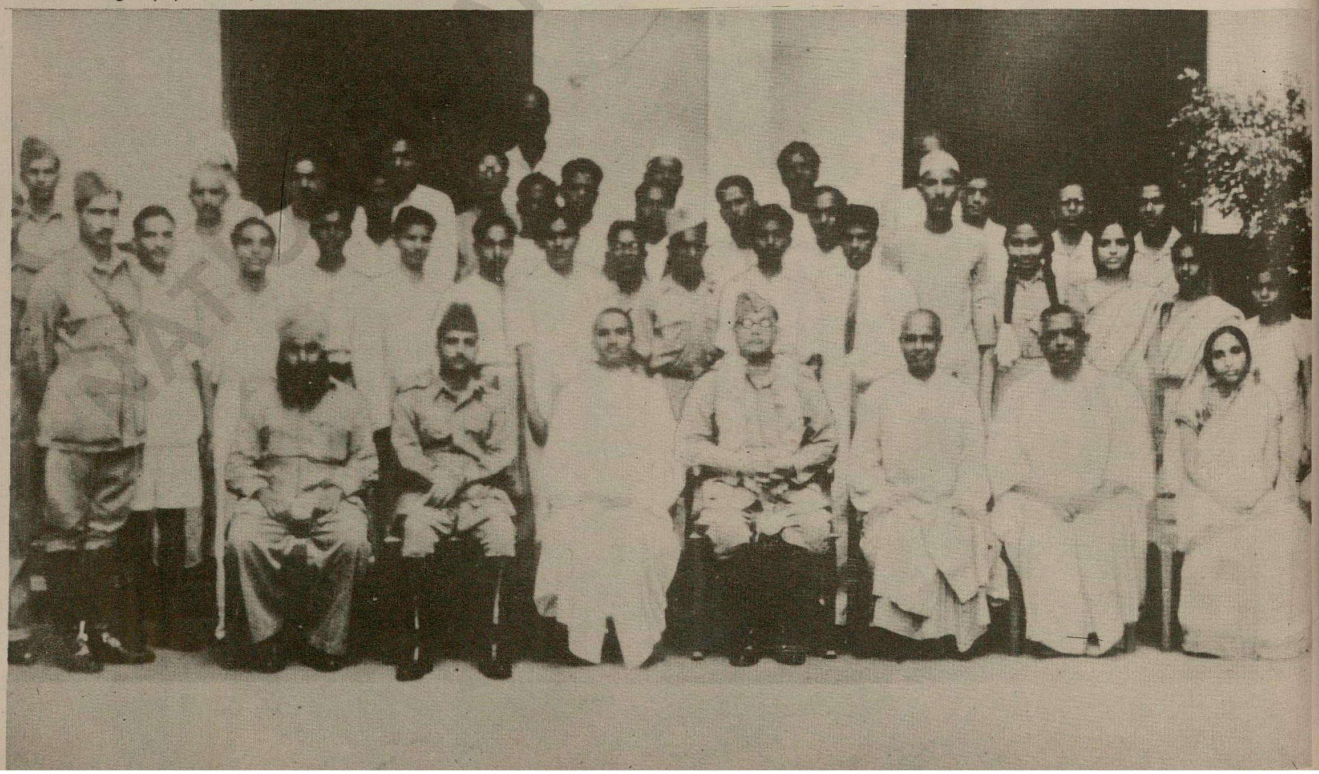




Top : Watching an open-air show by local residents Bottom : Inside the Cellular Jail, Port Blair

Netaji coming out of the Cellular Jail

Top left : Netaji and the iron bars of the Indian Bastille Top right : Gazing across the seas towards India from the Andaman coast
Bottom : A group photograph with Brahmachari Kailasan and others at the Ramakrishna Mission, Singapore



Top : The headquarters of the Provisional Government at Singapore Bottom : At one of the numerous campaign meetings in Malaya

With the young : Top : A young boy receives a prize from Netaji Bottom : A young girl competitor receives her trophy

Top : President Ba Maw and his cabinet receive Netaji on his arrival at Rangoon airport Bottom : Netaji introduces his colleagues to the Burmese leader

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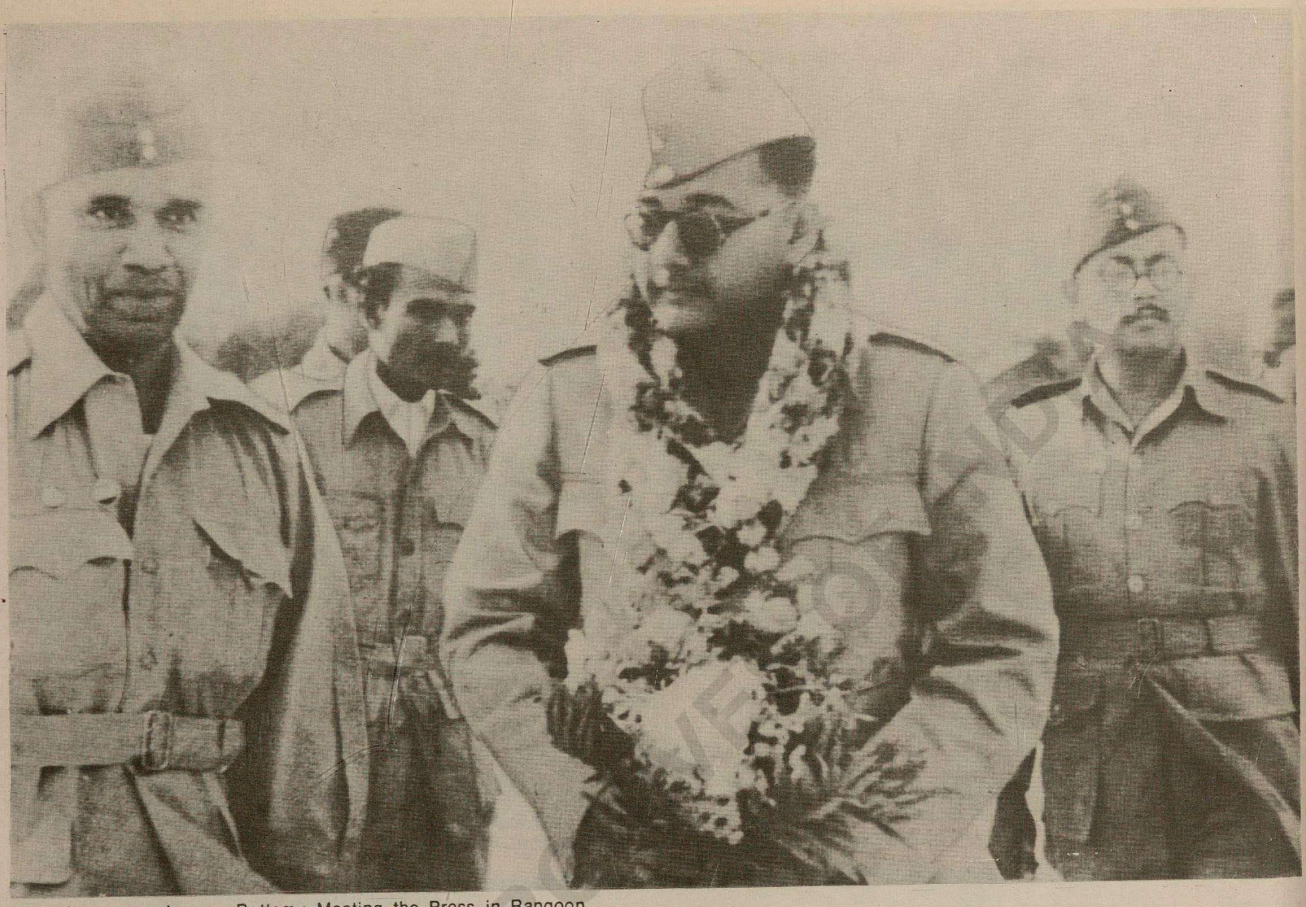

Top : A warm welcome Bottom : Meeting the Press in Rangoon

Top : At a mass meeting with Ba Maw Bottom : Rousing response of the populace to Netaji's call 'Liberty or Death'

Top : Visiting his old prison in Rangoon Bottom : The headquarters of the Provisional Government in Rangoon

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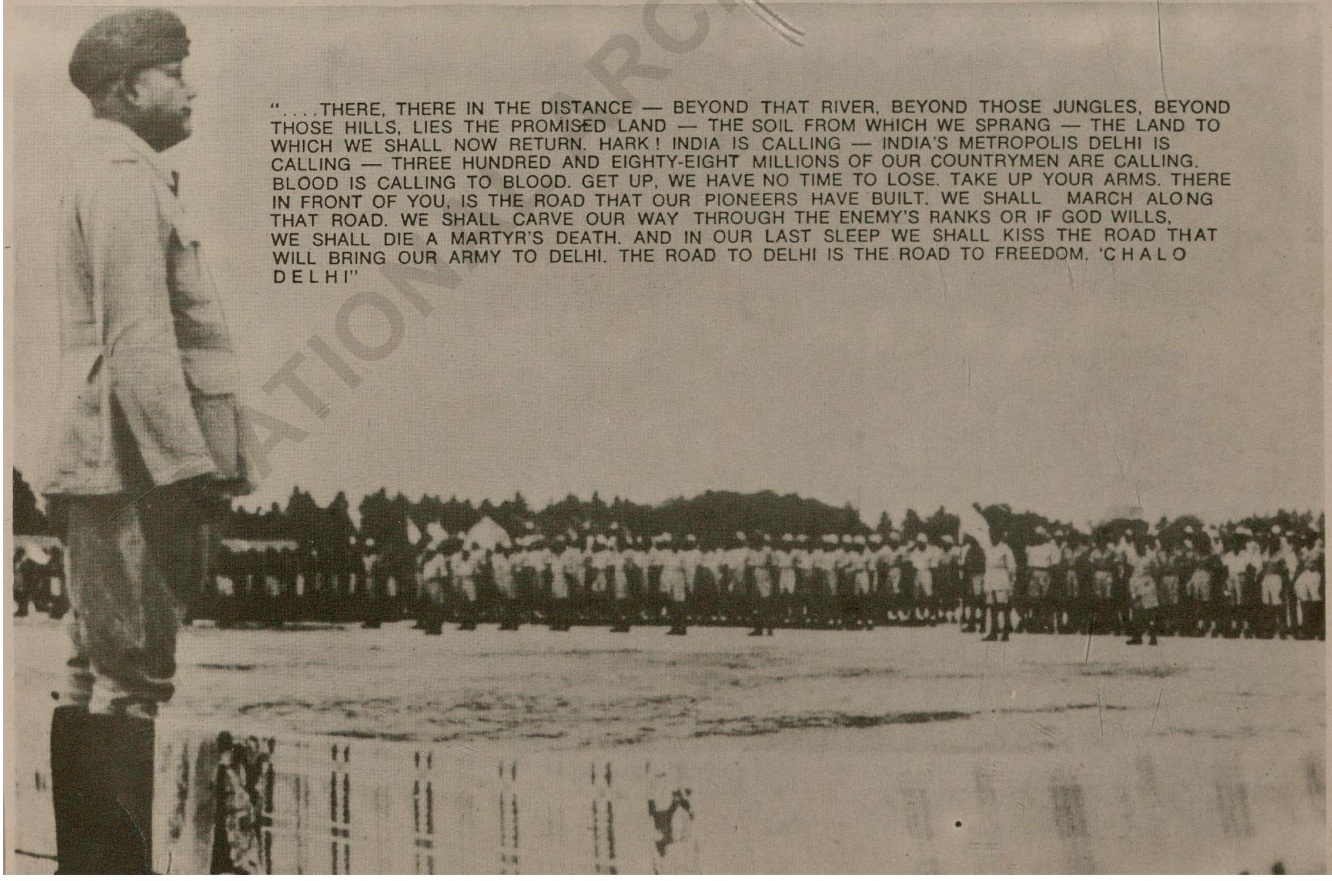
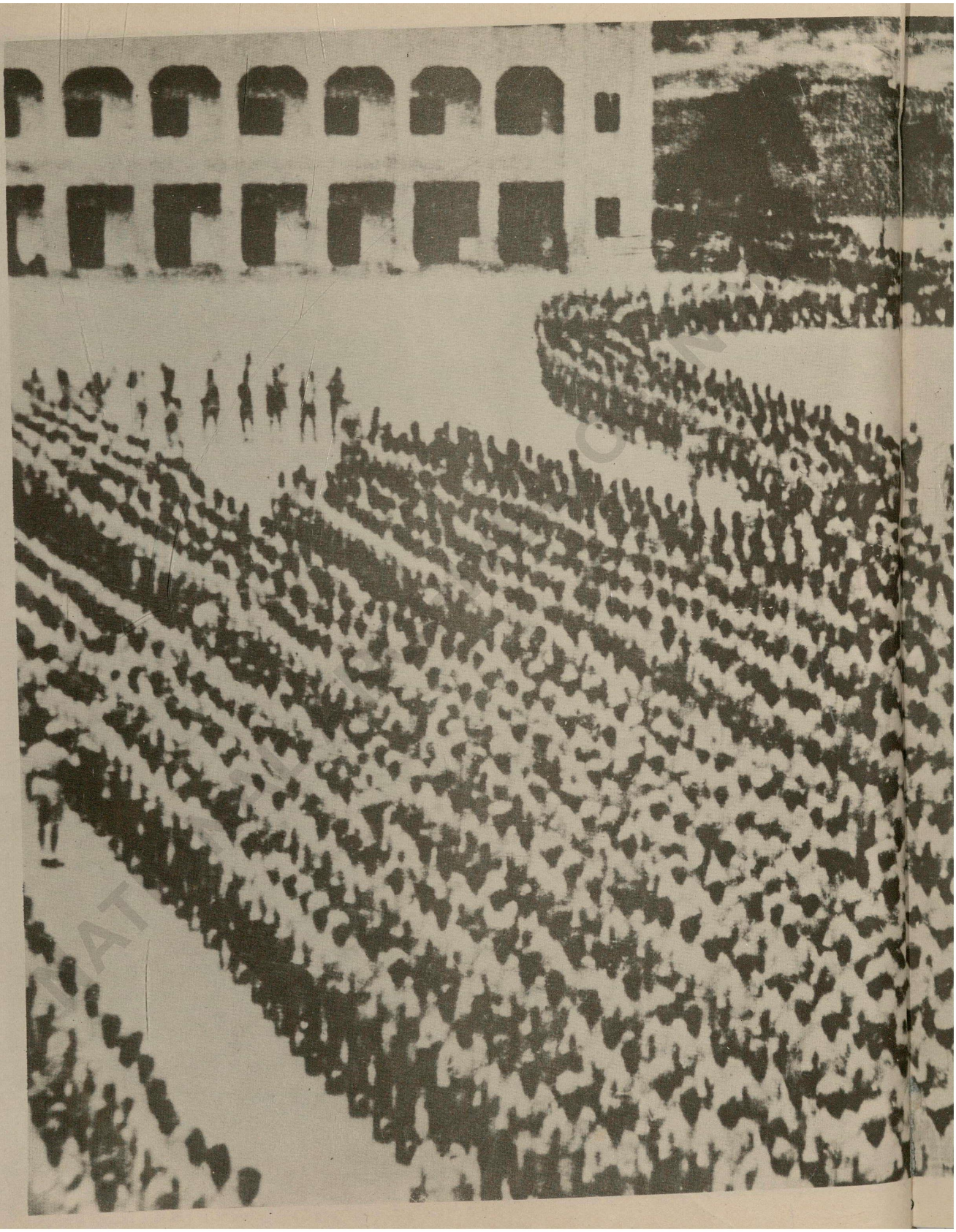
Top : Japanese Commander in Burma, Kawabe speaking at a reception Bottom : Face to face with his men about to march to Delhi



"....THERE, THERE IN THE DISTANCE — BEYOND THAT RIVER, BEYOND THOSE JUNGLES, BEYOND THOSE HILLS, LIES THE PROMISED LAND — THE SOIL FROM WHICH WE SPRANG — THE LAND TO WHICH WE SHALL NOW RETURN. HARK! INDIA IS CALLING — INDIA'S METROPOLIS DELHI IS CALLING — THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT MILLIONS OF OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE CALLING. BLOOD IS CALLING TO BLOOD. GET UP, WE HAVE NO TIME TO LOSE. TAKE UP YOUR ARMS. THERE IN FRONT OF YOU, IS THE ROAD THAT OUR PIONEERS HAVE BUILT. WE SHALL MARCH ALONG THAT ROAD. WE SHALL CARVE OUR WAY THROUGH THE ENEMY'S RANKS OR IF GOD WILLS, WE SHALL DIE A MARTYR'S DEATH. AND IN OUR LAST SLEEP WE SHALL KISS THE ROAD THAT WILL BRING OUR ARMY TO DELHI. THE ROAD TO DELHI IS THE ROAD TO FREEDOM. 'CHALO DELHI"



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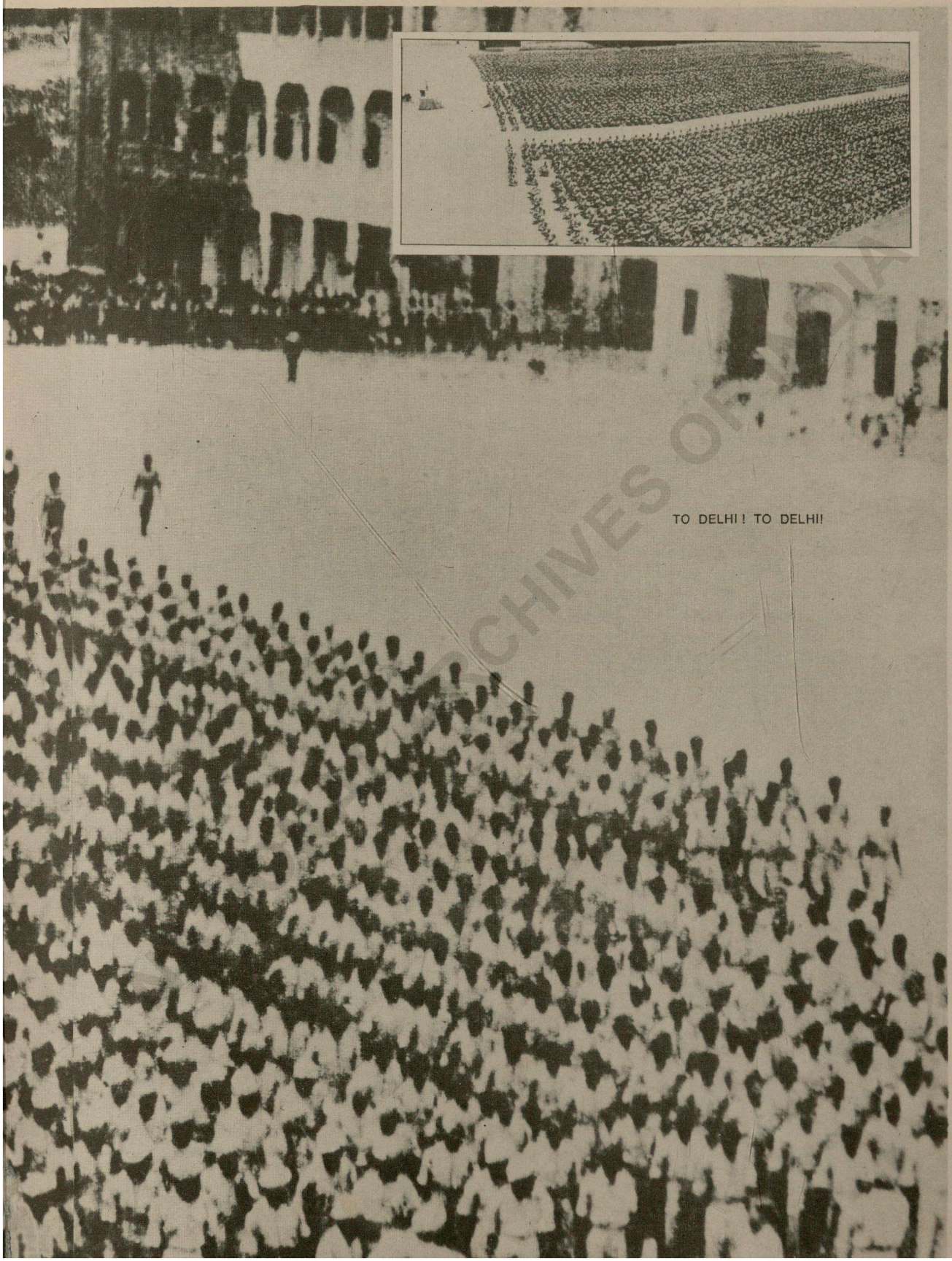

TO DELHI ! TO DELHI!

ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Top : The Rani of Jhansi Regiment reports to Netaji in battle formation Bottom : Netaji watching the Ranis at target practice

A portrait 1944

Top : I.N.A. troops moving to the front Bottom : Armoured columns in battle readiness

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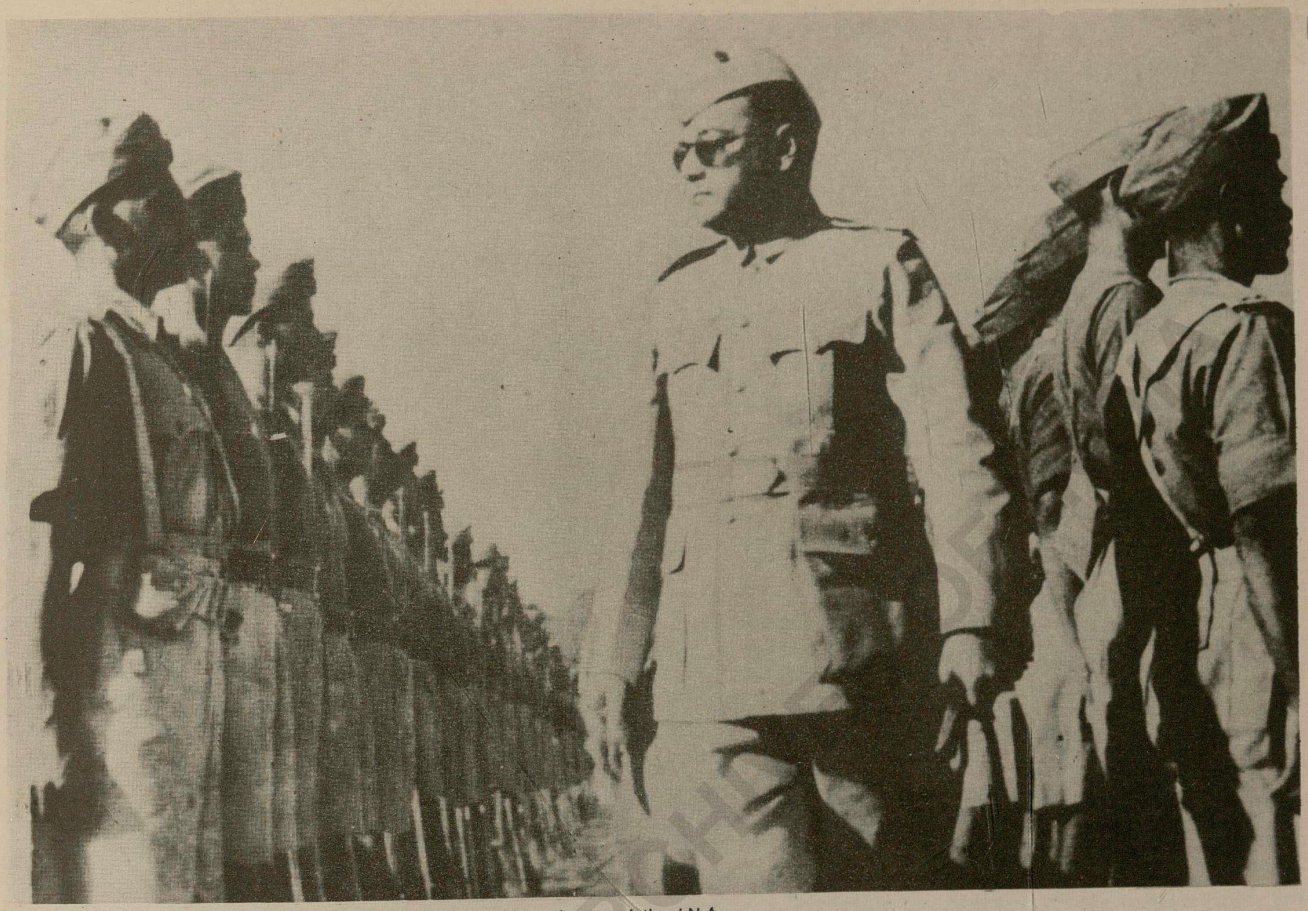

Top : Netaji inspects his advance troops Bottom : Armoured cars of the I.N.A.

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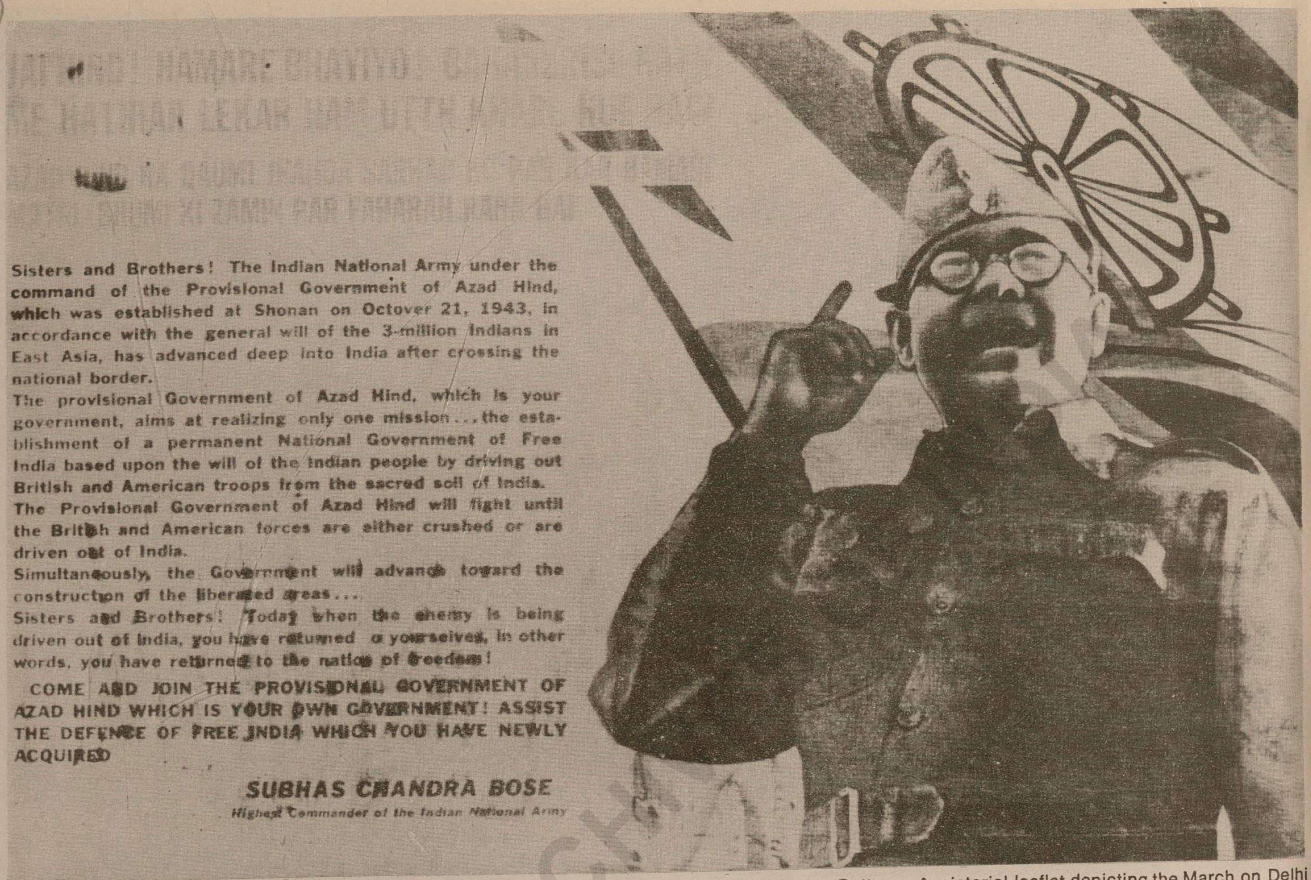


Sisters and Brothers! The Indian National Army under the command of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, which was established at Shonan on Octover 21, 1943, in accordance with the general will of the 3-million Indians in East Asia, has advanced deep into India after crossing the national border.

The provisional Government of Azad Hind, which is your government, aims at realizing only one mission..., the establishment of a permanent National Government of Free India based upon the will of the Indian people by driving out British and American troops from the sacred soil of India.

The Provisional Government of Azad Hind will fight until the British and American forces are either crushed or are driven out of India.

Simultaneously, the Government will advance toward the construction of the liberated areas...

Sisters and Brothers! Today when the enemy is being driven out of India, you have returned o yourselves, in other words, you have returned to the nation of freedom!

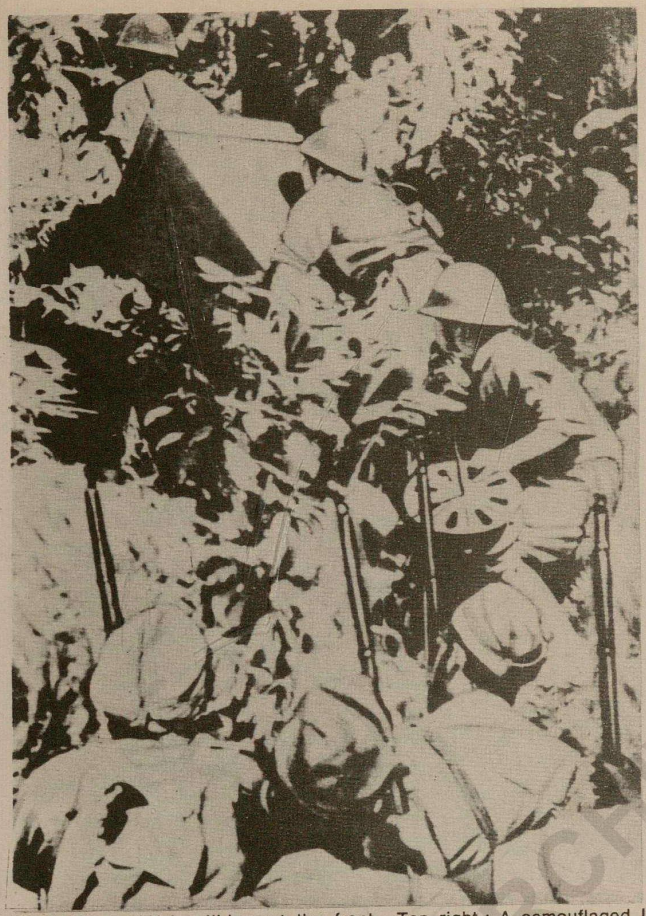
COME AND JOIN THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF AZAD HIND WHICH IS YOUR OWN GOVERNMENT! ASSIST THE DEFENCE OF FREE INDIA WHICH YOU HAVE NEWLY ACQUIRED

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE

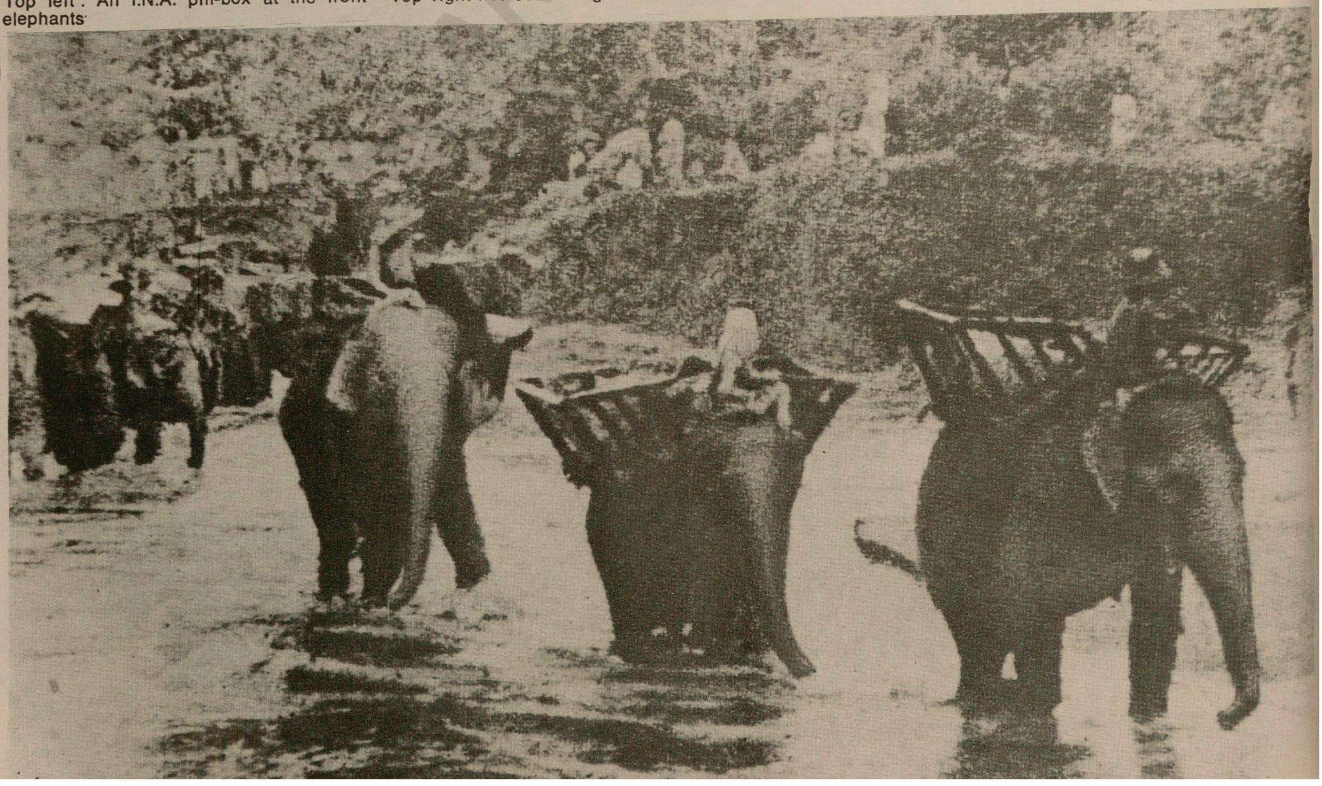
Highest Commander of the Indian National Army

Top : Netaji's appeal distributed among the people by the I.N.A. after crossing the frontier Bottom : A pictorial leaflet depicting the March on Delhi

Top : I.N.A. troops advancing through jungles of Northeast frontier Bottom : An I.N.A. soldier looks for the enemy



Top left : An I.N.A. pill-box at the front Top right : A camouflaged I.N.A. soldier on the march Bottom : I.N.A. transports crossing a river on elephants



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Netali at the front

GOVT. OF INDIA

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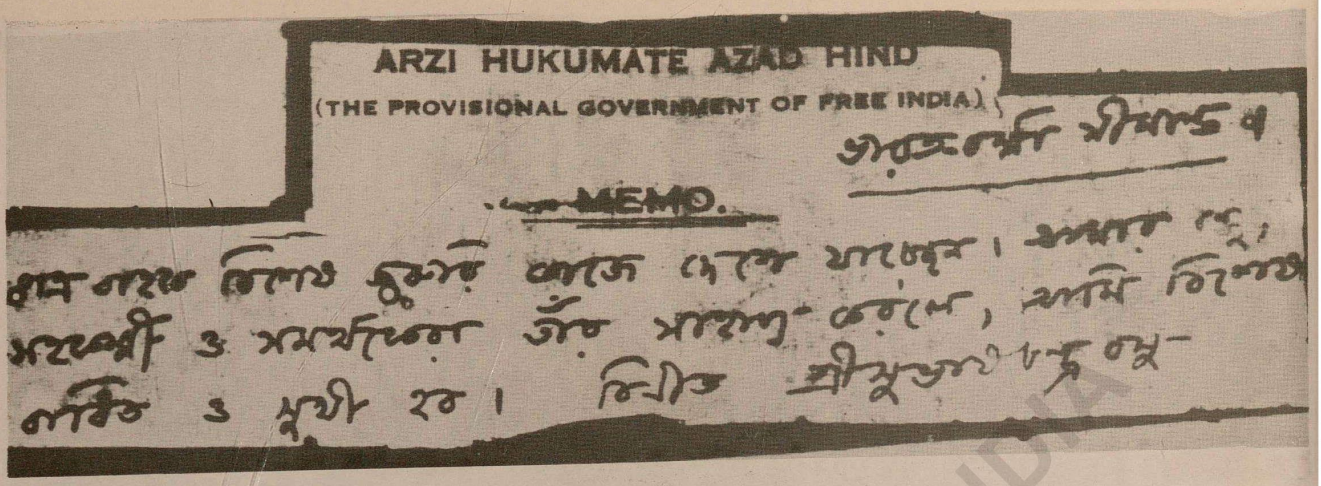
ARZI HUKUMATE AZAD HIND

(THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FREE INDIA)

ভারতবর্ষী সীমান্ত ৭

MEMO.



[illegible] বিশেষ জুরুরি কাজে দেশে যাচ্ছেন। আমার বন্ধু, সহকর্মী ও সমর্থকেরা তাঁর সাহায্য করলে, আমি বিশেষ বাধিত ও সুখী হব। বিনীত শ্রীসুভাষচন্দ্র বসু

印度國民軍參加勸誘證

[illegible]IAN NATIONAL ARMY SE MILNE KA [illegible]OOF JO KIH HINDUSTANION KI EK PAKKI FAUJ HAI.

[illegible]HAMARE SATH MILNE KA TARIQA.

[illegible] yih parcha mile wuh hamari taraf sakta hain aur apne [illegible] aur dost la sakte ho [illegible]

[illegible] taraf sufed kapra hath se hilate hue ya hath uthae [illegible] jao. Ate waqt apne tamam rif[illegible]on aur gunon ke muzzle [illegible] ko kar [illegible]

[illegible] parcha kisi Nippon ya Indian National Army ke sipahi [illegible] tum no mil jae.

[illegible] troops tumhen Indian National Army men apna ek [illegible] kar le jaenge. Wuhan tumhara acchi tarah [illegible] aur tum bara darja aur izzat hasil kar sakte ho.

Commander-in Chief Indian National Army.

Subhas Chandra Bose

此ノ[illegible]セル者ハ英米軍ヲ驅逐シ、印度[illegible]印度國民軍ニ參加シ來タレル者ナルニ付キ保護ヲ加ヘラレ[illegible]シ

Jis shaks ke pas yeh [illegible] wuh Anglo-Americanon ko tabah karne aur Hindustan [illegible] ka kam di[illegible] an se kar raha hai. Is lie uske [illegible] ki hefazat ki jae

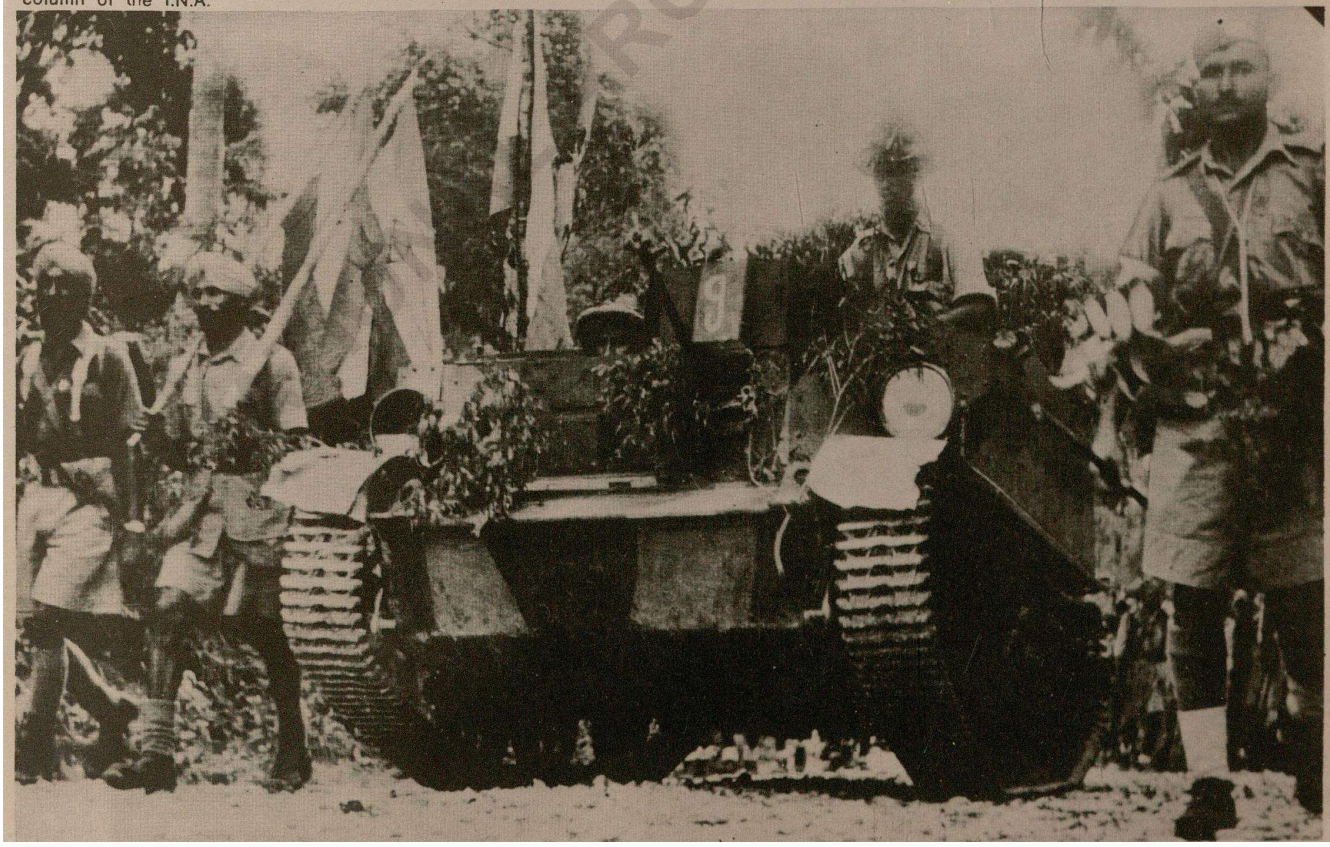
Top : A secret message in Bengali in Netaji's handwriting carried by one of his agents sent to India in advance of the I.N.A. It is written from the Indo-Burma frontier and reads : "The bearer of this letter is entering India on a special mission. I shall be happy and grateful if my colleagues and supporters will assist him."

Bottom : A signed appeal from Netaji to troops of the British Indian Army to cross over and join the I.N.A. together with instructions as to how they should approach the Indo-Japanese forces opposing them. The appeal is in Hindustani in Roman script.

In 1943 Netaji sent to India a number of youngmen specially trained in underground and intelligence work. They linked up with Netaji's underground organisation inside India and did very useful work in preparation of the advance of the I.N.A. A number of such heroic youngmen were apprehended by the British, subjected to inhuman torture and some of them executed after secret summary trials. Their exploits and martyrdom constitute an unforgettable saga of the final phase of India's battle for freedom.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Top : The leader of an advancing I.N.A. company addresses catpured British Indian troops and displaying a picture of Netaji. Bottom : A tank column of the I.N.A.



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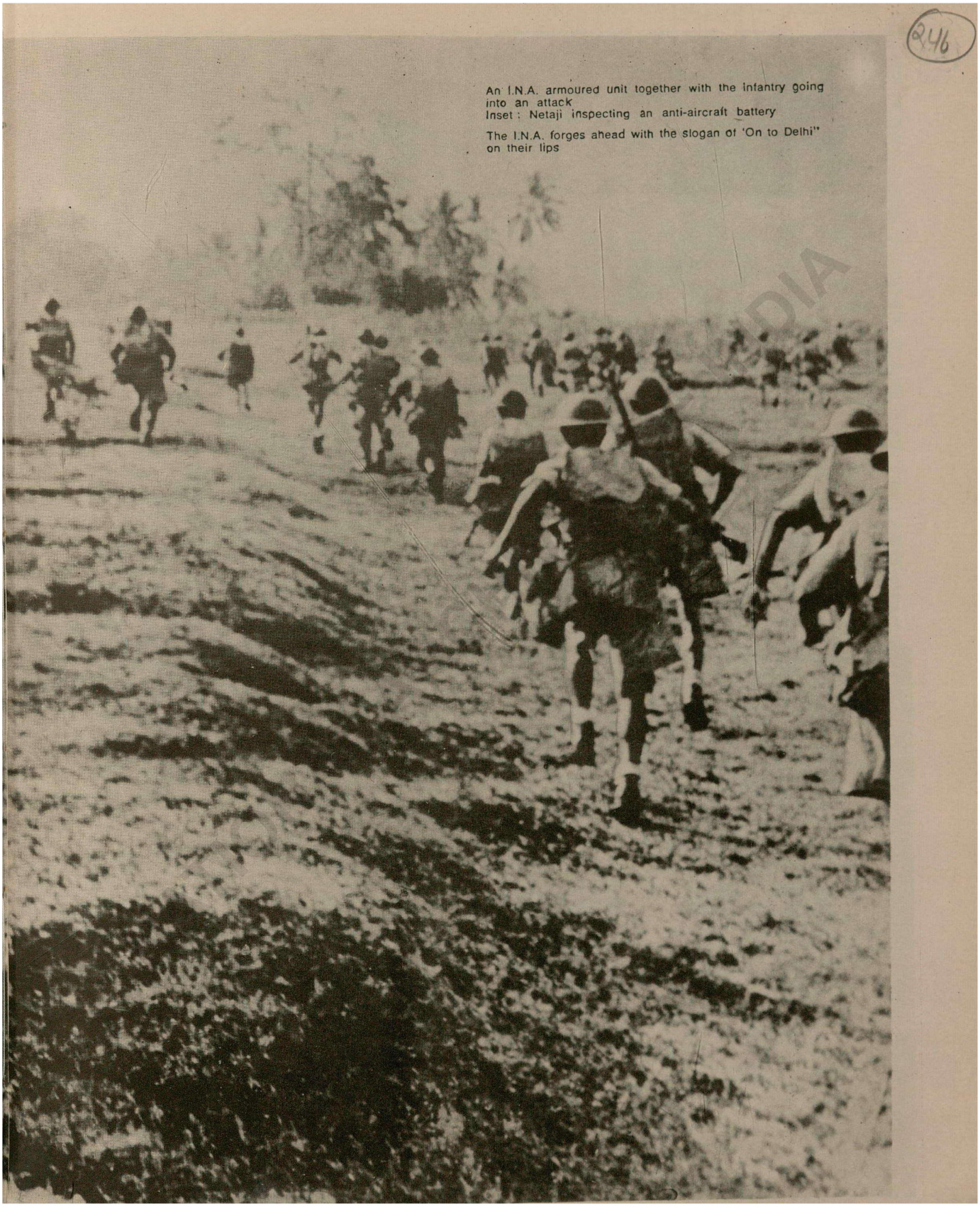
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



An I.N.A. armoured unit together with the infantry going into an attack
Inset : Netaji inspecting an anti-aircraft battery

The I.N.A. forges ahead with the slogan of 'On to Delhi" on their lips

Top : Netaji studies an operational map at the front Bottom : An I.N.A. group lights camp-fire for the night

The first soldier in India's last war of independence

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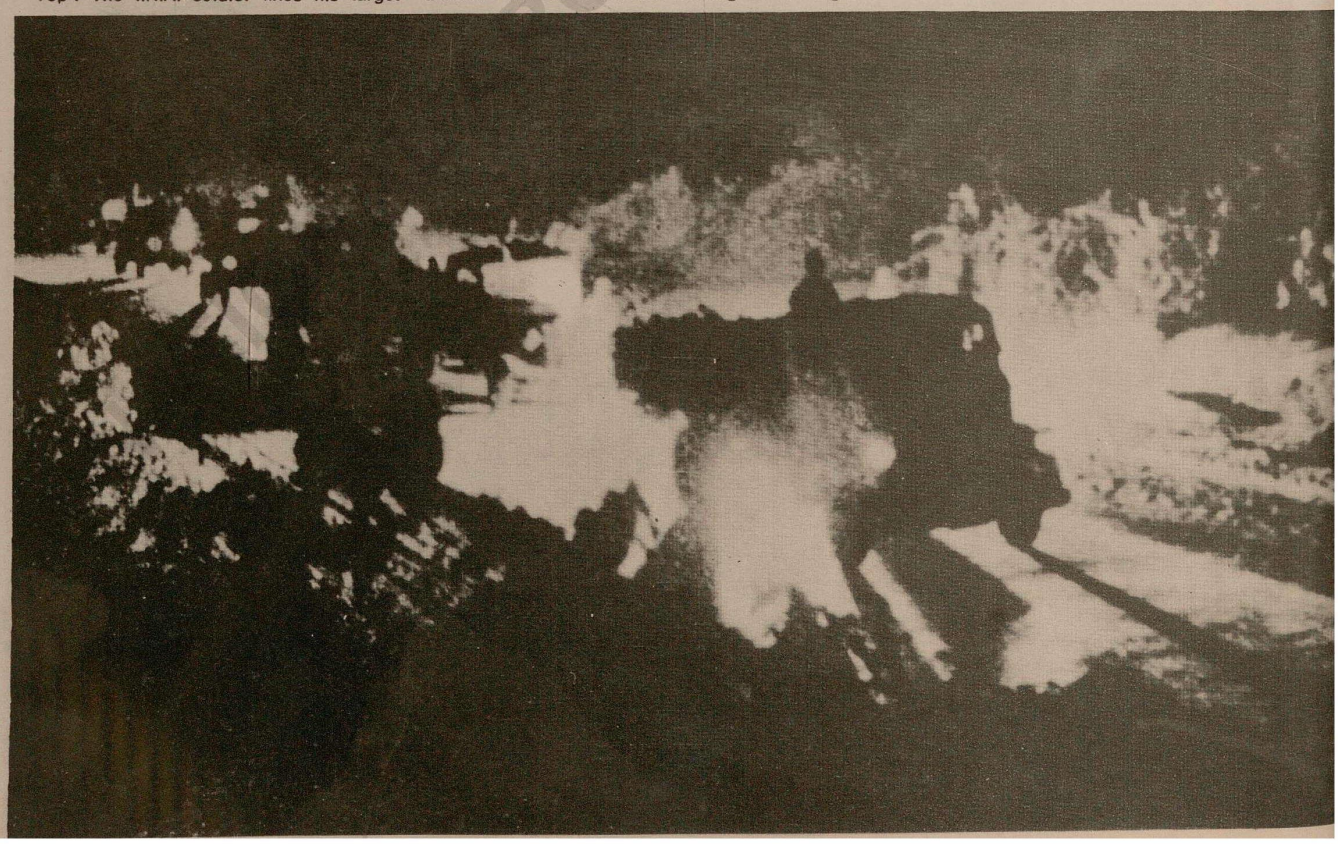
Top : Netaji reading the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind on Indian soil.
Bottom : Netaji announcing the crossing of the Indian frontier by the I.N.A. at a Press conference
Addressing his countrymen in India, Netaji said :
"The Provisional Government of Free India, your own government, has only one mission to fulfil. The mission is to expel the Anglo-American armies from the sacred soil of India by armed force and then bring about the establishment of a permanent national government of Azad Hind, in accordance with the will of the people.... While prosecuting the armed struggle the Provisional Government of Free India will push on with the work of reconstruction of the liberated areas.... It calls upon the Indian people in the liberated areas to render all assistance and co-operation to the Indian National Army and to the civilian officials appointed by the Provisional Government."

Pictures of the I.N.A. in action

Top : The I.N.A. soldier fixes his target Bottom : An I.N.A. column moving in the night



Top : Indo-Japanese forces rejoice on capturing a strategic position Bottom : The I.N.A. continues to advance

A war cartoon by a Japanese artist

Villagers on the Indian side of the border greet and entertain Indo-Japanese forces

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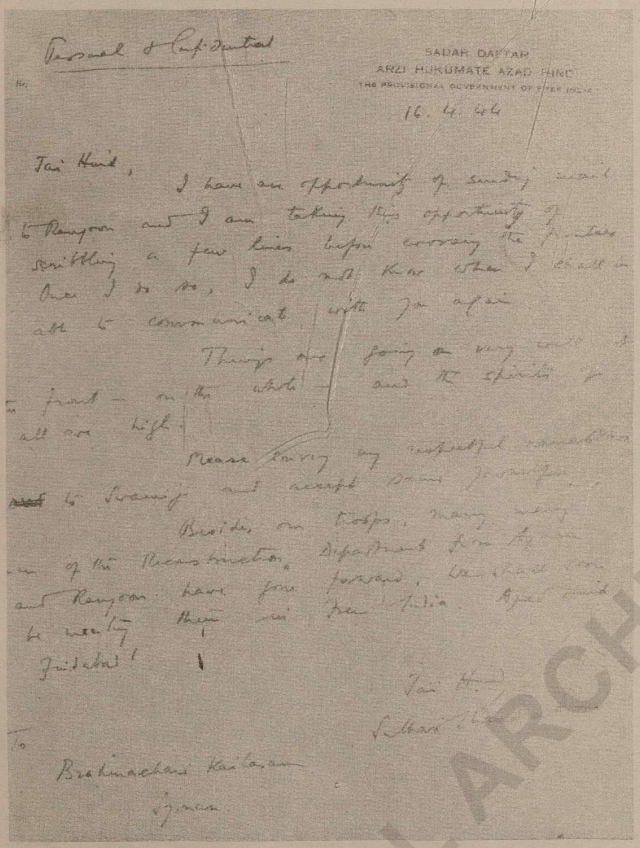
Top left : A letter written by Netaji on the eve of crossing the frontier
Top right : The national tricolour is hoisted on a captured position as the air force goes into attack
Bottom : Netaji with Japanese General Kawabe



Personal & Confidential

SADAR DAFTAR
ARZI HUKUMATE AZAD HIND
THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FREE INDIA

16. 4. 44

Jai Hind,

I have an opportunity of sending mail to Rangoon and I am taking this opportunity of scribbling a few lines before crossing the frontier. Once I do so, I do not know when I shall be able to communicate with you again.

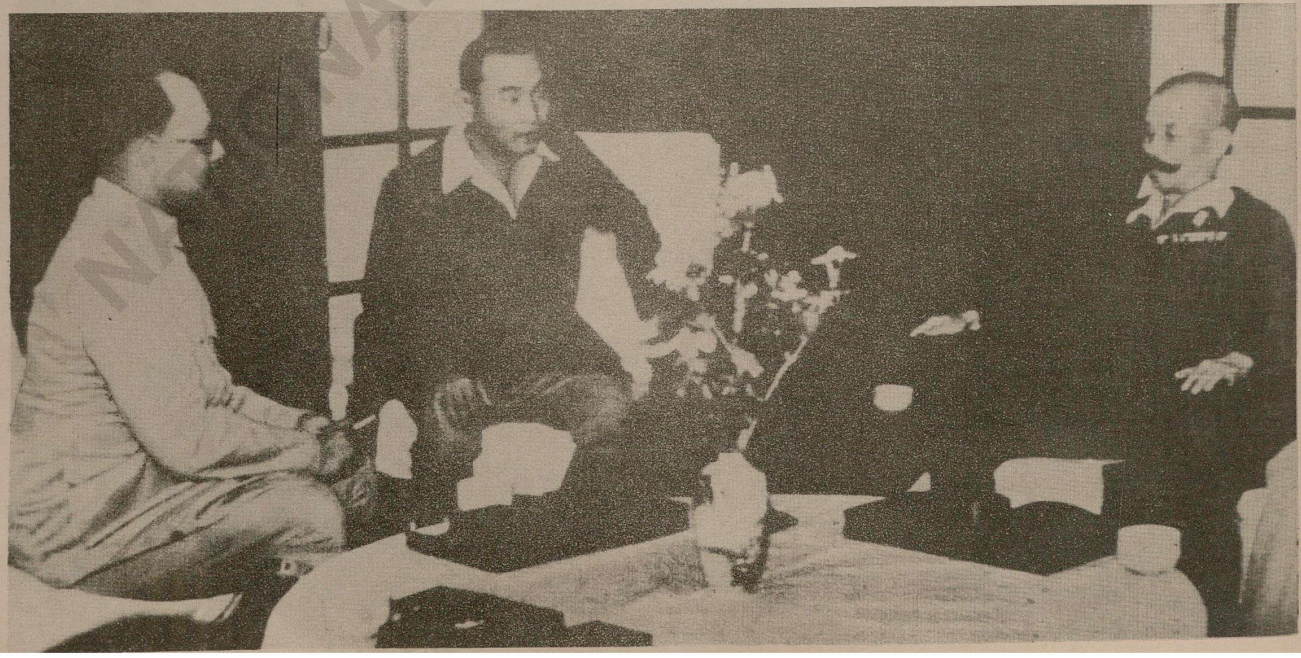
Things are going on very well at the front — on the whole — and the spirits of all are high.

Please convey my respectful [illegible] to Swamiji and accept same yourself.

Besides our troops, many many [illegible] of the Reconstruction Department from Ayam and Rangoon have gone forward. We shall soon be meeting them in Free India. Azad Hind Zindabad!

Jai Hind
Subhas Chandra

To
Brahmachari Kailasam
Syman



NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Top : Netaji visiting a field hospital Bottom : With Japanese General Kimura

Dimpore Road and Kohima Hill — scenes of fierce battles in the last war of Indian independence

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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A portrait autographed in June 1944

印度国民軍の偉大な指導者・

スバス・チャンドラ・ボース氏

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Top left : Decorating Col. Misra of the I.N.A. for gallantry Top right : During an address to his army Bottom : Meeting the new Japanese Premier Koiso in Tokyo, November 1944

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Netaji at official receptions in Tokyo in November 1944

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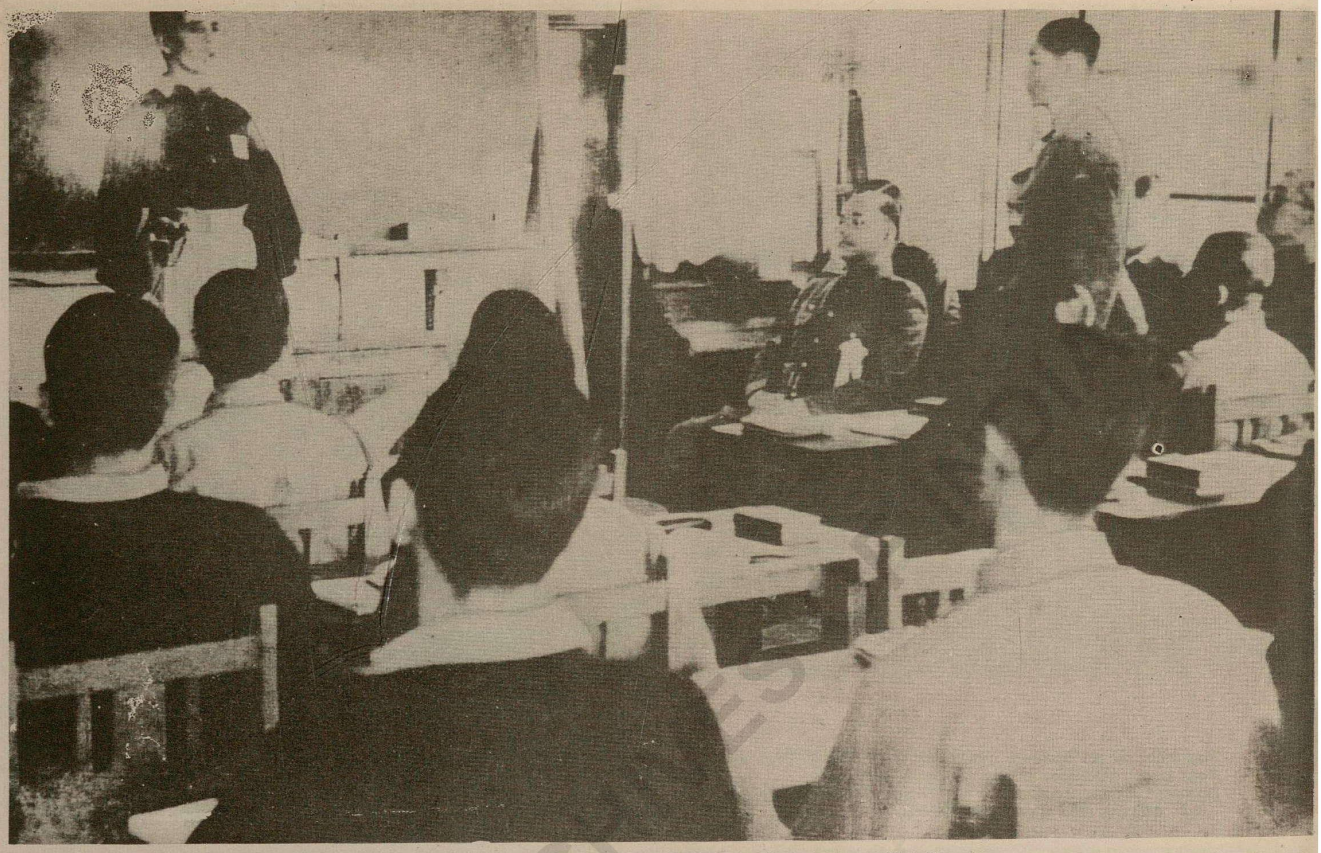
During his visit to Tokyo in November 1944, Netaji held consultations with the new Japanese Premier and the Japanese Government in the light of the adverse turn in the war situation. He also took this opportunity of addressing the Imperial Tokyo University on "The Fundamental Problems of India". In the course of this important address, he said : "Modern India is composed of this ancient background, the unbroken national struggle against Britain, and the impact of influences from abroad....We want to build up a new and modern nation on the basis of our old culture and civilization. For that we need modern industries, a modern army and all those things necessary to preserve our existence and our freedom under modern conditions. The moment India is free, the most important problem will be the organising of our national defence in order to safeguard our freedom in the future. After satisfying the needs of our nation in the matter of self-defence, the next problem in the degree of importance will be that of poverty and unemployment.. So our second most important problem will be how to give employment to the millions of unemployed in India and how to relieve the appalling poverty which now exists among the masses of the Indian people....The third problem in Free India will be the problem of education....Our problem will be to give at least an elementary education to the Indian masses as soon as possible, and along with that to give more facilities to the intellectual classes in the matter of higher education.. If we leave it to private initiative to solve the problem of poverty and unemployment, for instance, it will probably take centuries. Therefore, public opinion in India is in favour of some sort of a socialist system....But in solving this problem, we want to work in our own way. We will, naturally, study experiments made in other countries — but after all, we have to solve our problems in an Indian way and under Indian conditions.... If we are to have an economic structure of a socialistic character, then it follows that the political system must be such as to be able to carry out the economic programme in the best possible way....What we in India would like to have is a progressive system which will fulfil the social needs of the whole people and will be based on national sentiment.... In other words, it will be a synthesis of Nationalism and Socialism."

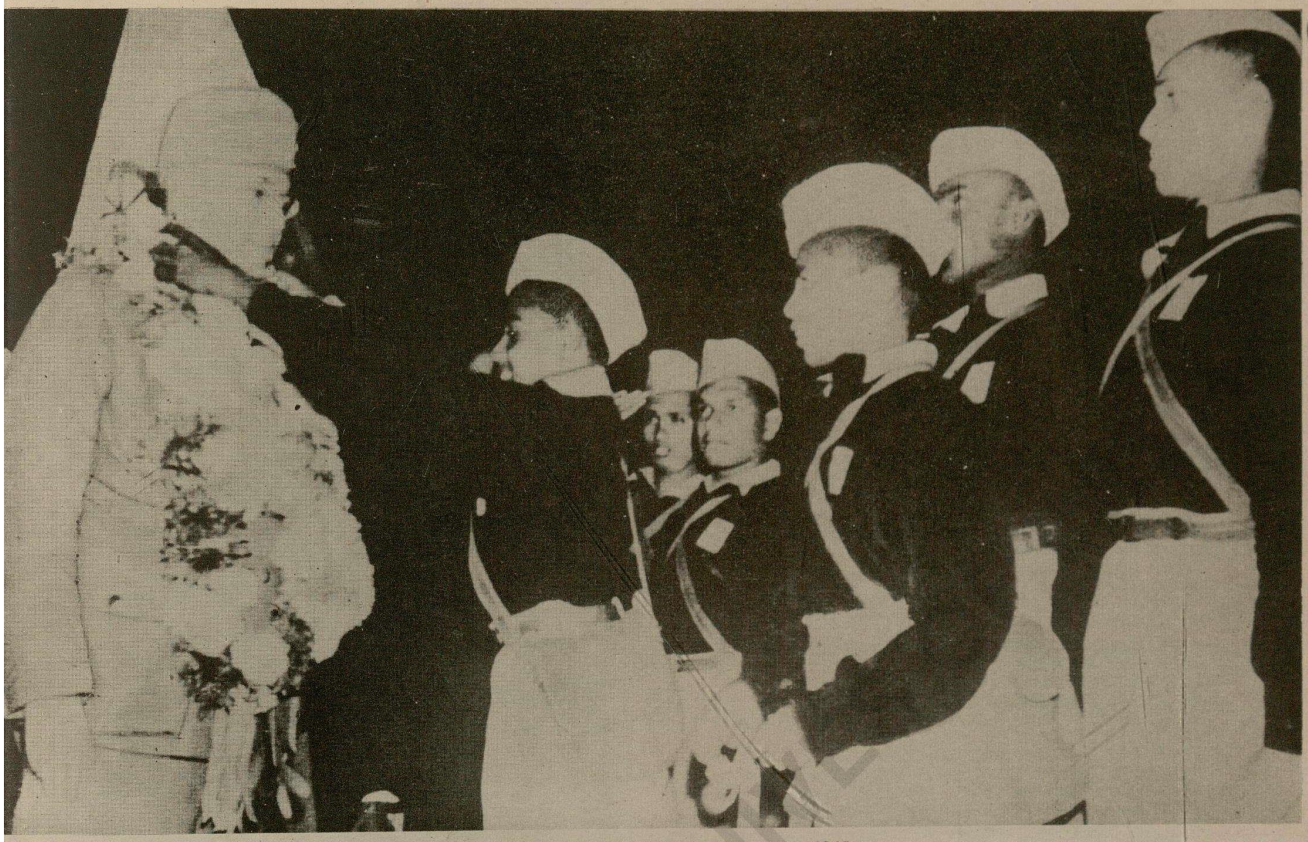
ARCHIVES OF

Netaji exchanging greetings with Japanese leaders

Top left : At an open-air reception with young I.N.A. cadets
Top right : Aldressing the Tokyo University
Bottom : Group photograph in Tokyo with I.N.A. cadets, I.N.A. officers and Japanese friends

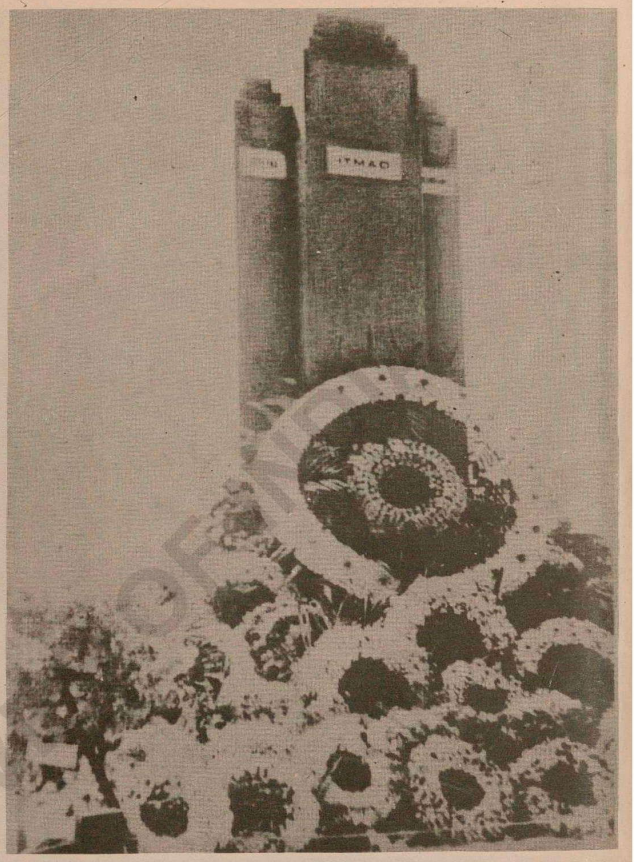


Top : A young cadet speaks, Netaji listens Bottom : Cadets demonstrating physical feats to Netaji



Top : Young I.N.A. cadets garland their leader Bottom : With Ba Maw in Rangoon, 1945

265



On 8 July 1945 Netaji laid the foundation of an I.N.A. Memorial on the water-front in Singapore. The memorial was completed in record time. But it was blown up by British Armed Forces after their reoccupation of the island.
In paying homage to the martyrs of the I.N.A. Netaji said:

"THE FUTURE GENERATIONS OF INDIANS WHO WILL BE BORN, NOT AS SLAVES BUT AS FREE MEN, BECAUSE OF YOUR COLOSSAL SACRIFICE, WILL BLESS YOUR NAMES AND PROUDLY PROCLAIM TO THE WORLD THAT YOU, THEIR FORBEARS, FOUGHT AND SUFFERED REVERSES IN THE BATTLE OF MANIPUR, ASSAM AND BURMA, BUT THROUGH TEMPORARY FAILURE YOU PAVED THE WAY TO ULTIMATE SUCCESS AND GLORY."

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Netaji's last Order of the Day

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY

by

THE SUPREME COMMANDER,

AZAD HIND FAUJ.

TO OFFICERS & MEN OF THE AZAD HIND FAUJ,

COMRADES,

All sorts of wild rumours are now afloat in Syonan and other places, one of them being that hostilities have ceased. Most of these rumours are either false or highly exaggerated. Till this moment, fighting is going on on all fronts, and I say this, not only on the basis of reports from friendly sources, but also of reports given out by the enemy radio. If there is any change in the war situation, I shall be the first to inform you. Therefore, I want all of you to remain perfectly calm and unperturbed and carry on your duties in a normal way. Above all, do not allow yourselves to be influenced in any manner by wild bazar rumours. We have to face any situation that may arise, like brave soldiers fighting for the freedom of their Motherland.

JAI HIND

Subhas Chandra Bose

SUPREME COMMANDER.

AZAD HIND FAUJ.

Syonan, 14th August, 1945.

1500 hours

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1914 – Left home

1916 – Expelled from University

1917 – Resumed studies again

1919 – Graduation from Calcutta University

1920 – Passed I.C.S. Examination

1921 – Graduation from Cambridge

1921 – Joined non-cooperation movement

* 1921 August –

1921 December – Arrested

1924 – Appointed Chief Executive Officer Calcutta Municipality

* 1924 October – arrested again

1924 – 1927 (May) – In prison in Burma

1926 – Elected to Bengal Assembly while in prison

* 1927 December – General Secretary All India Congress Committee

1930 January – arrested again

1930 August – Elected Mayor of Calcutta while in prison

1933 – Went to Europe from prison

1933 – 1936 – In Europe – except for a short break

Important dates in Netaji's life in his own hand, page 1

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

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1936 April – Returned home - arrested in Bombay

1936 - 1937 March – interned

* 1938 – Elected President of Congress

* 1939 January – Re-elected President

1939 May – Resigned Presidentship and organised "Forward Bloc"

1940 July – arrested again

1940 November – Hunger-strike in jail – released after one week

* January 1941 – Left home

* May-June 1943 – Arrived in East Asia

July 1943 – Began work.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

Important dates in Netaji's life in his own hand, page 2

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Last available autographed picture, Bangkok 17, August 1945

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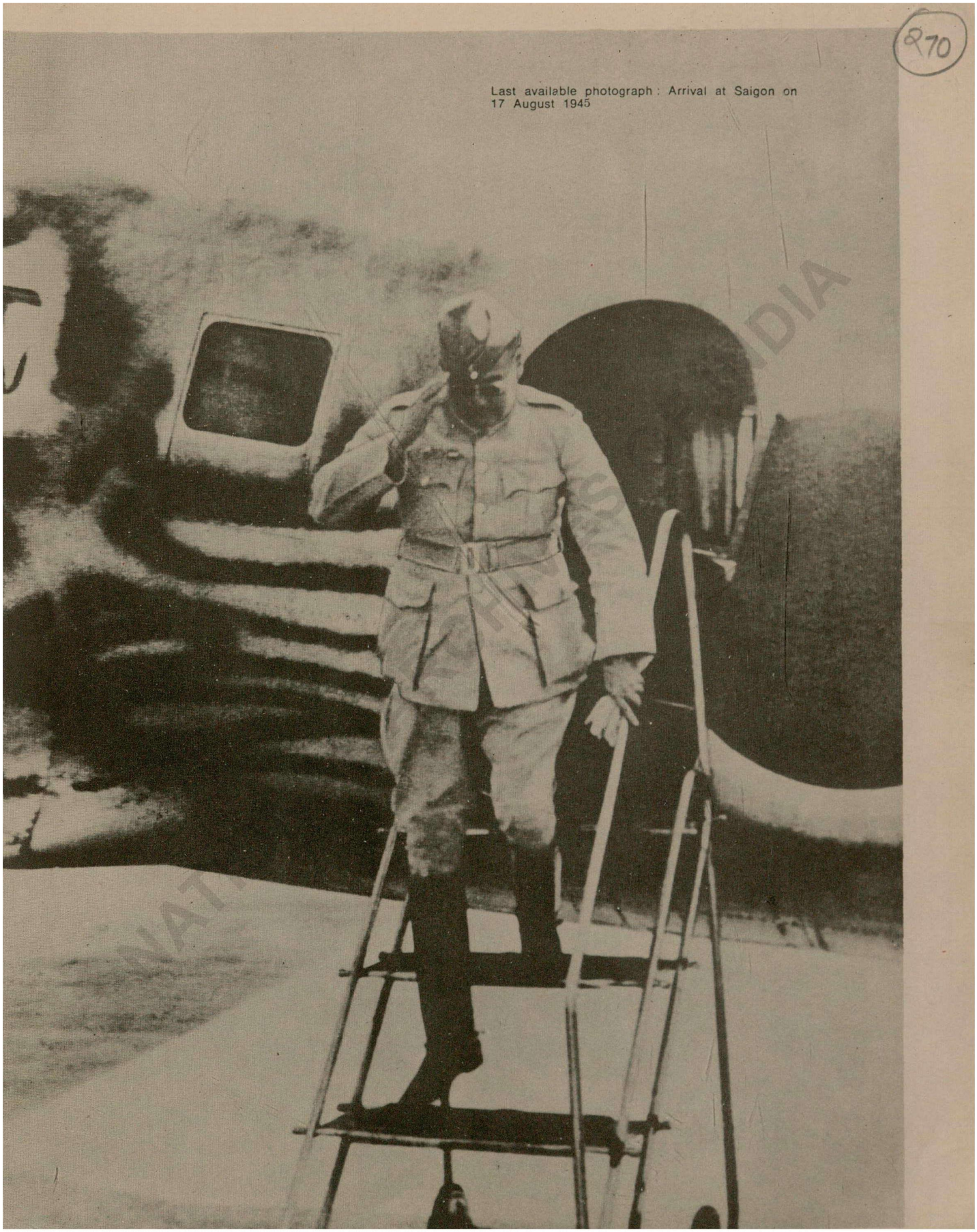
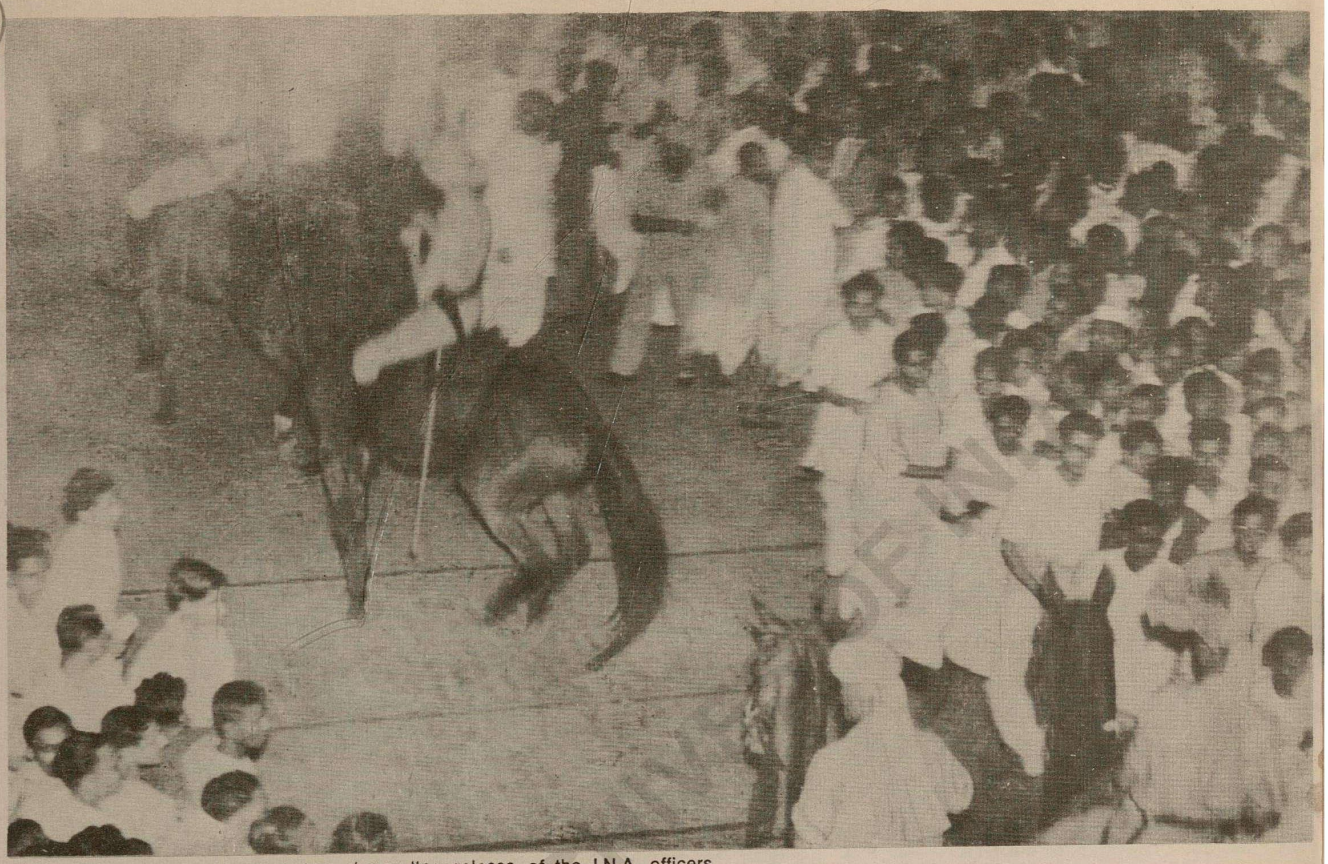


Last available photograph : Arrival at Saigon on 17 August 1945

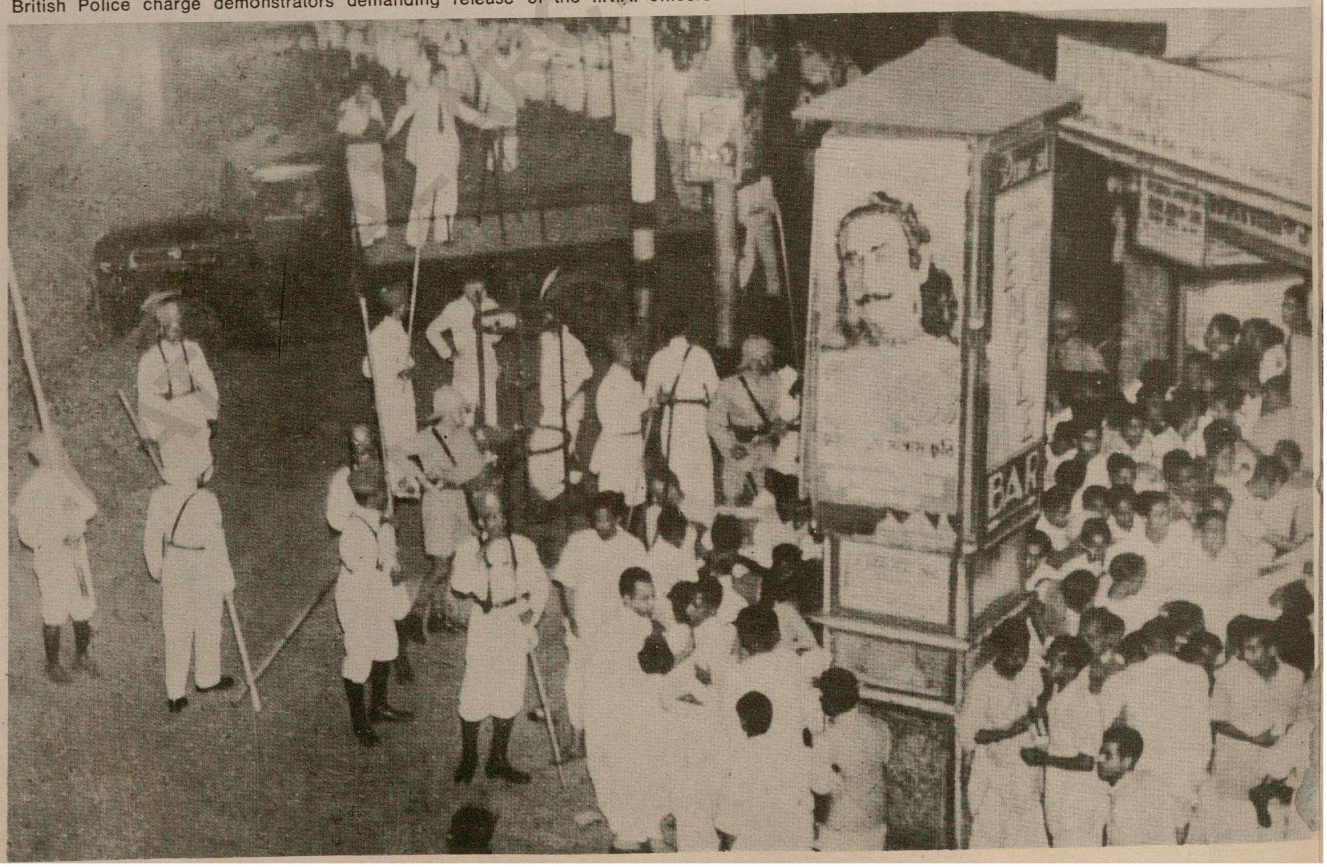
270

Top : Indian leaders proceeding to the I.N.A. trial in Red Fort Bottom : Defence counsels in the court room

Top : The Court Martial trying the I.N.A. at Red Fort Bottom : The masses rise in support of the I.N.A.



British Police charge demonstrators demanding release of the I.N.A. officers



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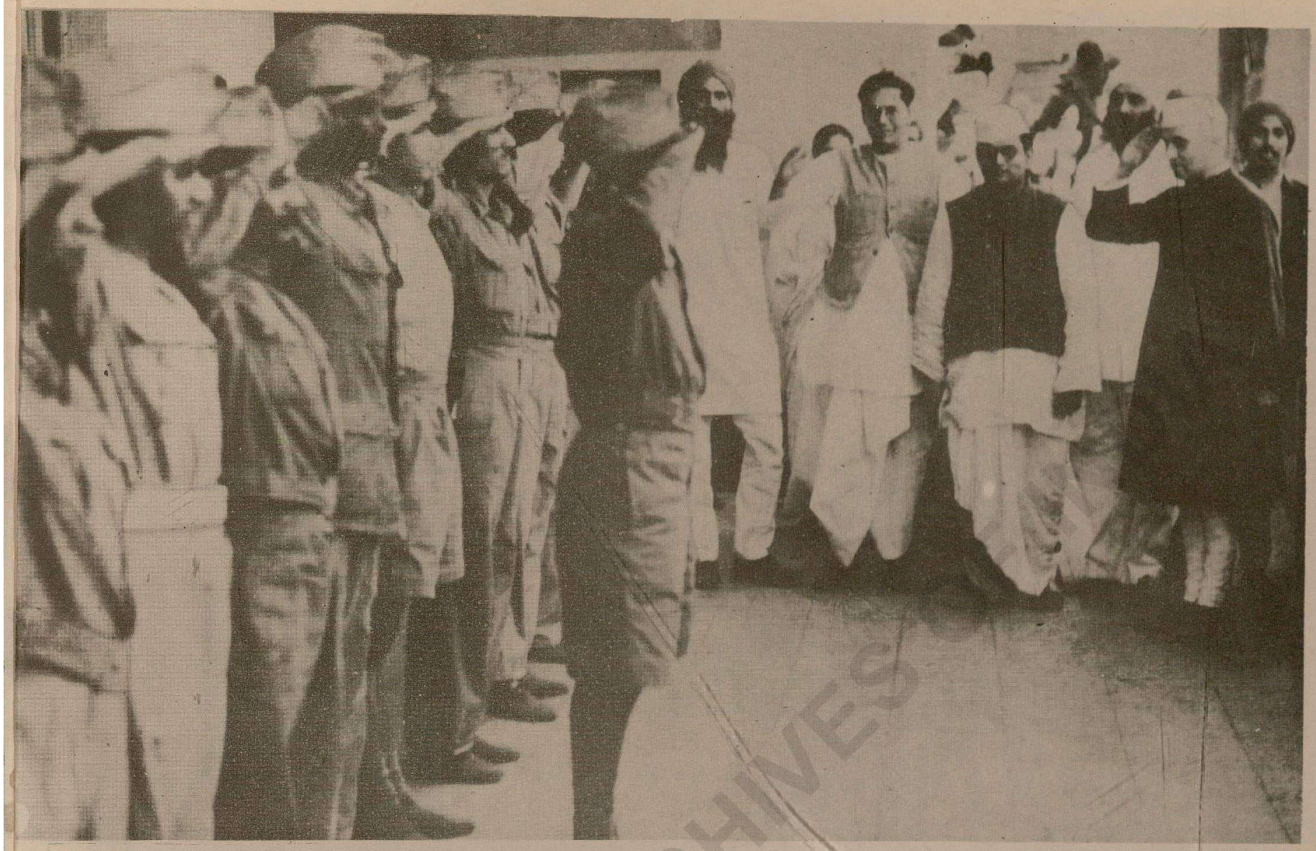
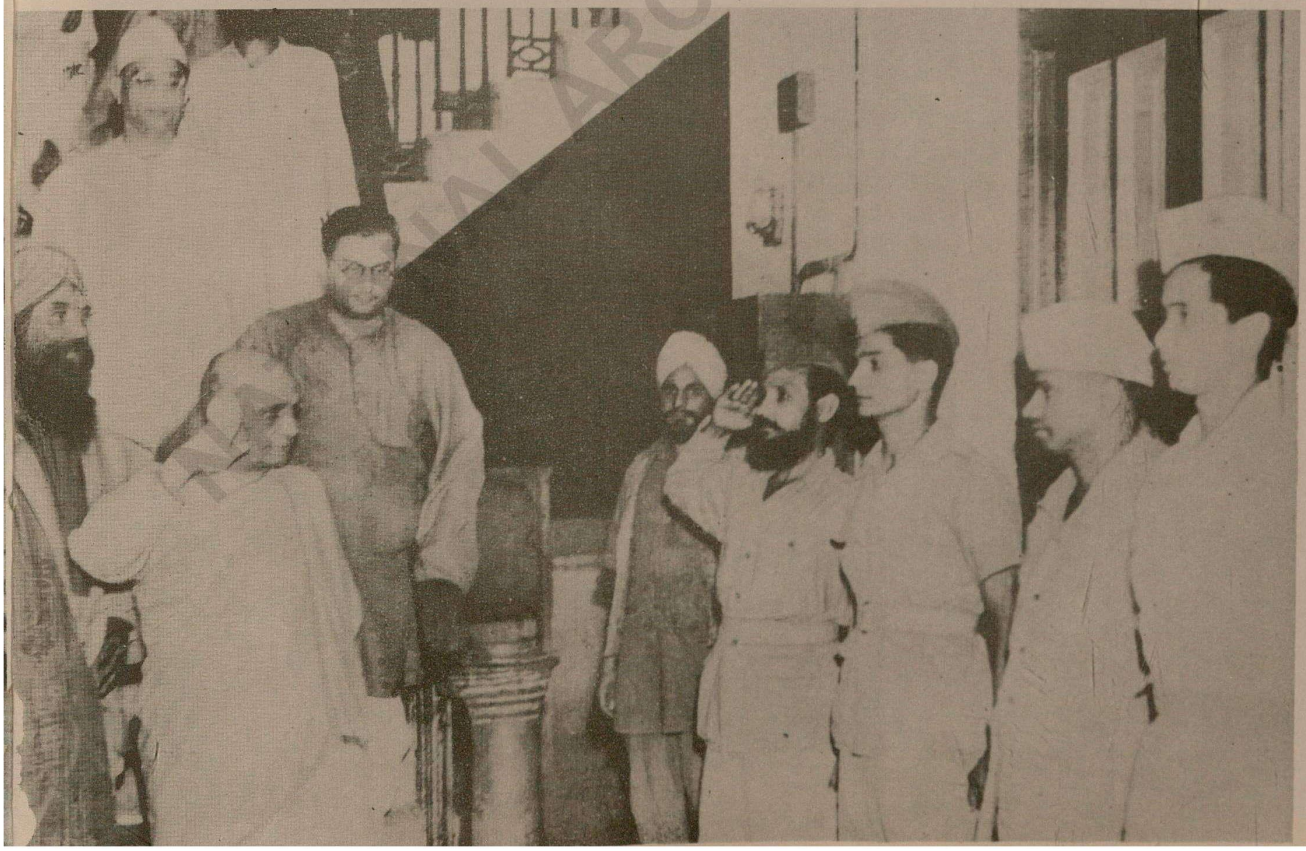
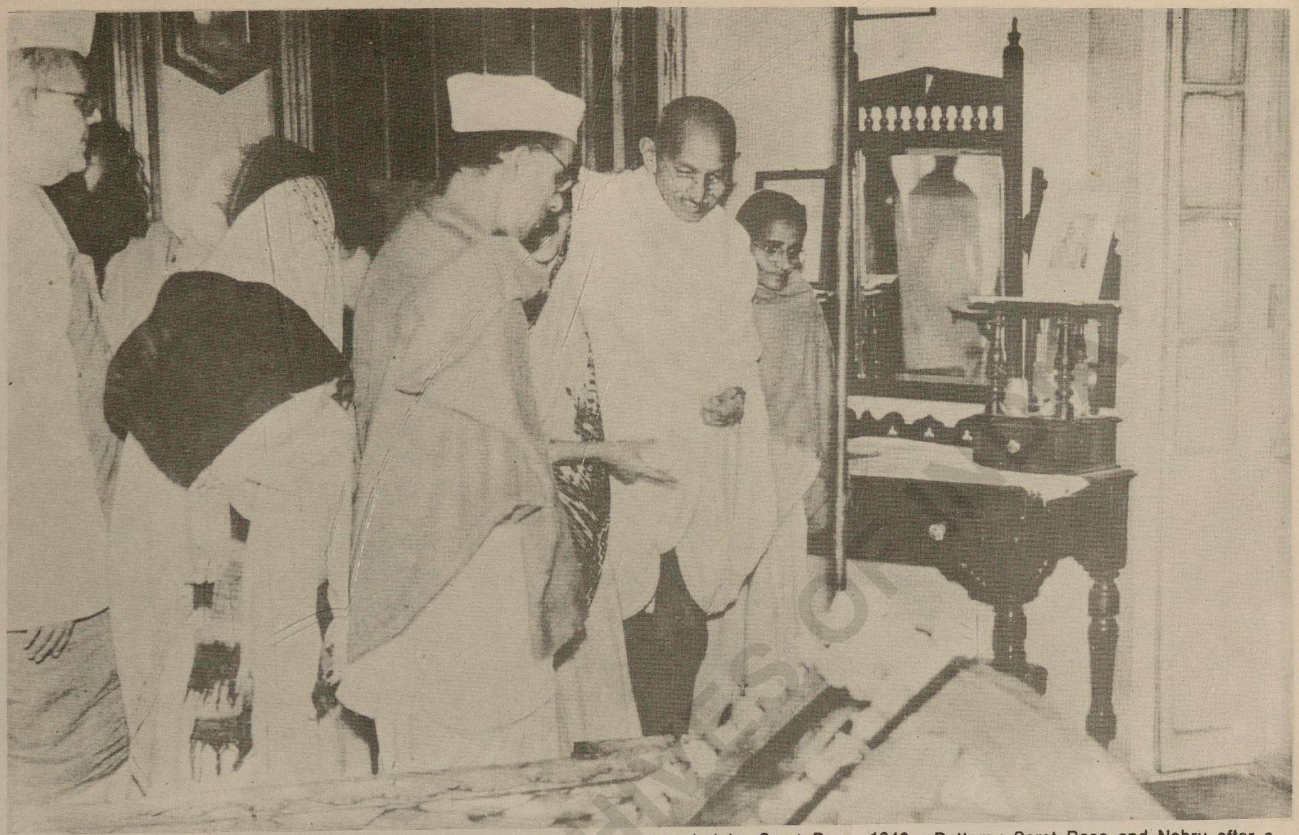
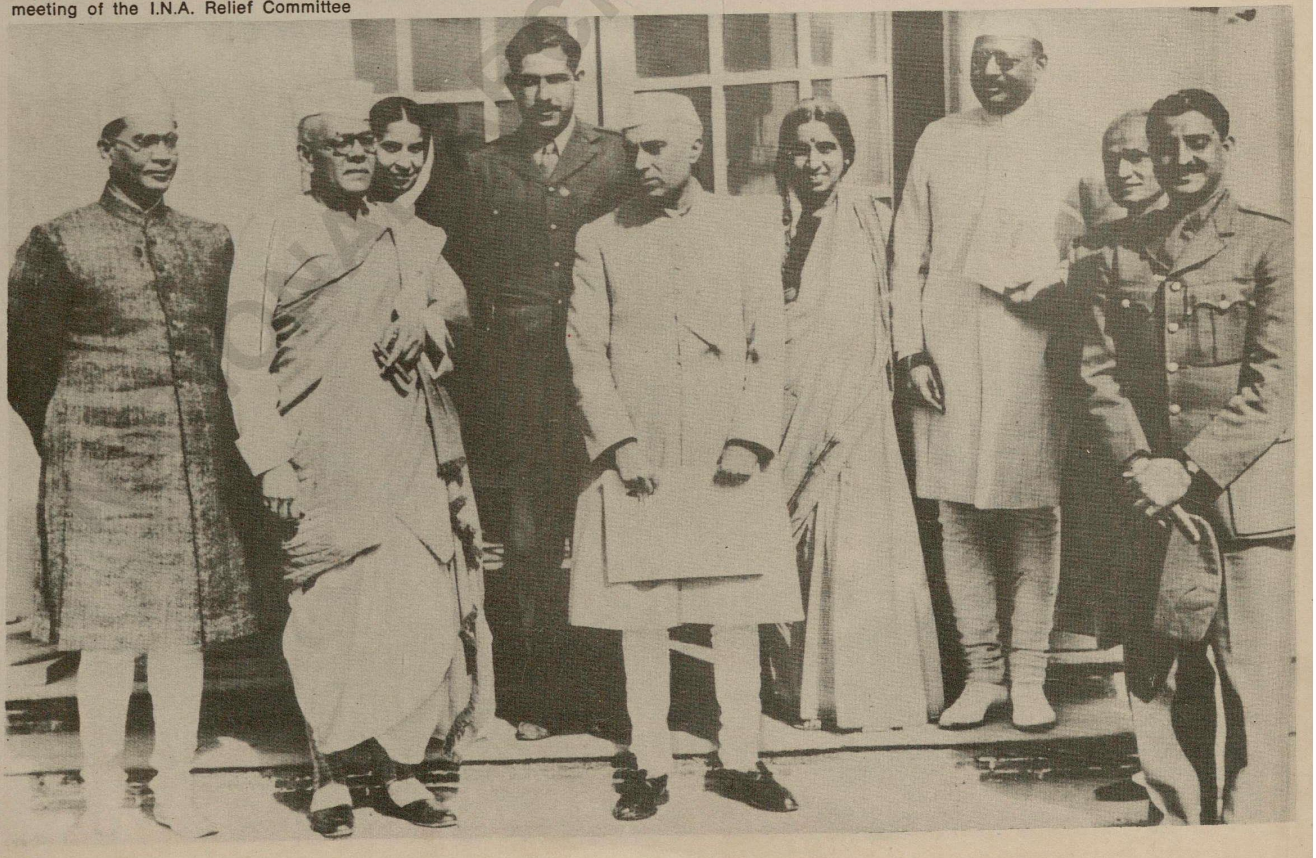


Nehru and Patel visit I.N.A. relief camps





Top : Mahatma Gandhi visits Netaji's bedroom at Netaji Bhawan accompanied by Sarat Bose, 1946 Bottom : Sarat Bose and Nehru after a meeting of the I.N.A. Relief Committee



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Top : Nehru visits the Netaji Museum in Calcutta, 1961 Bottom : Sarat Chandra and Bivabati with Netaji's wife and daughter in Vienna, 1948

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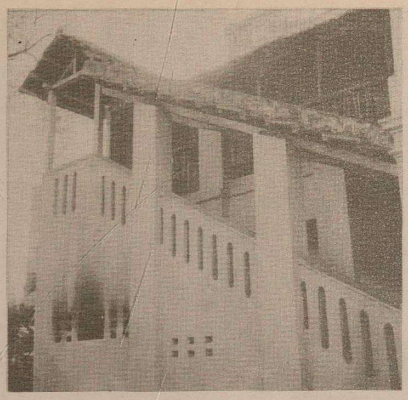

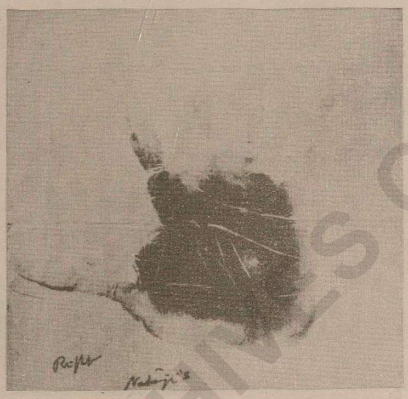

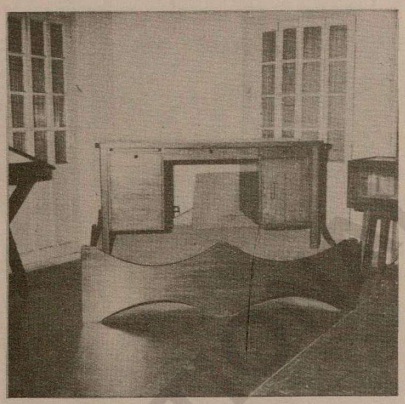

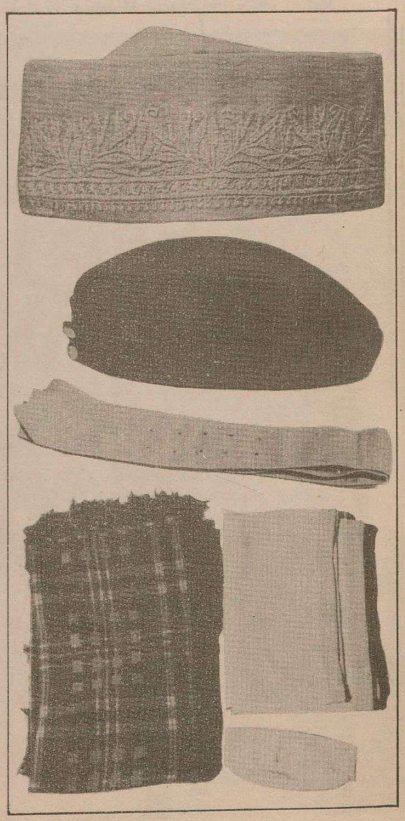
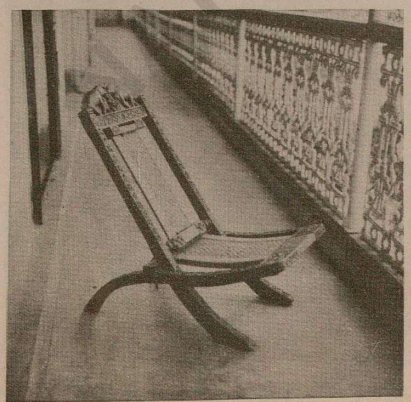
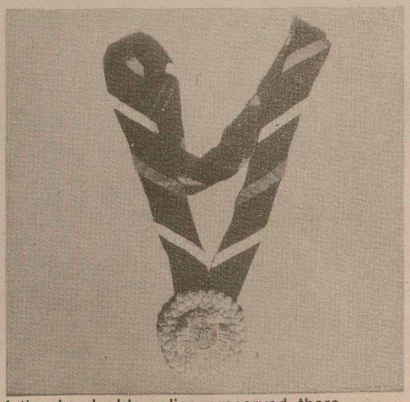

Views of the historic Netaji Bhawan and some of the invaluable relics preserved there

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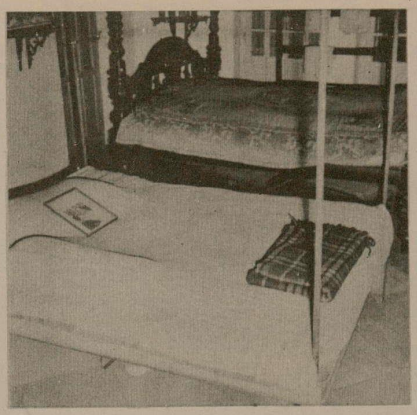
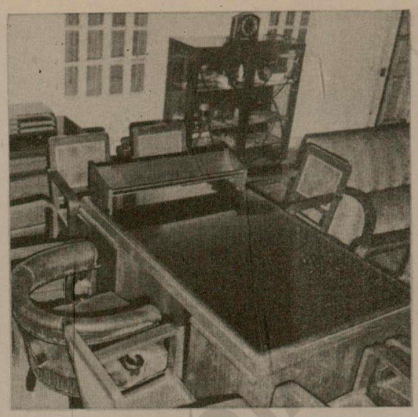
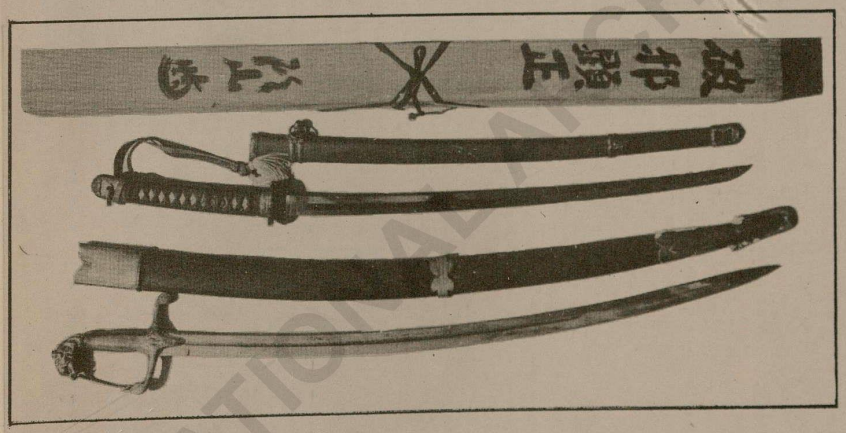
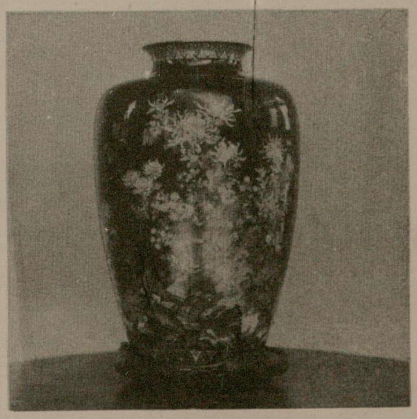
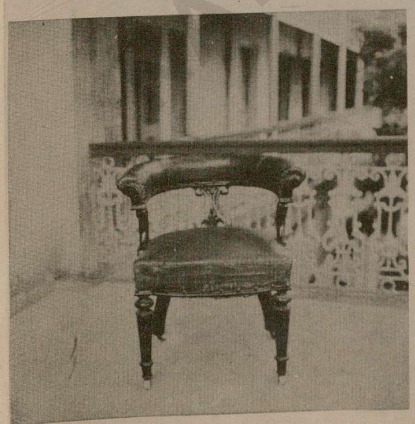



Netaji's rooms, the I.N.A. Memorial and some more relics including Netaji's sword

(279)

A page from Netaji's "My Personal Testament"

41

Not sent

The die is cast. I have crossed the Rubicon and my fast has begun this morning. I have already addressed a letter to the Bengal Govt: which contains my political testament. Hereby I want to communicate what may be called my personal testament. (when I am no more) I would like this to be conveyed to those who are interested in the deeper problems of life - and particularly to my dear boy who has already had an inkling of my philosophical notions.

I believe I was originally fashioned by Nature (like - first and foremost - a thinker, but circumstances have forced me into a life of political activity with the result that I have not been able to make my contribution to the thought-life of my country and of the world. But I have certain definite ideas on philosophic, social, economic and political problems and I should like them to be published and worked out by the generation that follows me. I have this much to claim for myself that my ideas do not float in the air. They are intimately related to reality as we know it and have sprung out of a life of ceaseless activity - a life that is not oblivious of the earth.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

The next stage of world-evolution demands a new Philosophy, a new Ethical conception and a new economic & political system. What contribution have we to make in this behalf?

New Philosophy. During the last few decades, England has made little contribution to philosophical Thought which may be called original. America has contributed Pragmatism, France has produced Henri Bergson and Germany has given Hegel. The quintessence of Modern Philosophy is Hegelianism. Communism is built on one aspect of Hegelianism — i.e. Dialectics — but it has rejected Hegel's conception of Reality. Naziism has no philosophy, so far as I am aware. Gandhism is based on wrong ethics and its philosophy is vague and mystical. If we want a new India, we must have a new Philosophy.

The two main philosophical problems are — (1) What is the nature of Reality in the absolute and (2) What is the nature of Reality as we know it (i.e. of the world of phenomena) and how does it evolve. A sound view of evolution is essential to the adoption of a correct notion of Ethics, Economics and Politics.)

The Vedanta is quite correct when it says that Reality in the absolute is unknown and unknowable.

Another page from Netaji's "My Personal Testament"

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA

(281)

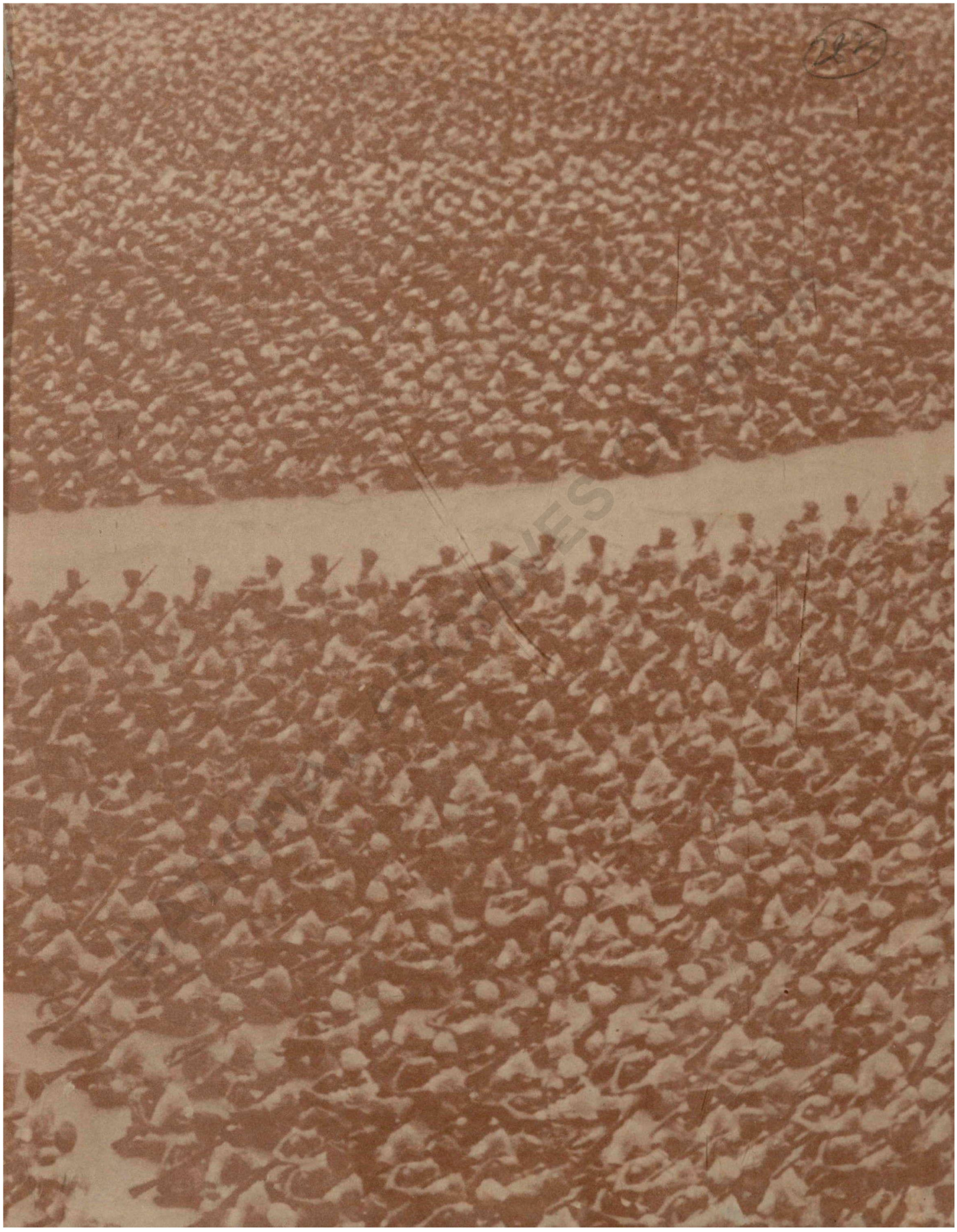
Yet another page from Netaji's "My Personal Testament"

43 But that is no reason why we should not attempt to "photograph" the Absolute through our mind, senses &c. This attempt has in fact been made from time immemorial — giving rise to different schools of philosophy which have often fought among themselves. It would be wrong to condemn any single "photograph" as false — though one "photograph" may have a greater degree of accuracy than another.

Ramkrishna-Vivekananda did not condemn any school of philosophy. They said; "Man proceeds not from error to truth — but from truth to higher truth." In my view they were right in thinking that every system of philosophy contains some element of truth.

The Absolute has been variously described as 'Thought' or 'Idea' (Hegel), 'Will' (von Hartmann), 'Elan Vital' or Vital Impulse (Bergson), 'Chit' or Consciousness (Vedanta), 'Ānanda' or Bliss (Vedanta), 'Energy' (Tantra), Love (several philosophies — Eastern & Western) etc. These conceptions are all true though only partly so — but in my view 'Chit', 'Elan' and 'Love' give a truer description of the nature of the Absolute Reality than any other. In spite of our human limitations we cannot help trying to "photograph" the Absolute — partly because of our irrepressible philosophical instinct and partly because

NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF INDIA



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S.C. Bose Papers
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S No 47
NETAJI
A Pictorial Biography
ACC-N. 426
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Page - 2
0
A son of Sarat Chandra and Bivabati Bose, Sisir Kumar had his early education at South Suburban School and St. Xavier's College and his medical education at Calcutta Medical College. As a junior medical student, he had the greatest experience of his life when Netaji called upon him to assist him in the Great Escape of 1941. Since his school days and particularly during his college career he has been deeply involved in the national movement. He was grievously injured in a police attack during the Quit India struggle. He served as Netaji's secret contact-man during the war and was one of the few Bengal revolutionaries to be imprisoned in the Red Fort and the Lahore Fort.
After graduation Bose received advanced training in pediatrics in leading centres in

Europe and United States. He has now risen to the top rung of the profession and since 1972 has been Director of the Institute of Child Health, Calcutta. Outside his profession he has been continuously and actively engaged in public work over the last three decades. He is the architect and Founder-Director of Netaji Research Bureau which has as an
attained international recognition
institute of history, political science and International affairs, specialising in Subhas and Sarat Chandra Bose. He has already edited more than twenty-five titles of Netaji's works and organised three international history seminars. He is married to Krishna Bose, well-known writer and critic. They have two sons and a daughter.

For Birendra Nath Sinha, the former chief photographer of Ananda Bazar Patrika and Hindusthan Standard, his career in photo-journalism began at the age of 24 during the historic Bihar earthquake of 1934 when as an amateur photographer, he did a highly successful coverage. As a result Ananda Bazar Patrika made him staff photographer and with it began the photography department of the paper.

In his long career Mr Sinha has undertaken many hazardous assignments like accompanying mountaineering expeditions to Nandaghaumti peak (21,000 ft.) in 1960 and Mana peak (23,000 ft.) in 1961. He has been an eyewitness to a crucial period of

our history, through the independence struggle on to the birth and growth of free India. In the process he has got to know at very close quarters such national figures as Rabindranath, Gandhiji, Netaji and Jawaharlal. With a lifetime's observation of India through the lens clearly, he has also imbibed a deep insider's knowledge of Indian affairs.

Page - 3
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Page - 4
ACCNO. 426
Item No. (2)
Presented to
Lt. Pratima Pal of J.N.A."

Page - 5
NETAJI
A Pictorial Biography
S. C. Bose Papers
Group I
(4)

Page - 6
NETAJI
A Pictorial Biography
Edited by
Sisir Kumar Bose
Birendra Nath Sinha
আ
Ananda Publishers Private Limited
45 Beniatola Lane Calcutta-700009. India
PA Acc no 426

ПАТНИ
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Foreword

In the history of India's struggle for freedom, one man stands out in all distinctiveness
and as a class by himself. In physique and mental constitution, in manner and life style, in ideology and in action packed with drama and daring unmatched in contemporary annals, Subhas Chandra Bose is in his total personality a unique phenomenon of twentieth century India. A study of his life and work through pictures
is thus of unusual interest, bringing out in clear outline the shape and form of a life of ceaseless activity and totally dedicated to the cause of India's liberation.

The story of Subhas Chandra Bose needs to be told and understood in the context
of the long march of the Indian people to independence from 1857 to 1947. His birth
In 1897 marked the mid-point of that crusade. With the Renaissance behind him, he
grew up in harmony with the evolution of India's national movement, responding
and reacting to it positively since his early childhood. Even as a schoolboy in a foreign missionary school, he found the milieu foreign to his nature and was thus
already a rebel at heart. In the course of his school and college career, he was in turn a pure humanitarian, a Paribrajaka and social reformer in the manner and

spnrit
of Vivekananda, and finally a political activist. When Bose graduated in 1919 and set out for England to qualify for the Indian Civil Service, he already had a formed
personality and his sense of mission was not in doubt. That overpowering sense of mission India's salvation from political, economic, social and spiritual slavery rendered all other pursuits of life and career purely incidental. That mission admitted
of no retreat. Therefore, when in the early twenties Subhas Chandra Bose called his countrymen to his side, there was promíse of nothing more than privation, sacrifice, forced marches and death.
-
Bose's acceptance of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das as his political Guru was a surrender to a man who was similarly and totally dedicated to the cause of India's
deliverance. But the apprenticeship was short as the mentor passed away before his
time.
The exile in Burma from 1924 to 1927 was the first major turning point in Subhas's
public career in that it saw the transformation of a lieutenant to a leader. In the late
twenties, Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru, despite fundamental differences
in mental constitution and ideological foundations, emerged as the two ambassadors
of youth and the spokesmen of the rising Left in national politics. Bose's appearance
at the Calcutta Congress in 1928 in resplendent military uniform was not so much a
spectacle as a vision of the future. His sponsoring the Independence Resolution at that historic meeting in opposition to Mahatma Gandhi was the first demonstration
of his being ahead of his times and of his contemporaries. He went a step further
at Lahore in 1929 by his call for a parallel government and mobilisation of peasants
and workers.
The second major turning point in his public career and development came

during
his enforced exile in Europe from 1933 to 1936. It was the transformation of a leader
Into a statesman who parleyed with world leaders on equal terms and who judged his
country's prospects and interests in terms of the interplay of world forces in peace
or at war. What is more, Subhas Chandra Bose, by his work in Europe in the thirties and his battles across the world during World War II, marked out the guidelines
and principles on which foreign relations of Free India should be based.
By the time Bose returned to active public life in 1937 after the sojourn in Europe
and a spell in prison, he had admittedly attained full political maturity and was ready with his political ideoogy, programme and plan of action. He marched ahead
of the national leadership by his call for National Planning and Socialist Reconstruction
(7)

of India at Haripura in 1938, for an Ultimatum to British Imperialism to quit India at Tripuri in 1939, and for Left Consolidation at Ramgarh in 1940. He sounded the
final battlecry of All Power to the People at Nagpur the same year. History thus records that since 1928 Subhas Chandra Bose represented the only distinctive, independent and alternative current in India's national politics competing with the
major current led by Mahatma Gandhi. The final cleavage that came in 1939 was the
culmination of an inevitable historical process.
The Great Escape from India in 1941 was the natural, logical and ultimate step in the development of Netaji's programme of action to the final armed assault on British Imperialism. He planned the attack first from the North-West in keeping
with traditional historical precedent. But when the inexorable course of events made
this impossible, he re-planned the assault from the non-traditional direction, the

North-East. To lead this assault, he was called upon to undertake a journey under
the sea which, in its originality, planning, execution and daring is unequalled in the
world's military annals. The Indian National Army rose under his leadership to knock
out the basis of British hegemony over the Indian subcontinent by supplanting the
loyalty of the British Indian Army to its enslavers by the new loyalty to their
country's freedom. Netaji and the INA achieved much more they paved
the way to the liberation of South-East Asia by destroying the most vital
instrument of colonial subjugation of the region, the British Indian Army. The
Provisional Government of Azad Hind gave to the Indian people the first experience
of independent statehood after two centuries of servile existence.
When the Second World War ended in 1945, the Indian Independence Movement
was at its lowest ebb. Defeatism and frustration gripped the nationalist ranks as never
before. At that crucial moment of history the shadow of a man descended on the in absentia
Indian stage like a colossus. Rarely, if ever, has one man
commanded history thus and transformed an entire historical situation. Who dares
question today that if, by some chance, he had returned to India then, he would
have carried everything before him and that the history of this subcontinent would
it
have taken a completely different direction? NETAJI was no mere appellation
was an assignment of history.
-
-
-
In the current state of uncertainty in national affairs, India needs to rediscover
Subhas Chandra Bose. We need to remind ourselves of the messianic faith of this
dedicated national revolutionary in India's historic obligation to evolve a new social
order based on the synthesis of all known revolutionary experiments across the

world. The
Samyavada that Netaji was seeking meant for him a new alternative.
Even as a
human being and thinker, he was seeking a new ethical conception in human affairs.
Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was at once deeply involved in the spiritual heritage of
India and actively concerned with the most modern social and technological advances
anywhere in the world. His sense of mission did not admit of compromises and reservations. He sought to inspire his compatriots with the same dedication to the
cause. In this he succeeded in a large measure and thus remains an example in leadership. Let India redisocver Subhas Chandra Bose and, in his own words, "deliver to the world the message that has been her heritage through the past ages."

Netaji Research Bureau
Netaji Bhawan
Calcutta 700020
9 December 1978
SISIR K. BOSE

Acknowledgement
Numerous friends and institutions
in India and abroad have during
the past two decades assisted
Netaji Research Bureau in many
ways to build up its photographic and
documentary archives on Netaji and
the Indian Independence Movement.
Names of a great many photographers
and persons actually responsible for
processing and collecting such
material are not known. This
particularly relates to when Netaji
was touring in India or abroad and
to the period of World War II in

Europe and Asia. We acknowledge with gratitude our debt to these many unknown friends and institutions all over the world.

The archives of Netaji Research Bureau originated with the collections of Netaji's photographs and papers preserved with fondness and care by Sarat Chandra and Bivabati Bose over nearly four decades.

Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd., have made a most significant contribution to our archives and to this volume, firstly, by providing around one hundred twenty-five photographs and documents, and secondly, by unreservedly placing at our disposal the entire facilities of their photographic department for processing and enlarging hundreds of photographs and documents for the purpose of this publication.

We have pleasure in listing below the names of known friends and institutions who have assisted us with material in the form of photographs, documents, relics, etc., or cooperated with Netaji Research Bureau in other ways to enrich its archives.

Sarat Chandra-Bivabati Bose Collection

Ananda Bazar Patrika Ltd.

S. A. Quddoos, Photographers, Cuttack

A. Basu & Co., Photographers, Calcutta

D. Ratan & Co., Photographers, Calcutta

T. P. Sen, Photographers, Calcutta

C. Guha, Photographers, Calcutta
Bourne and Shepherd,
Photographers, Calcutta
Calcutta Municipal Gazette
Azad Hind Ambulance Service
All India INA Enquiry and Relief
Committee, New Delhi
INA Relief and Enquiry Committee,
Bengal
Government of India, Ministry of
External Affairs
Nripendra Chandra Mitra
Dilip Kumar Roy
Sunil Janah
Naga Sundaram
Kundan Singh
S. Sen
Harendra Nath Sengupta
Atulendu Sen
Ajit Sen
N. G. Ganpuley
Alexander Werth
Walter Harbich
Leopold Fischer (Swami
Agehananda)
Abid Hasan Safrani
K. N. Menon, Jai Hind Studio,
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Yoichi Yokobori
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M. Saito
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Foreign Service of the Federal
Republic of Germany
Foreign Service of the Government

of Japan
India Office Library, London
Oriental Institute, Prague
Asahi Shimbun. Tokyo
Nippon Times, Tokyo
Syonan Shimbun, Singapore
Basanti Devi
Emilie Schenkl-Bose
Birendra Nath Sinha
Sambhudas Chatterjee
Kanchan Mukherjee
Nathalal D. Parikh
Sumatiben S. Morarji
Li Gotami
Brahmachari Kallasam (Swami Satyananda)
Hugh Toye
Naomi Vetter
Heddy Fuelop-Miller
Will Richter
Ananda Mohan Sahay
Bhagat Ram Talwar
Deb Nath Das
1. Untersehr
Miloslav Krasa
Narendra Narayan Chakrabarti
Asoke Nath Bose
Amiya Nath Bose
Mira Ray
Gita Biswas
Sisir Kumar Bose
Krishna Bose
Aruna Some
Durgapada Ray
Gour Saha

What greater solace can
there be than
the feeling that one has lived and died for a prin-
-cible? What higher satisfaction can a man possess
than
the knowledge that his spirit will beget
Kindred spirits to carry
What better reward can
on
his unfinished task?
a soul desire than the
certainty that his message will be wafted over he
and dates and over the broad plains to every
across the seas to distant
corner
his land and
of
lands? What higher consummation can
than peaceful self-immolation at the alter
one's Guse?
life attain
of
Hence it is evident that nobody can
lose through suffering and sacrifice. If he does
lose anything of the earth earthy, he will gain
much more in return by becoming the heir to
life immortal..
a
This is the technique of the soul. The indivi.
dual must die, so that the nation.
so that the nation may live. Today
8
must die, so that India
freedom and glory.
To
may
live and may win?
my countrymen I say, " Forget not that
man is remain a

slave
The greatest curse for a
Forget not that the grossest crime is to compromis
with injustice and wrong. Remember the eternas
You must give life, if you want to get it.
And remember that the highest virtue is to battle
against iniquity
low
-
no matter what the cost
map
be."
1
10

Page - 12
2
Father Janakinath Bose

Page - 13
Mother Prabhabati
12

Page - 14
13
SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE was
born at Cuttack, Orissa, on the
23rd January 1897. He had his
early education at Cuttack and
college education in Calcutta. He
was all along a briliant student.
After graduation he proceeded
to England to qualify for the
Indian Civil Service in 1919.
He passed the examination
creditably but resigned from the

Service to join the struggle for
his country's freedom.
Top Janakinath Bhawan,
Cuttack where Subhas was born
Bottom: An early family
photograph
-
Subhas standing
on extreme right
Right Janakinath's diary
recording Subhas's birth

14
31 Days.
JANUARY, 1897,
JAN. 18 to 24.
F3
21 Thursday [21-344]
Beng.-9 MAGIL A-3 MAGH. Samvat.-3 MAGH (BUDEE)
Mus. 16 SHABUN.
dot much
22 Friday [22-343]
Ben 10 MAGH, Fusler-4 MAGH. Se vat. -4 MACA (BUDEE).
Mus. 17 SHABUN.
Notunel buil
from die aftercioni Prashe felt the labour
pacons
10 fee.
Come atobret
28 Saturday, [23-342]
Beng-11 MAGH. Fuster.-5 MAGH. Samvat.-5 MAGH (BUDER).
Mus. 18 SHABUN.
Prose daily but found Pratha was
stile suffering – Ason was bimathied
Pratha felt very ill
scuchen get therechten
Through

midday.
bus quaisle for she
24 Sunday [24-341] 3rd Sunday after Epiphany.
Beng.-12 MAGH. Fuslee-6 MAGH. Samvat.-6 MAGH (BUDEE).
Mus. 19 SHABUN.
Ded this and that in the scorée
vosens or cons
at half past

Page - 16
15
QY
6

Page - 17
Top left: In a family group as a
high school student
Top right: Relaxing with friends
Bottom : As a cadet of
India
Defence Force, 1917: standing
second from right
Letter to mother 1912-13
পুনঃ
একটা বই পাঠাই
লাম-
।
افلا عوجلعم -
শ্রীশ্রীদুর্গা,
সহায়
থকেে
সুভাষ
কটক
রববিার
পরমপূপনীয়া শ্রীমতীমাাঠাকুরানী
মা,
শ্রীকরণ কমলতেু-

ভারতবর্ষ ভগবানরে বড় আদররে স্থান-
এই মহাদশে লে◌োকশক্ষিার নমিত্তি ভগবান,
যুগে ২ অবতার রূপে জন্ম গ্রহন করয়িা পাপবনিী
ধরণীকে পরত্রিা করয়িাছনে এবং প্রত্যকে ভারত -
বাসীর হৃদয়ে ধর্ম্মরে ও সত্যরে বীপ র◌োপণ
। ,
করয়িা নজিরে অংশাবতার রূপে
পদ্ম গ্রহণ করয়িাছনে কন্তিু এত করে
অনকে দশে
তনি কি◌োনও
দশে জন্ম গ্রহণ করনে নাই– তাই ল
আমাদরে জন্মভূম ভারতমাতা ও গানরে
।
চাও মতই আছে
ভীষন বৃষ্টি, আবার
, ।
দখে, মা, ভারতে যা
প্রচণ্ড গ্রীষ্ম, দারুন শীত,
মন◌োহর শরৎ ও বসন্ত
দাক্ষণিাত্যে দখে -
।
(16

I.
2.
No. 3/21
PASSPORT.
These are to request and require, în
of the Viceroy and Gor-
ernor-General of India, all those
hom
to allow
it may concern
DESCRIPTION OF BEARER
Age 22 Profession pladen
224
Place & date of birth lactank,

Belarand Onna Endra
23
widge or yarrich Jan. 189.
M. Subhas Chandra Bose wohan travelling
to pass freely, acithout let or hind-
rance, and to afford every assist-
ance and protection of which
may stand in need.
Giren at Calcutta the 44.
day of Sept. 1919
By order of the Viceroy and
Governor-General.
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
singly.
Height feet 9 inches
DESCRIPTION OF WIFE OF BEARER
Age
Profession
Place &late of birth
Maiden name
Height
feet
inches
Forchead
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Nose
Mouth
Colour of Hair
Complexion
Face
Forehead broad Eyes Fort Chin
Nose
straight out
Chinton & Colour of Hairstri
Complexionleht
Faceval.
Iny special peculiarities ote
National Status Betrit delgen.
Any special peculiarities

PARTICULARS OF CHILDREN UNDER THE ACE OF 15 YEARS.
Name
Age
This Passport is valid for 2 years
only from the date of its issue. It
may be renewed for 4 further periods
of two years each after which a new
Passport will be required.
RENEWALS.
OBSERVATIONS
Dravelling to the cente
zeug der for cagent
PHOTOGRAPH OF SEARER
PHOTOGRAPH OF WIFE
Instructions for Officer filling in
Passport.
SIGNATE OF BEARER
SIGNATURE OF WIFE
Under heading national status enter whichever of tolking
may be appropriate
(1) A British Subject,
(1) A Subject of the State of
Native
State in India, and as such entitled to His Maj
ty's Protection.
(6) If naturalised in the United Kingdom under the
provisions of the Naturalization Ad, 1870, i
naturalized under the provisions of the British
Nationality and Status of Aliens Act, 1914.
A naturalized British subject, followed by the date of
the certificate and the words of (Spanish)
origin."
(is) If naturalized in a Dainion or Colony or in fritish
India under the provisions of Colonial ar Indian
love only.
Naturalized in (insert name of Posession followed by
date of certificate and origin so abere).
#1

Page - 19
First passport 1919
On the eve of departure for England
18

Page - 20
19
Cuttack,
8. 1. 13.
My dear brother,
'Another year
has rolled by and we find our.
selves responsible to God for the
progress or other wise that we have
made during the last twelve months.
when I survey my
last year's work. I cannot help re
flecting
on the goal of life. Leunigson
I think, is a staunch optimist
and strongly believes that the world
is progressing day by day. Is it
really so? Are we really nearing
our longed- for goal? to our diar
country, Judia, on the high-roas
to progress? I can't think so.
May we good may come out of.
рано
be India is wading
wil
mas
" through sin and corruption
towards peace and progress. But
as for as the Eye of prusauce,
ph prophecy or foresightedness
can behold; all is darkness_

Page - 21
Letter to brother Sarat in England
In Cambridge 1919
20

Page - 22
21
The Right Hon. E. S. Montague M.P.,
Serratury of Stute for India.
::
16. Mint Street,
Comträtige.
12 4.21.
2701
i
Sir,
I desire to have.
my
912 me
removed from the
list of probationers in the Indien uit service.
J
I was selected. is
examination
shule
in this conniation that
a result of an open competitive
.4
held in ungud, 1920:
I have received an allowance of
£100f (one hundred pounds only) up till now. I shall
remit the amount to the India Office as soon as
my resignation is accepted.
Letter of resignation from the Indian
Civil Service, 22 April 1921
I have the honour to be.
Sir.

Your most obedient servent,
-Jubhas Chandra Bose.
BECP J&D RECR
I:.
25 AP

Page - 23
Group photograph with friends in England 1920 :
K. P. Chattopadhyaya, Subhas, Dilip K. Roy, C. C. Desai
13
22

Page - 24
23

Page - 25
In 1924 Subhas Chandra was arrested on charges of complicity in revolutionary movement and exiled to Burma. He lived in Burmese prisons till 1927. On his return he emerged on the national scene as the leader of Indian youth. At the Calcutta Congress in 1928, he donned full military uniform as the General Officer Commanding of national volunteers.
Top left: In Mandalay prison 1926
Top middle After release 1927
Bottom left: Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das whom Subhas called his political guru and his wife, Basanti Devi
Bottom middle: Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation 1924

Top right: In Shillong 1927:
Janakinath, Bivabati, Subhas,
Sarat
Bottom: Family photograph 1924
(24)

Page - 26
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اسرار احمد
المحرر المعلمات
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or 8973777-
02/5/13
22 منحة بديع - مطاف مهرى
حمد ع لع كلة - ال -
مرحلة
العي
126)
from Mandalay prison 1925
Letter to Sarat's wife, Bivabati
Corps, Calcutta 1928
Commanding, Congress Volunteer
Top right: General Officer
J. M. Sengupta
Motilal Nehru and
Bottom Reviewing parade with
باى
رحمن
ar
25

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0
26

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18
27
Top With Jawaharlal Nehru and
Congress workers 1929
Bottom With comrades of the
Bengal Congress

Page - 29
With Congress volunteers, 1929
28

Page - 30
29
November
20
20
If f
Top At a Youth
Lahore, 1929
Conference in
Bottom Bengal Political
Conference, Basirhat, 1929
1929
the
e

Page - 31
Mayor of Calcutta, 1931
30

Page - 32
31
At the Calcutta Congress in 1928
Subhas Chandra pleaded that
complete Independence and not
Dominion Status as proposed by
Mahatma Gandhi should be the
national goal. His plea was rejected
then, but was accepted a year
later at the Lahore Congress.
At the Lahore Congress,

Subhas Chandra went a step further. He gave the plan of a parallel government to be organised by the Congress as an alternative to British rule.
Top On tour 1931
Bottom Family photograph 1931

Page - 33
32
The Mayor at his desk
C.C. &CY
23
23

Page - 34
24
33
y
Top The Mayor on the eve of leading a defiance procession on the 26th January 1931
Bottom: Procession heading towards the Ochterlony Monument (Subhas Bose marked 1)
2

Page - 35
British police charging the procession
34
25

Page - 36
35

ELLISH PASCHIET
ANITAIN AND NORT
PASSPORT.
By Her Majesty's
CONSUL
at
VIENNA
These are to request and require in the
Name of His Majesty all those whom it may
envern to allow the bearer to pass fuely without
let or hindrance and to afford time every
sistance and protection of which ve
stand in need
This Passport contains
32 pages.
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32 pages.
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19 OCT35
PASSPORT.
PASSEPORT.
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Bulish Subject by bit
Passport used by Subhas Chandra in Europe in the thirties
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PHOTOGRAPH OF BEARER
WIFE
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(photo)
SIGNATURE OF WIPE
E SA FRIMNE

Page - 37
As a prisoner in a Lucknow
Being carried to the ship at the pier in Bombay
Jourraft.
Suita
On board S.S. Gange on the voyage to Europe
1.5. J.
1. 3. 35
GANGE
36

Page - 38
37

"Vision Of 'Bharatmata' As
She Is Destined To Be"
SJ. BOSE'S FEELING APPEAL TO BENGALEES
"Forget Your Petty Quarrels, Sink Differences &
Strive To Make Bengal United & Great
"

From s.s. "Gange", Sj. Subhas Chandra Bose 'has sent to us, for pub ication, the following statement under date March 2:-

"For over a year I have been exiled from my own province.. During this period owing to unhealthy conditions of confinement my health com pletely broke down. As my condition worsened, I was shifted from one province to another-but I was deliberately kept away from the hos pitals and the physicians who were so anxious to take charge of my treatment. Even the prisons of Bengal, so hospitable to thousands of my countrymen-shut their doors on me.

"To my physical suffering, was added mental torture. During my incarceration anside Bengal, I watched with a sense of increasing pain and helplessness the repression that was privailing in the province. All that I could do in the circumstances was to silently pray in the sovulsion of my cell that the Divine Mother may grant strength to our people and that a new Bengal may be born.

"Torn away from the realities of life, through those long and dark hours I sought refuge in contemplation. The vision of India conjured up and worshipped by our great seers from Bankim and Vivekananda to Dwijendralal and Deshbandhu-rose before my mind's eye to give me solace, strength and inspiration. I felt as I had never felt before that the vision of "Bharatniata" as she was destined to bo-was the supreme Reality which transcended the shortcomings and imperfections of the pre- sent hour. That vision was a treasure of which no earthly power could deprive me-it was a shrine at which I worshipped from day to day,

"One of the dreams that have inspired me and given a purpose to my life in that of a great and undivided Bengal devoted to the service of India and of humanity-a Bengal that is above all sects and groups and is the home alike of the Moslem, the Hindu, the Christian and the Bud- dhist. It is this Bengal-the Bengal of my dreams-the Bengal of the fature still in embryo-that I worship and strive to serve "in my daily life.

"To interpret this dream and endeavour to translate It into reality -is one of the passions of my life. It is a task to which we must give

our very best if success is to be out. No sacrifice is too dear-pd suffering too great-if we are to fulfil this mission. Friends, will you mot rise to that noble height where the vision of a great and undivided-Bengal will be the only reality before? Remember the legacy bequeathed by our great men. Forget not that you are the beirs of their dreams-the hopes of the country's future. If you are great yourselves in thought and deed-then alone, will you be able to make your country great. Therefore I say with all the sincerity that I can cominand; "Forget your petty quarrels, sink your personal differences-strive to make Bengd united and great-so that in her greatness may be our highest happiness and glory. After all, who dies if Bengal lives; who lives if Bengal dies

3.1. "Gange",
2.3.33.

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE,
While in prison in 1932 during the civil disobedience movement, Subhas Chandra was taken seriously ill. Medical treatment provided by British authorities was of no avail.
Eventually, he was permitted to proceed to Europe for cure on condition that he would be a free man only after he had left the shores of India

Parting message to countrymen
"Vision Of 'Bharatmata' As She Is Destined To Be"
SJ. BOSE'S FEELING APPEAL TO BENGALEES
"Forget Your Petty Quarrels, Sink Differences & Strive To Make Bengal United & Great"

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command, "Forget

Therefore I say with all the sincerity that I can

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After all, who dies if Bengal lives;- who lives if Bengal dies?"

s.s. "Gange",

SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE,

2.3.33..

On arrival in Vienna

Inset At the Nursing Home in Vienna hospital 1932

Page - 40
139
A portrait taken in Prague, 1933

Page - 41
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Top: With the Mayor of Vienna Bottom: With Vithalbhai Patel
40

Page - 42
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5
As an exile in Europe from 1933 to 1936, regardless of his indifferent health, Subhas Chandra Bose took upon himself the role of the unofficial ambassador of India and the spokesman of India's freedom fighters. He toured extensively campaigning for his country's freedom, countering anti-Indian propaganda of British imperialists, seeking friends and allies for the national cause. He also studied at first-hand the various socio-economic and scientific experiments then in progress in Europe and tried to promote commercial and cultural ties with European countries.
He parleyed with the political leaders of Europe as the representative of Free India and on equal terms to further the

national interest of the people of India both before and after the attainment of independence.
Study tour of industrial establishments in Europe.

Page - 43
Addressing a meeting in Berlin 1933
Inaugural function of Indian Students' Association, Milan, Italy, 1934 Bottom: Addressing a meeting in Milan
MA
33
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42

Page - 44
43
With Indian students in Berlin 1934
With the Mayor of Sofia, Bulgaria
With the Mayor of Rome

Page - 45
Subhas Chandra rushed back to India at the end of 1934 to see his dying father but he arrived just too late. He was placed under house-arrest in his Calcutta home. After completing Sradh ceremonies of his late father, he returned to Europe in January 1935.
Top A tourist in Europe
Bottom In Egypt on the way to Europe
(44

Page - 46
4ਸ਼
In mourning for father, Calcutta, January, 1935

Page - 47
20
Top Performing father's 'Sradh' memorial services
Bottom With brothers at the memorial assembly
-
46

Page - 48
147
A portrait, January, 1935

Page - 49
During his exile in Europe in the thirties Subhas Chandra Bose wrote his major work "The Indian Struggle 1920-34", an objective and analytical account of India's struggle for independence of the period.
The book was published from England in January 1935 but its entry into India was banned by the British Government as soon as it was released. It made a powerful impact on academic and intellectual circles in Europe not excluding England.
In his book Bose summed up the

task before the country thus :
"the future of India ultimately lies with a party with a clear ideology, programme and plan of action a party that will not
-
only fight for and win freedom, but will put into effect the entire programme of post-war reconstruction
-
a party that will
-
break the isolation that has been India's curse and bring her into the comity of nations firm in the belief that the fate of 'India is indissolubly linked up with the fate of humanity."
Top In Egypt on the way back to Europe
Bottom In Athens, Greece
48

Page - 50
(49
in Dankbarkeit
In Europe Bose found a kindred spirit in Vithalbhai Patel, a veteran nationalist leader, who unfortunately died towards the end of 1933, leaving Subhas Chandra to continue his work for his country alone.
Top At the Vithalbhai Patel Memorial in Geneva
Bottom The memorial group

Page - 51
A portrait taken in Munich, 1935
50

Page - 52
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51
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Top With his surgeon Demel of Vienna after his surgical operation, April 1935
Bottom Bose at the golden jubilee celebration of the Indian National Congress, Vienna, 1936
Bose slowly recovered his normal health after his operation for a diseased gall-bladder and resumed his work for his country. Between 1933 and 1936 he toured practically the whole of Europe outside Russia which concluded with a visit to Ireland and a meeting with De Valera. He helped in founding organisations in various countries of Europe for developing contact with India.
In April 1936 he returned to India rejecting a warning by the British Government that he would be arrested if he did. He was taken into custody the moment he set foot on Indian soil in Bombay.

Page - 53

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কি আনন্দ বাজার
গলরে
পাচন
পত্রকিা
ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA
DAILY NET SALE EXCEEDS 0.000
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লক্ষ্যে রলে ষ্টশেনে বপিুল সম্বৰ্দ্ধনা
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- 36 দুই পয়
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Thursday, April 9, 1936.
THE AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA
SJ. SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE ARRESTED
SJ. BOSE'S ARREST
Will Congress Change Its
Programme?
ANXIOUS ENQUIRIES IN CONGRESS CIRCLES
How They View The News Of The
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Committee
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DR. SATYA PAL'S VIEW
GOVT NOE PREPARED WIR
LAHORK April &
Bosex re de his landing of
TAKEN TO THE ARTHUR ROAD PRISON
CALCUTTA, April 8,
Information has been ived by the 'Associated Press'
that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bwas arrested on landing
in Bombay this morning endodged in the Arthur Road lock
up.
BOMBAY, April 8.
Mr Subhas Chandra Besa was a Boobay under Regulation of 101 from the
Conteverde " He was takes inceto Alexandra Dock when he was re
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February 22, 1933 without any trial,
aly ill and several Medical Boards ap
ent to examine him recommended that he
y allowed to go to Europe for treatment. On
n the Grovt. of India permited him to sal
idrew the order of detention. Si Bose had
the last three years. Only ones he had been
mber 1934 after the death of his father and
he was not allowed free movement and was
How He Was Arred
FAREWELL SPEECH
Lord Willingdon Addresses
Assembly For The Last Time
ACHIEVEMENTS OF HIS REGIME
Vinchication Of Policy Puned During The Penod
Of His Viceroyalty
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In detention in his brother
Sarat's house at Gidhapahar.
Kurseong, June 1936.

Page - 55
NO
54
At his Elgin Road house after release from detention, April 1937 With his young nephews and nieces

Bottom: With nephews Amiya and Sisir at Gidhapahar, Kurseong, June 1936
N

Page - 56
55
Top Bengal's Bose Brothers Subhas and Sarat Chandra, 1937 Bottom: Calcutta's public reception to Subhas after his release from detention

Page - 57
To recoup his health, Subhas Chandra spent some time at Dalhousie in the autumn of 1937.
He is seen in the picture with his hosts, Dr. and Mrs. Dharmvir on his arrival there.
47
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57
Top: With fellow members of the Congress Party Bottom: With journalist friends, Calcutta, October 1937

Page - 59
The All India Congress Committee
met in Calcutta in October 1937.
Bose Brothers took charge of
its organisation. The Working
Committee met at the residence
of Sarat Chandra at 1, Woodburn
Park while the A.I.C.C. held its
sessions at Wellington Square.
A new phase in the national
struggle had commenced three
months earlier with the acceptance
of ministerial office by the Congress
party in seven out of eleven

provinces of British India under the New Constitution of 1935. On the other hand, left forces in the Congress had by then gained considerable strength and were making their presence felt. The Calcutta meetings, therefore, with Nehru as President and Subhas Bose an active participant assumed special significance.

Top Subhas Chandra receiving Mahatma Gandhi at a suburban station near Calcutta

Bottom Subhas receiving Jawaharlal

49

58

59

Meetings of the Indian National Congress, wherever held, always enjoyed great popular appeal and were taken by the public in India to be events of national Importance. The reasons were two-fold. First, during the struggle for independence the National Congress was the united platform of the Indian people on which all and varying ideological currents in India's political life were represented. Secondly, the Congress leadership consisted of a galaxy of outstanding and colourful personalities from all parts of the country with tremendous mass appeal.

Subhas Chandra Bose was released from internment in March 1937, a year after his return from his long European exile. The sojourn in Europe had brought about the second major transformation in his personality. When he left India in 1933 he was still struggling for a foothold on the Indian political scene. When he returned in 1937 he was not. only a leader in his own right but a statesman who stood head and shoulders above most of his contemporaries. In the words of Rabindra Nath Tagore: "Today you are revealed in the pure light of midday sun which does not admit of apprehensions. You

have come to absorb varied experience during these years. Today you bring your matured mind and irrepressible vitality to bear upon the work at hand...." Therefore, even his ideological opponents would not deny him at that critical moment his rightful place in national affairs. While Subhas Chandra was still away in Europe or in internment, his brother Sarat Chandra returned to active politics late in 1935 after a long spell in prison. Sarat Chandra soon became the undisputed leader of the Congress party in Bengal and a member

of the Congress High Command. In the elections held in 1936-37 to the Bengal legislature he led his party to victory. Thus, when the party held its meetings in Calcutta in October 1937, the Bose Brothers were the natural hosts to the congregation.
The Working Committee of the Congress which met at 1, Woodburn Park, pictured below, showed a fascinating array of national talent. Beginning on the left with Jairamdas Daulatram are seen Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan or "Frontier Gandhi", Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sankar Rao Deo, Bhulabhai Desai, Sarojini Naidu, Subhas Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, J. B. Kripalani, Vallabhbhai Patel, Achyut Patwardhan, Narendra Deva and Govind Ballav Pant. The bust looking on is that of Janakinath Bose, father of the Bose Brothers.
As the Working Committee deliberated in one room of the house, the supreme mentor of the party, Mahatma Gandhi lived his own life in another but kept himself available for consultations.
51
60

61
Top Leaders disperse after a session Bottom Leaders proceed to the A.I.C.C.

meeting from 1, Woodburn Park

Page - 63
Top Bose, Nehru and Vijay Lakshmi Pandit arrive at Wellington Square for A.I.C.C. meeting
Bottom Flag-hoisting ceremony in front of the A.I.C.C. pandal
62

Page - 64
63
Top : With Abdul Gaffar Khan, Calcutta, 1937 Bottom : Greeted by admirers at the A.I.C.C. campus

Page - 65
Top In intimate conversation with Gandhiji inside a railway compartment, November 1937 Bottom: With Jawaharlal Nehru, 1937
64

Page - 66
165
Portrait taken in November 1937
prior to his departure for Europe

Page - 67
D
NO SMOKING
Top Send-off by the family at Dum Dum airport Bottom: Waving goodbye
RB
KLM
(66)
ONINKLYKE LUC
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Page - 68
67
H
During his short European trip from
November 1937 to January 1938
Bose paid another visit to his
favourite health resort Badgastein
In Austria. At this time he wrote
his unfinished autobiography
'An Indian Pilgrim'
Top left: With Mrs. Hedy
Fulop-Miller
Top right Enjoying the snows
of Badgastein
Bottom With A. C. N. Nambiar,
Mrs. Fulop-Miller, Emilie Schenkl
and A. N. Bose
T

Page - 69
Top Arrival in London, January 1938 Bottom: At a reception In London
59
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69
LO
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Top Arrival at Dum Dum airport from Europe, January 1938 Bottom Reception at
the airport
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Page - 71
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Bose returned to Calcutta in January 1938 as the President-elect of the Congress and thus
began the peak period of his political career in India. In this picture he is seen with visitors from Japan
55
61

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71
Top: Arriving at a political conference at Vishnupur, January 1938 Bottom: With M. N. Roy and Ellen Roy at Vishnupur
23

Page - 73
Top M. N. Roy addressing the Vishnupur conference with Bose by his side
Bottom Subhas Chandra addressing the conference
41
72

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73
64
Top Flag-hoisting ceremony at Vishnupur Bottom: An interesting group photograph of political leaders and workers of Bengal with
Sarojini Naidu
ةلدب

Page - 75
The Congress President At the age of forty-one, Subhas Chandra Bose became the RASHTRAPATI, literally meaning Head of State, and
laced his political ideology, programme and plan of action before his people. An alternative leadership thus appeared on the Indian
olitical horizon

74

Page - 76
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75
Top: Addressing a meeting in Calcutta's Town Hall demanding release of political prisoners, February 1938 Bottom: Leaving for the
Haripura Congress from Howrah Station
BENC

Page - 77
CARLO
BOMBA
In a mammoth address at the .
Haripura Congress, Subhas
Chandra surveyed the entire
national and international scene,
clearly indicated the lines of
development of the national
struggle against imperialism and
drew the outlines of post-war
national reconstruction on a
socialist basis.
Top left: President inaugurating
the exhibition
Bottom left: Outgoing President
installing the new President
Top right At the open session
with Gandhiji and other leaders
Bottom right: Delivering the
presidential address
76
67

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71
Top Replying to a civic reception by the Bombay Municipal Corporation Bottom: At a party hosted by the Mayor of Bombay

Page - 79
Top Speaking at a workers' meeting in Bombay Bottom: The gathering listening in torrential rain
69
78

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79
Calcutta's reception on return from Haripura, March 1938 Top: The procession Bottom: The meeting
70

Page - 81
The youngest and the warmest in
Indian politics
80

Page - 82
81
Two main currents dominated the
course of India's national
-
struggle during its final
phase one represented by
Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi and
the other by Subhas Chandra Bose.
In historical terms Gandhi was
the father of Indian Awakening
and Bose the father of Indian
Revolution.

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83
Top: Sarat Bose, N. B. Khare and Subhas Bose at 38|2, Elgin Road during a Congress Working Committee meeting, April 1938 Bottom:
Leaders having a recess

Page - 85
Congress Working Committee at 38/2, Elgin Road, April 1938
Left to right: Harekrushna Mahtab, Sarat Chandra Bose, Jalramdas Daulatram, Pattabhi Sitaramyya, Subhas Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Abul Kalam Azad and J. B. Kripalani
84

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85
Bose Brothers seeing Gandhiji off at Howrah Station Top: On the platform Bottom: Inside the compartment

Page - 87
Top Reception at the Sikh Gurdwara in South Calcutta Bottom: On the way to Midnapore, April 1938
86

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87
তনিি তে োরণ
Top Presidential procession entering Midnapore Bottom: With veteran Congress leaders of Tamluk

Page - 89
Top: In discussion with an old lady at Contai Bottom: Replying to a reception given by Debendralal Khan of Narajole
88
A
79

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89
In conference, with Sarojini Naidu, Patel and Nehru at Wardha, 1938
By Mahatma Gandhi's bedside at Sevagram
80

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Top: A conference with Muslim Congressmen Bottom Send-off to Congress Medical Mission to China, August 1938
90

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191
A portrait, 1938

Page - 93
Top Agitating college students with the Congress President Bottom: Send-off to a cultural troupe proceeding abroad
(92)

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93
25
Top: Taking off for a Congress meeting in Delhi Bottom: With Nehru and Indira
i

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With Dr. Dharmvir while on tour
in the Punjab
95
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95
Top: An affectionate re-union with friends
Bottom: Inaugurating the National Planning Committee, Bombay, November
1938

Page - 97
Top: Returning home from tour Bottom: Negotiating with M. A. Jinnah on the
Hindu-Muslim question
96

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97
Top Opening Sriniketan Exhibition in Calcutta Bottom: Rabindra Nath Tagore
ceremonially receiving Bose at the Mango Grove in Santiniketan,
January 1939

Page - 99
Top With Nandalal Bose and students of Santiniketan Bottom: Ovation at Bengal
Congress headquarters after victory in Congress Presidential
election, January 1939
SE
98

Page - 100
99

Top Receiving Srinivas lyengar in Calcutta Bottom Leftist leaders' conference at 1 Woodburn Park, February
Iyengar, Aney, Satyapal, Bose
1939: L to R - Caveeshar,

Page - 101
L
Top: Sick President being carried on a stretcher to the train to Tripuri Bottom: With brother Sarat inside the train
(100

Page - 102
101/
Top: In the President's camp, Tripuri, March 1939 Bottom: Presiding over the Subjects Committee meeting at Tripuri
-11E

Page - 103
op: Reception at Howrah Station on return home after recovery, April 1939 Bottom: Addressing public meeting at Sraddhananda Park,
alcutta
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103
Top With journalists at Sodepur Ashrama while negotiating with Gandhi Bottom: At Sodepur during the talks, April 1939

Page - 105
With Rajendra Prasad during the crucial Gandhi-Bose
negotiations
(104)

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105
Top With Nehru at Sodepur Bottom Proceeding to the All-India Congress Committee meeting at Wellington Square to announce resignation as President

Page - 107
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(106
Top: In close conference with Nehru at the fateful meeting Bottom: Announcing his resignation

Page - 108
107
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as advised übere;
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98
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composition of this sensual bade
of Coyressmen.
A page from Bose's draft resignation statement for the All-
India Congress Committee. Right: Nehru pleads his case.
Surse) carld not
implement mahatmap's aviones

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Escorting other leaders out of the meeting place amidst excited crowds
C

Page - 111
Arrives in Tarakeswar to launch his political campaign in opposition to Gandhian Congress
(110

Page - 112
Top: Addressing the Tarakeswar conference, May 1939 Bottom: Speaking at a meeting at the Calcutta University Institute demanding political prisoners' release

Page - 113

Top: Welcoming Tagore at the foundation-laying ceremony of Mahajati Sadan, August 1939 Bottom: Tagore delivering his address
112

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(113
বশ্বিকবি রবীন্দ্রনাথ ঠাকুর
কর্তৃক -
অদ্য এই মহাজাতি সদনরে
ভত্তিি স্থাপতি হইল
2 - 15
১৯শে আগস্ট
Top Tagore lays the foundation stone of Mahajati Sadan Bottom Arriving at Ahmedabad on tour
104

Page - 115
Subhas Bose speaks
114

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115
G
Soon after forming the Forward Bloc, Bose launched his propaganda offensive throughout the country from May 1939 onwards. In July of the same year, he organised protest demonstrations against attempts of the Congress Right Wing to curb democratic expression of opinion and activity of party members. As a result, disciplinary

action was taken by the
Congress High Command
virtually expelling him from
the party.
Top Police agents taking
notes of Bose's speech at a
public meeting
Bottom Bose leaves Calcutta
for Delhi for a meeting with
the Viceroy soon after
outbreak of the war

Page - 117
Top: Leaders of the Forward Bloc and Left Consolidation Committee assembled at Bose's Calcutta residence, November 1939
Bottom Bose speaking at the Forward Bloc meeting
(116

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117
Top In discussion with Edward Thompson at 1 Woodburn Park Bottom Visiting the construction site of Mahajati Sadan with members of
Calcutta Corporation

Page - 119
521 RAKE NAT'S
Top Arrival at Ramgarh for the Anti-Compromise Conference, March 1940
Bottom: The presidential procession at Ramgarh
118

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119
Top At Kisannagar, Ramgarh, with Lala Sankerlal, Swami Sahajanand and others
Bottom Inspecting the Guard of Honour at Ramgarh
T

Page - 121
7.
Top Hoisting the National Tricolour at Ramgarh Bottom: Addressing the open session of the Anti-Compromise Conference
L.
Se
111
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RI
As Congress President In 1938 the programme of action that Subhas Chandra Bose placed before his countrymen was based on his firm belief that India was ripe for revolution and complete independence. He, therefore, pleaded for an uncompromising relentless national struggle against the British on the broadest anti-imperialist basis. His world view of India's struggle was reflected in the concluding words of his Haripura Address :
"Ours is a struggle not only against British Imperialism but against world imperialism as well of which the former is the keystone. We are, therefore, fighting not for the cause of India alone but of humanity as well.

India freed means humanity saved."

Bose's efforts to stiffen the opposition of the Congress to any compromise with Britain caused serious dissatisfaction in the Right Wing of the party who were then looking forward to an understanding with the British. Moreover, Bose's view that the Indian National Congress should be organised on the broadest anti-imperialist front including peasant, labour, student and youth organisations with the two-fold objective of winning political freedom and establishing a socialist regime was contrary to that of Gandhi and the Right Wing who clearly desired a monopoly of national leadership to the exclusion of leftist and socialist forces.

Long before 1939, Bose was convinced that an international crisis in the form of a world war would break out soon and that India should make the fullest use of that crisis to win her freedom. Since September 1938 he had been openly propagating this view and trying to induce the Congress

to shape its policy accordingly. In this he was opposed by the Right Wing who had no comprehension of coming international developments and who were eagerly looking forward to a compromise with Britain. Towards the end of 1938 Bose took another far-reaching step by setting up the National Planning Committee for drawing up a comprehensive plan of industrialisation and national development. This move caused his further alienation from Gandhi and the orthodox Congress leadership. Thus, already towards the end of his first term as President, the breach between Subhas Bose and the Gandhi Wing was wide. Therefore, when Bose made his bid for a second term as President early in 1939 he was vigorously opposed by the Right Wing. Nevertheless, he same out

victorious against Gandhi's candidate in the presidential election to the consternation of Gandhiites and the British alike.

Bose attended Tripurl Congress in March 1939 despite serious illness. In

his Tripuri Address he made the clear proposal that the Indian National Congress should send an ultimatum to the British Government demanding independence within six months and should simultaneously prepare for the final battle for power. His proposal was opposed by the Gandhi Wing and Nehru. Many of his erstwhile supporters in the election contest, particularly the Congress Socialists, also vacillated. The Right Wing succeeded in imposing such conditions on the President that he would not be in a position to appoint the National Executive of his choice, and that even if he did, the rightists would make it impossible for him to function.

Protracted negotiations took place between Gandhi and Bose following the Tripuri Congress, first through correspondence and finally on a person-to-person basis at Sodepur near Calcutta. They revealed on the one hand that the Gandhi Wing would not accept Bose's leadership and that, on the other, he would not agree to be a puppet President. Bose, therefore, resigned at the

next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in Calcutta at the end of April 1939.

After his defeat at Tripuri and the failure of his talks with Gandhi, Bose felt that . In 1939 India's primary political need was a well-organised and disciplined Left Wing party. He, therefore, formed the Forward Bloc with a view to rallying the entire Left Wing under one banner. The immediate objective of the Bloc was an uncompromising struggle against British Imperialism not hampered by philosophical notions like Gandhian non-violence or any sentimentalist and ambivalent foreign policy advocated by Nehru. The ultimate objective of the Bloc was a new post-war socio-economic order in India on a socialist basis.

When the second world war broke out in September 1939, Bose saw that the international crisis that he had forecast had arrived and felt that this was India's golden opportunity. He called upon his people to prepare for the final major assault on British Imperialism.

On the other hand, the Congress Party under the leadership of Gandhi and Nehru wobbled and took to the path of collaboration and conciliation with the ruling power. At the Anti-Compromise Conference at Ramgarh in March 1940, Subhas Chandra Bose declared:

"In India we are now ringing down the curtain on an age that is passing away .The age of Imperialism Is drawing to a close and the era of freedom, democracy and socialism looms ahead of us. India stands today at one of the crossroads of history....".

At that crossroad of history Bose felt deeply and without doubt that destiny was knocking at his door and that India was calling its liberator to the rescue. He, therefore, started considering actively how he and his enslaved countrymen could participate in the cataclysmic changes taking place throughout the world and in that process win freedom for their country. But then, the British Imperialists were not slow in acting. They threw him into prison in July 1940 and

meant to keep him there
for the duration of the war.
In November 1940, Bose
sent an ultimatum to the
Government to say that if
he was not released
forthwith he would fast unto
death. After he had fasted
for a week the British
Government developed cold
feet and set him free.
The first step in the
historic journey that he had
planned for himself was
thus accomplished. He was
at home for about forty
days when he meticulously
planned his escape out of
India. In the early hours
of the 17th January 1941 he
left home secretly in a car
driven by his nephew Sisir.
After an adventurous journey
across the country, he
crossed the North-West
Frontier and reached Kabul,
accompanied from Peshawar
by Bhagat Ram Talwar
a young Pathan,
Bose stayed in Kabul for
forty-five days in constant
danger. Protracted and often
frustrating negotiations with
the German and Italian
government representatives
and the eventual agreement
of the Soviet Government
finally made it possible for
him to leave Afghanistan

for Germany through Russia
on an Italian diplomatic
passport with the name of
Orlando Mazzotta in the
third week of March 1941.

Page - 123
Top At the grave of C. F. Andrews, April 1940 Bottom: Campaigning at Uluberia near Calcutta

Page - 124
Top At a reception at Bagnan in Howrah district Bottom: Arriving at Narayanganj for the Bengal Political Conference in Dacca, May 1940

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3992
Top left: Arriving in procession for the conference Top right: Delivering the inaugural address
Dacca Bottom right: Addressing the conference
Bottom left: With fellow delegates at
115
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Top left: On the dais with other
leading participants
Top right: A tea party at
Madaripur
Bottom: Addressing a mass meet-
ing at Faridpur
The last major political conference
in which Subhas Bose participated
In Bengal was at Dacca in May

1940, where he renewed his call to his countrymen to prepare for the final assault on the British Power. On his return to Calcutta he announced his decision to lead a movement for the removal of the Holwell Monument near the Secretarlat which symbolised "our slavery and humiliation".
He was arrested before the proposed Satyagraha commenced on the 3rd July 1940. But his followers went ahead with the movement and the Government was eventually compelled to remove the hated monument.
10
3

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The Holwell Monument being guarded by the police
126

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1127
Top: Satyagraha in front of the monument Bottom: Women volunteers join in the movement

Page - 129
Top Dismantling of the monument in progress
Bottom: The Holwell Monument is no more
(128

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Lying in his bedroom after his release from prison
a week's hunger-
on the 5th December 1940 following
strike. With him his mother, eldest brother and Calcutta's
Mayor, Siddique

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50
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131
Left Ancestral house of the Bose
family at 3812 Elgin Road,
Calcutta, from where the Great
Escape took place
*

Page - 133
First news of Bose's disappearance
in Calcutta newspapers
আনন্দ বাজার
কলকিাতা,
পত্রকিা
ANANDA BAZAR PATRIKA
DAILY NET SALE 65,679
সে·ামবার,
বদৈকি না বচিরে সংখ্যা ৬
মা, ১৩৪৭, 27. 1941
শ্ৰীযুত সুভাষচন্দ্র বসু
অপ্রত্যাশতিভাবে গৃহত্যাগ
গত রববিার অপরাহ্ণ হইতে শ্রীতে সংভাষচন্দ্র বসকে তাঁহার বাসভবনরে
কক্ষে দখেতিে না পাওয়ার তাঁহার বন্ধুবান্ধব ও আত্মায় বঞ্জনবর্গরে মধ্যে গভীর
।
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দনি যাবৎ তনিি সম্পূর্ণ মৌনাবলম্বন করনে এবং সকলরে সহতি এমন
কি আত্মীয়স্বজনরে সহতিও দখোসাক্ষাৎ বধ করয়িা ধৰ্ম্মচর্চ্চায় সময় অতবিাহতি
।
।
নাই এবং সংবাদ স্থাপতিে দওেয়ার সময় পর্যন্ত তনিি গৃহে প্রত্যাবর্তন করনে
।
Hindusthan Standard
AN INDEPENDENT ORGAN OF INDIAN NANA M
CALCUTTA-MONDAY
JANUARY 27 1N41
MACH 11 1347 BS
132
WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO SJ.
SUBHAS CH. BOSE ?
Unexpected Exit From
Home
Great anxiety prevails amongst, anybody not even the members
the relatives and friends of Sj. of his family but has been spend-
Subhas Bose since yesterday ing his time in religious prac-
afternoon when it was noticed tices. Anxiety is all the more
that he was not in his room acute on account of his present
where he was confined since his state of health.
release from jail in the 1st week Enquiries have been made t
of December last. It is generally various places about him but up
known that from the last few to the time of going to the
days he was observing strict Press we understand he has not
silence and had not been seeing returned home.
123

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BLA7169
The Wanderer' car at the rear staircase of the house
a photographic reconstruction of the situation just prior
to the escape.
Inset: The route of exit from Calcutta
জটিরি·াড

নতোজীর মহানষ্িক্রমণরে পথ
আমী ববিকেলদরে বাড়ি
দ হিদ কা ন
হ্যারসিন র◌োড
মআা গহো,
হাওড়া
স্টশেন
ব.দো.মী বাথ
(473)
আনন্দ বাজার
বহুবাজার স্ট্রীট (বপিনি বহিারী গাঙ্গুলী
রাজ ভবন
ইডনে উদ্যান নতোজীর মূর্তি
পত্রকিা
ফ◌োর্ট
র্ন
দৌ র ঙ্গ রি◌োড
পীট
ড (আচার্য জ সে বিসু র◌োড
159
উত্তর
ল◌ো
নতোজী ভবন-
আ ডুঁ লা
ন
4- শরৎ বসু র◌োড (ল্যান্সডাউন র◌োড)
: জাস্টসি চন্দ্রমাধব র◌োজ
-এলনেব রি◌োড
(আচার্য প সি রায়
র◌োড)
শয়িালদহ

Top: A general view of Kabul where Subhas Bose spent one and half months before leaving for Germany Bottom: A look at the room in Uttam Chand's house in Kabul where Bose lived part of his sojourn in Afghanistan

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Map of Afghanistan and tribal territories between that country and India showing in dotted line the route taken by Subhas Chandra Bose for his journey from Peshawar to Kabul and then from Kabul to the Soviet frontier at Termez
Bottom: A page from a political thesis written by Bose while in Kabul and brought back to India by his escort Bhagat Ram and delivered to Sarat Chandra Bose
ARYA B
SUFAID
U
S
S
R
UZBEK
BULK14
JOZJAN
SAMANGAN
BAM YA S
KOH
MADAN
LOGAR
SS R
different individuals and organisations claim the Leftists,
how are we to decide
who are – and who are not_
fenuine Leftist?
In the present political phase of Indian lifes

Leftism means Anti-Imper-
alicu. A genuine anti-
imperialist is one who
believes in condiluted Independence
(not Mahatma Gandhi's substance of
Independence) as the polite
objective and in
national struggle
ment
Fical
uncompromising
as the mean
for attainical independence:
ing it. After the attains
Leftiem will mean Socialism and
The task before to people will
then be the reconstruction of
rational life
on a socialist.
base. Socialism or socialist
AURAZ GAN
KALAT
GHAZ
AN
PAK TIA
LAIMAN
S
DERA
1SMAIL KHAN
In the present political
phase of Indian life,
Liftisin means Anti-Impori-
alism. A genuine anti-
imperialist is one who
believes in undiluted Independence
(not mahatma Gandhi's substance
Independence)
ce) as the political
objective and in uncompromising

national struggle
as the means
7
for attaining it. After the attain-

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U.St.S.Pol. Nr.176
Berlin, den 4.Mars 1941.
Geschäfts-
Ich habe dem Italienischen
träger heute auf Grund des Telegramms Nr.470 aus Moskau mi
geteilt, dass die So jetregierung bereit sei, den Inder
Bose den Durchreisesicht vermerk sur Reise von Afghanistan
nach Deutschland zu geben, und hinzugefügt, Bose könne éne
ja von hier aus die Verbindung mit Italien aufnehmen.
Чирстишь
x) Pol VII 1121 g I
Telegrama (Geh.Ch.V.)
Kabul, den 17.März 41
Ankunft "
Ir. 103 vom 17. März 41
18.30 Uhr
19.10 Uhr
Auf Telegram VON 14.Nr. 69 x)
Reise Bose Plan Reise durch Iran fall engelassen, nachdem
)
Sowjetbotschaft Durchreisesicht vermerk erteilt
hat und B. wahrscheinlich von hier am 18. Märs
abreisen wird. B. reist unter Decknamen Orlando
Maszotta mit italienischem Reisepass Hr. 647932
vom 10. März 1941erde drahten, sobald Übertritt
afghanisch-russische Grense hier bekannt geworden."
Pilger.
U. St. S. Pol. Nr. 176
Berlin, the 4th March 1941
I have today informed the Italian Charge de Affairs on the basis of the telegram
No. 470 from Moscow that the Soviet Government is ready to give the Indian
Bose a

transit visa for journey from Afghanistan to Germany, and have added that Bose could
afterwards establish contact with Italy from here.
Sd. Woermann
(Text of secret note of German State Secretary Woermann confirming arrangements
between the three powers Germany, Italy and Soviet Russia for Bose's journey across
Russia to Germany)
Kabul, the 17th March 41
Received here,,
"
"
No. 103 of the 17th March 41
x) Pol Vii 1121 g I
(Bose's journey)
Telegram (Secret Ch. V.)
18.30 hrs.
19.10 hrs.
Reference Telegram No. 14.69x)
The plan of journey through Iran dropped after the Soviet Embassy issued transit
visa, and B. will probably leave here on the 18th March. B. is travelling under the cover name of Orlando Mazzotta with Italian passport No. 647932 dated the 10th March 1941. Shall wire as soon as the news of crossing of the Afghan-Russian border is received here..
Pilger
(Text of secret message of German Minister in Kabul, Pilger, to the German Foreign
Office conveying details of final arrangements of Bose's journey from Kabul to Berlin via Moscow)
36

Subhas Bose on his arrival in Berlin, April 1941

Page - 139
Top At his desk working under the cover name of Orlando Mazzotta Bottom: With Indian comrades in Germany
T38

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130
139
At his residence in Berlin with a German friend

Page - 141
A portrait Berlin, 1941
Berlin 1941
140

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141
With foreign diplomats and A. C. N. Nambier in Berlin, 1942
B

Page - 143
A portrait Berlin, 1942
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143
Top With Yamamoto and Ganpuley at his residence Bottom: Receiving a visitor, Berlin, 1942
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In the garden of his house in Berlin
(144)

Page - 146
145
A letter to Mrs. Naomi Vetter, an old personal friend
My dear Mrs.Vetter,
Through our common friends I have le pt myself informed about you. Owing to the conditions under which I have been living here, it was not possible at first to get into touch with you. Afterwards, I heard of the terrible bereavement which overtook you. As there was a possibility of my going to Vienna, I decided not to write to you but to meet you personally when I was there. Unfortunately, when I arrived there, you were away. As I do not know if I shall be coming to Vienna in the near future, I am writing this letter. First of all, let me convey my sincerest condolence to you on your saddest bereavement. Since I had the privilege of knowing President Vetter so intimately and since I respected and admired him so much, I can appreciate the loss that you have suffered. In these hard times, may God give you strength to put up with all the trials that you are having to face.
There is much that I would like to talk to you about, if I could meet you. For that purpose a letter is not a suitable medium. Please let me know your present address, as well as your future movements so that I may look out for the possibility of meeting you personally.
Before I conclude, I should like to thank you once again from the bottom of my heart for all the kindness I have received at your hands in the past.
Assuring you of my deepest esteem,
I am, yours ever sincerely,
Subhas Chandra Bonn
136
0. MAZZOTTA.
P.
Thane addre
on the cover
a

Vers

Page - 147
In Berlin, 1942
146
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Page - 148
138
147
茶
Top With the first officers' corps of Indian Legion in Europe Bottom left: With Walter Harbich, German training officer
Bottom right: Addressing his men in the field

Page - 149
Front page of 'Bhai-Band', the publication of the Indian Legion in Europe
11957
1 دنب یئاهب
یئالوج ۱۴
No 23
148
ربمن
رس م اک ان پ ا ۔ ےھت م اک اک ےہ راہ چ ل اس س ی ل ای ج رم ع رخ آہ ک ب ج ن د ی س ا
ل ودات س ا ن م رج ۔ ں ی ہ ے ئ گ وہ ب ای م اک ے س ج و ک ے ن ر ک م اج ن ا
ل دہ ن وج ر ک وہ ع م ج ورب ور ے ک رادرس ے ب وہ ے ن ام ے ن پ ا ن ج ی ل م ام ت ۔ ےہ
اھ ب رو ا ت ب ح م ط وب ض م ں ی م ن ی ب ام ے ک ں و ی ن ی ب دوخ رو ا داب ک ر اب م ے س
رو ا ےہ ی ئ گ وہ ی دن ی ئ
ن و ک ع م ج ے ک ے ئ وہ
۔ ےہ ی ت ر ک ش ی اع د رو ا
اک ی ن ر ک م ئ اق ن ح ل ں ی م گ رب گ ج رف ے ن ے ن پ ا ر ک
ں و گ ول ن ا ں ی م ع ورش ۔ اھ ت ای ک ی ل ع : رم ش
ن ات س ادد ی س ۔ اھ ت اس اٹ وھ چ ک ی ا اہ ک وج ہ س ا اک
ی ک ں ورای ھ ت ہ س ے ت ہ ک گ ن ج ی ک ی دازا ی ک
۔ اھ ت ا وہ رای ت ے ئ ل ی ک ے ن ی ب ی ئ ال ھ ک س
ے ئ ل ی ک گ ن ج ی ک ی دازا ی ک ن ات س ود دف ص ہ اگ رز

ں اوج ےن وہ وہ رای ت رپ ےن م ی ل ع ت ی ک ں وہ ات ھ ج
ٹ ن ڈن ٹ ن ی ا ٹ ی س رب وا ر گ م ۔ اھ ت اٹ وھ چ ہ ت س د ا ک
ےن ں وہ ن ا ۔ ےھ ت ی ئ گ وہ ے ک رٹ ی ب ن ط و ک ی ا ن م ک ے ئ ل ی ک ں و ی ہ ن دوخ
ے ک ن ج ی ب ی راس
ب ح اص رڈن ا ک ن م ی ل روا س وہ روا س اھ ب س اھ ی ن دن ج
وج ں ی ئ وا ک ری ک ت ال ک ش م دوج و اب ے ک ے ہ ار گ
ے ہ ال دب ں ی م ل ای خ ہ ی و ک ن ا ، ں ی ھ ت ی ت آ ں ی م ام و ک
اھ ت ن ام ی ا رپ م ا ک ے ک ن ی ل و ک س ا ہ گ ج
ے ک رک ل ص اح اس ورھ ب روا ت ب ح م ی ک ں ورب م م
۔ ے ت ڑل ہ ک وج ے ہ ای ان ب ں ی م ہ ت س د ک ی ا ک ی ا و ک ن ج ی ل
ی رس ود روا ی ل ہ پ ۔ ے ت ہ ر ای ت رپ ے ن ڑل روا ل ب اق ے ک
ں ودی م ا ی ک ن ارس ف ا ال اب ب س ن ے ک رک م ا ک ے ن ن ی ل اب ت
ف ی رع ت ت ہ ب ے ن ڈن ام ک ی ئ اہ ۔ ے ہ ای ک اروپ و ک
۔ ے ہ ہ دارا ہ ی ی ھ ب ا ا ک ن ج ی ن ۔ ے ہ ی ک
روا ے ک رک ش ش و ک ہ ک ل ب ۔ ں ی ر ک ہ ن م ازل ا ا ک
ے س ٰی ل ع ا روا ں ی ھ ک ی س رای ت م ہ ے ئ ن ے س ے ئ ن ی ھ ب
ن ات س ل گ ن ا ۔ ں ی ر ک ل ص اح ے ہ رب خ ٰی ل ع ا
دص ق م ن ش ور ا ک س ا ان ی ل ہ ص ح ں ی م ی ہ اب ت ی ک
ی دوم ح م ہ ک ے ہ م ول ع م و ک ں و ی ش ی م دوخ ۔ ے ھ ت
ی دازآ ی ک ی ن ات س ودن ص ح ت ف ی ک
ی دازآ ن ج ی ل روا ۔ اگ وہ ع ورش اک
ا ک ی ب ای م ا ک رپ وا ے ک ن ج ی پ ۔ ے ہ رای ت رپ ی ن اب رق ی ک م س ق رہ رط اخ ی
ے ہ ات ہ ب
ت ہ ب ہ ک ل ب ے ہ ی ت س ود ی رہ گ ت ہ ب ی ک س اھ ت اس ے ک س ور ن ی ن ک ا ں ی م
ع ق وم ن ی ل ں ی م ی ئ ام ن ہ ار ی ک ے ہ ر ر ک ی و ٹ ن ڈن ی ٹ ی ل ٹ ی ل رپ وا ے س رھ ب
ض رف ان پ ا ی ھ ب رپ
رت اوت م ی ک ی ن رک ف اص ہ ت س ر ا ک ن ج ی ل م و ک ں ون اوج ی ن اوج ن آ ے س
رک ن ی ق ی روا ۔ ی ئ گ رک اروپ و ک م ا ک ے ڑب ے ن پ ا ر ک ال ے ت رک ش ش و ک
ت ق اط روا ی ت ش د ن ج ی ل ے ک
م ال اک
ح ی س م و ک ن ا ں ی ئ گ وہ ی ڑھ ک ں ای ن پ م ک ۔ ی ئ گ ھ ڑب دادع ت ھ ت ف ر ھ ت ف ق و
ت ب ح م ی راداف و ی ھ ب ہ دن ئ آ ہ ک ۔ ے ہ ی ت اھ ک م س ق روا ۔ ے ہ ی ت ر ک اھ ک ی ک
ی ک ح ب ص
ی د ی ک ل و ک س ن ج ے ھ ت رای ت ن ی رت ہ ب ی ف ا ک ی ئ گ ی دم ی ل ع ت ل ص ف ت
ے گ ن ی ئ اج ے ھ چ ی پ ے ک رادر ک ے ن پ ا ھ ت اس ے ک م ارت ح ا ی ئ گ
داب ہ دن ز ی ج ات ی ن داب ھ دن ز ر گ ش ھ ف ل ڈا

Page - 150
140
149
L
Top: INA men at military installations on the East coast of Europe Bottom: Route march of the Indian Legion

Page - 151
Top At work at his desk in Berlin, 1942 Bottom: Face to face with Adolf Hitler, May 1942
+
150
141

Page - 152
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151
Top With pressmen in Berlin Bottom Speaking at the inauguration of the Indo-German Friendship Society in Hamburg, 1942
⊔

Page - 153
Leader of Azad Hind
152
143

Page - 154
153,
144
:
Top At the inaugural meeting of the Indo-German Friendship Society in Hamburg
Bottom: Addressing the Indian Legion at their camp
LL

Page - 155
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AZAD HIND
Postage stamps printed in Germany for use in Free India
8A.12 a.
AZADHINDA
154
145

Page - 156
155
One of the last portraits taken in Europe

Page - 157
FACSIMILE OF NETAJI'S LETTER
23.
بعد
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ا ए ।
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ver 3 auf wens – work--
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cotram
Top: Addressing the Indian Independence Day meeting in
Berlin, 26th January 1943
Bottom: The historic and last letter to his brother Sarat
written just on the eve of his departure for East Asia
Th
2-17/20138.
273728
147

Page - 158
157
148
Top With Werner Musenberg, Captain of the submarine in which he travelled to the East Bottom: With Abid Hasan on the submarine

Page - 159
Pictures taken during the submarine journey, February-May 1943
158
PAUL

Page - 160
150
159
Top A bath on the deck of the submarine Bottom: Netaji and Abid Hasan getting

ready for the transfer to the Japanese submarine in
the Indian ocean

Page - 161
Top: The life-jacket is on before the critical transfer Bottom: In the rubber-boat by which he was transferred from the German to the
Japanese submarine
160

Page - 162
761
Aicheine Reichssache
Verschlußsache
Eu behande
(6-8shrat ber)
S&D RS,
Ankunft
6an 28. April 1943
den 28. April 1943
11.59
12.15
(Translation)
Telegram
(by radio)
SSD MBBZ,
Receipts
the 29th April 1943
the 28th April 1943
11.59 hour
12.15 hour
legram ist
tergelei-
28.4.1943
St. S. Keppler
U.St S Pol
USSR
Botach Ritter

Later Abt. Pers.
Chal Prot
Pol
Ha. Pel
Kult
Prosce
Rundfunks
ins
Expl bel
Obne pr
Fur Botschafter Ritter,
1.) Umsteigen Subhas Chandra Bose ven deat-
soben auf japanisches U-Boot hat stattgefunden.
2.) Bose hat folgenden Funkspruch an Reichs-
aussenminister vor Übersteigen abgesetzt
Den Fahrer und Herrn Reichskansler des
deutschen Volkes und Reiches.
Bevor ich das dentsobe Boot verlasse, achte
1ch Burer Exsellens und der deutschen Regierung
in meinem eigenen und den Fanon der indischen
Freiheitsbewegung, für die uns erwieses Fround-
lichkeit, Unterstütsang und Gastfreundschaft
meinen herslichen Dank aussprechen. Ich möchte
ferner bei dieser Gelegenheit die unerschlitter-
liche Solidarität mit Deutschland in den Longf
gegen den gemeinsamen Feind bis su Brringen des
Bedaiages betonea. Ich bin bersengt, dar Tag ist
nicht mehr fern, an den wir tatkräftiger is da
Tarenkamp! (Endkampf?) eingreifen und den so
gebührenden Teil as liederkämpfen des Gegners
beitragen werden. Zas Schluss beremie ich eine
Bansche für den baldigen Sieg Deutschlands vnd
das persönliche Wohlbefinden Durer Busollees.
Intereskrift:
Subhas Chakra Bree
Herrn Reichsanminister ve b
Bover ich das deutsche Boot ra
stoplar Ir.
46 9

140296
Judica
Top:
The radio telegram
sent to Berlin from the German submarine
confirming the successful transfer
Bottom: With the crew of the Japanese
submarine before landing
Without Number
For Ambassador Ritter,
Il legible
Note This
telegram in
not to be
forwarded
further.
Berlin, 28.4.43
(illegible)
Secretary of
State.Keppler
Under Beo.St.Pol
Ambassador
Ritter
etc...
13.00
1.) The transfer of Subhas Chandra Bose
from the German to the Japanese
submarine has taken place.
2.) Bose has sent the following message
to the German Foreign Minister
before changing over I
To the Leader of the German people
and Chancellor of the German
Government.
Before leaving the German submarine
I wish to convey my hearty thanks
to Your Excellency and the Government
of Germany on behalf of myself and
the Indian Liberation Movement for

the friendship, support and hospitality
extended to us..... tc
Signed
Subhas Chandra Bose
To Herr Von Ribbentrop, Minister of
Foreign Affairs, Government of Germany.
Before leaving the German submarine,
I am speaking.....
152

Page - 163
Top: Arrival and reception at Sabang, Sumatra, May 1943 Bottom With the entire crew of the Japanese submarine
79.7
14
C
JC
153
162

Page - 164
163
Top left: Photograph taken after arrival in Tokyo, June 1943 Top right: With high Japanese military and diplomatic personnel at Hotel Imperial,
Tokyo Bottom: In the distinguished visitors' box of the Japanese Parliament listening to Tojo declaring support to Indian independence

Page - 165
(164
A portrait, Tokyo, June 1943
O

Page - 166
165
ght

Nippon Times
Evening
550,000 MINERS W. Turkey Suffers SUBHAS BOSE DELIVERS FIRST JAPAN BROADCAST
IN U.S. RESUME
OPEDAL STRIKE
ded
*.
Two Severe Quakes
止
TO HOMELAND EXHORTING UNFALTERING EFFORT
IN GLORIOUS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM FROM BRITAIN
Imperial Army Now at India's Frontier.
Declares Leader. Again Stressing Pledge
By Tojo to Offer Unstinted Aid in Need
BIG GAINS MADE
INN CHINA WAR
Composite Results
Of Imperial Army
in Way Announced
SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE
ments
Top Front page of Nippon Times reporting Netaji's first broadcast to India
Bottom left: Arrival at Singapore airport, July 1943
Bottom right: At the first mass rally at Singapore
an Anglo Aue

TELEFUNKE
7
WELCOME TO SA SUBHAS CHANURA BOSE
Top left: Rashbehari Bose transferring leadership to
Netaji, 4th July 1943
Top right: Netaji addreses the assembly accepting the
leadership
Bottom left: Speaking at the first open rally
The Russo-German war and the failure of the
Germans to break through to the Near East made it

impossible for Netaji to carry out his original plan of an armed assault on India from the North-West. He, therefore, decided upon a perilious journey to East Asia by submarine a voyage of ninety days unequalled in world military annals in regard to planning, execution and daring. After a transfer of submarine in the Indian ocean he arrived in Sabang, Sumatra, in May 1943 and then flew to Tokyo. After high-level negotiations with Japanese leaders he arrived in Singapore early in July and assumed the leadership of the Azad Hind Movement in East Asia and of the Azad Hind Fauj the Indian National Army,
-
166

Page - 168
167
158
Top Being introduced to leading civilians Bottom left: Meeting leading INA officers Bottom right: Broadcasting to India from Singapore

Page - 169
Top Arrival in Bangkok Bottom: Addressing a meeting in Bangkok
(168
159

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169
Meeting INA officers at Bangkok

Page - 171
At an official reception in Bangkok
(170

Page - 172

171
Top Meeting Ba Maw and Burmese leaders in Rangoon Bottom left: With Mr. and Mrs. Ba Maw and Burmese leaders
Bottom right: With the Japanese Ambassador to Burma

Page - 173
Supreme Commander, Indian National Army
172

Page - 174
(173)
Front page of a composite publicity pamphlet of the
Azad Hind Movement
FREEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE
Visional Government of Free India an
Head of the Indian National Army
UNDER OUR FLAG OF INDEPENDENCE
An impressive scene depicting a mass review of the Indian
National Army on the Esplanade Grounds at Showin
EEEEEEEEEEE
DESTROY THE ENEMY FOR FREE INDIA
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE
CONSTRUCT "INDIA FOR THE INDIANS"!
The Indian Natiul Army ready for action
against Britain with captured British weapons
EEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE

Page - 175
Netaji addresses his army
174

Page - 176
175
At the first military review at
Singapore as the Supreme

Commander of the Indian National Army, Netaji said, in the course of a historic address:

"Soldiers of India's Army of Liberation! Today is the proudest day of my life. Today it has pleased Providence to give me the unique privilege and honour of announcing to the whole world that India's Army of Liberation has come into being. This Army has now been drawn up in military formation on the battlefield of Singapore which was once the bulwark of the British Empire. This Is not only the Army that will emancipate India from the British yoke, it is also the Army that will, hereafter, create the future national army of Free India....

-

"Comrades! My soldiers! Let your battle-cry be 'To Delhi, To Delhi!' How many of us will individually survive this war of Freedom, I do not know. But I do know this that we shall ultimately win and our task will not end until our surviving heroes hold the victory-parade on another graveyard of the British Empire the Lal Kila or Red Fortress of ancient Delhi.

"With the force of arms and at the cost of your blood you will have to win liberty. Then, when India

is free, you will have to organise

the permanent army of Free India, whose task it will be to preserve our liberty for all time.
"As soldiers, you will have to cherish and live up to the three ideals of faithfulness, duty and sacrifice. Soldiers who always remain faithful to the nation, who perform their duty under all circumstances and who are always prepared to sacrifice their lives, are invincible.
"Comrades! You have voluntarily accepted a mission that is the noblest that the human mind can conceive of....So conduct yourself that your countrymen may bless you and posterity may be proud of you.
"I assure you that I shall be with you in darkness and sunshine, in sorrow and in joy, in suffering and in victory. For the present, I can offer you nothing except hunger, thirst, privation, forced marches and death. But if you follow me in life and in death as I am
-
-
confident you will - I shall lead you to victory and freedom...."
176)
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177
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OUR WAR CRY IS
ON TO DELHION TO DELH
Top The Army's response to Netaji Bottom: The military review in progress

Page - 179
Top Netaji taking the salute at the review
Bottom: Armoured units of the INA in formation
After reorganising the INA into a well-knit fighting force, Netaji proceeded to take the next major step for prosecuting the final war of independence the setting
-
up of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. This he did at a representative assembly of Indians of the whole of East Asia in Singapore on the 21st October 1943. Netaji declared: "With the formation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, the Indian Independence Movement has obtained all the pre-conditions of success." After two centuries of slavery, the Indian people tasted independent statehood for the first time.
Explaining the historical significance and tasks of the Provisional Government, Netaji said: "As a student
-
of history and, in particular, of revolutions in different parts of the world, during 22 years of public life, I always felt that what India was lacking in her fight for freedom were two things a National Army and a National Government to lead that Army to battle. . . . In setting up this Provisional Government we are, on the one hand, meeting the exigencies of the Indian situation and are, on the other, following in the footsteps of history. In recent times, the Irish people set up their Provisional Government in 1916. The Czechs did the same during the last World War. And, after the last World War, the Turks, under the leadership of Mustapha Kemal, set up their Provisional Government in Anatolia."
178

Page - 180
179
There can be no compromise between British Imperialism
and Indian Nationalism.

Page - 181
Netaji reading the Proclamation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind,
Singapore, 21st October 1943
180

Page - 182
(181)
日本
:
6 Pages
The Tribune s
FPIDA
5 Centavos
Pay No More
REE INDIA GOV'T FORMED
Assembly Passes Relief Bill
2000,000 Set Aside for Aid
War Widows, Indigent Folk
fre Measures Sent to Malacanan For
Presidential Approval-Fiscal Condition
Country
Discussed by Solons
relief and rehabilitation of counties and inva
ons and other indigen! persons suffering from
war was provided for yesterday by the Natio
It enacted by a vote of 750 BR No. 8 ap
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Fiscal Position
The lawmakera were all aften-
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Assembly
the government,
mas Marshot peleted out that
the total increase of the National
government wet December 21.
thie veut hɔ ba mt þáttað st
PA40EL
CHANDEL BOAT
Bose Forms
Free India
Bose Made Head
Of Provisional
Administration
New Government Aims to Expell
Invaders From India Through
Armed Offensive, Bose Declares
Special to the TRIBUNE
SYONAN, Oct. 21. The provisional government of Ani
Hind (Free India), headed by President Subbas Chandra Bose
of ny ladian Independence League, was formally establiske 1
during a rally of the East Asia delegates of the organization
which convened at the Greater East Asia theater here at 10:39
am today,
The conference was attended
by
the representative of
league in Malal, Djawa, Bornes,
Bars, Celebes Thai-
the
Fresh Indo China.
Casts
and Japas, The Fading offs (s's
Top Front page of The Tribune of Manila featuring the proclamation of the Provisional Government Bottom:
Provisional Government
ratios of India free Anglo-Am
er can doari ration

Armed Offensive
Special to the TRESUME
SYONAN Oct 21- The Imoe.
air object of the
GOTS of Pree India la ta
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at the Anglo Amerzane
The structure of the
The Provisional Govt of Azad Hind
PROPAGANDA
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PRESS
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FINANCE PLANKIE
AUDIT
NATIONAL
PROPAGANDA
SUPPLY
PURCHASING
BOARD
RECRUITMENT
SUPPLY
BOARD
LABOUR
MAN POWER
AM SAHAY
TRAINING
FOREIGN
MINISTRY
RECON
STRUCTION
AZAD-HIND
DAL
WOMEN'S
AFFAIRS
CUL LAGINE
WOREN'S
TRAN
PORTFOLIO
SEARCH

Mr. RAMBIAR A YELLAPPA
PORTFOLIO
KARIM GAMI
FOREIGN
MAJOR GENERAL
A. C. CHATTER
GENERAL
SECTION
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ALTE ARD
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NO SPECIAL DEPTT IN T
LEAGUE BUT HISTER LA
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BRANCHES
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PUBLICITY ROADCASTING

SUNDAY, CCTOBER 24 *CH1 2607 5STOWA 13
FIVE CENTS

Provisional Azad Hind Government Declares War On Britain And U.S.A.

NIPPON THANKED FOR FULL CO-OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE

to

a

THE PROVISIONAL Government of Azad Hind declared war oa Britain and the United States' early this morning according communique from the headquarters of the Provisional Government released today at noon.

The full text of the communique reads as follows:

"The second meeting of the Council of Ministers of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was held 24 at the official from midnight Oct. 23 Oct. residence of Subhas Chandra Bose.

"Advisers also attended the meeting. The political, economic and military situation in India was again discussed and, the following decisions were arrived at unanimously.

IMPERIAL FORCES IN NAMPO WILL GIVE ALL-OUT SUPPORT TO I.N.A.

"THE IMPERIAL Forces in the South have no at cur disposal hesitation to support with all means our young comrades, the Indian National Army." declared Lieut. Col. Nakajima, Chief of the Press Section of the Imperial Forces in Nampo, in a statement issued at 10 o'clock this morning in connection with the declaration of war on Britain and the United States by the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.

accordance with the con

The Imperial Forces in the South: Torned in

took the opportunity of tenew resus of option of all Indians and
their determination to fight the this Government has declared war
In this
war. alongside their vong com- Britain and the United States
rades, the INA, until final manner, it has definitely expressed the
all Indians in Toa East
tory.
Intention of
Adia and all oter the world as wel
The statement reads
on
"It is a matter for congratulations as the 400,000,000 Indians In India to
that Hubhas Chandra Base hallenge the Brith, and their allies,
clared t the world that the Pro-
The Provisional Government of Azad Hind declared war rural Onsernment of
Azad Hind has believed that the crack Indian
on Britain and the United States of America.
cen-
been established, as for about a
tury India has been vided and de-
The Provisional Government of Azad Hind placed on re-ed of its independence.
This time,
conveying thea Provisional Government has been a
ord its deep appreciation of the message
news of the recognition by the Imperial Government of "Nip- taolished by the
Indians themselves
It needles to say that for about
on of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.
two ears since the uitbreak
The Provisional Government of Azad Hind expressed its To: Senzo Wa: of Great:
East Asia
thanks
rateful thanks to the Imperial Government of Nippon for
of Dal
National Army wil before big
the Arakan Hull to attack India p
ported by the maes in Indis in their
struggle with the British Army
GREAT HIGHTING POWER

1 s scary necessary to mention
that the present Prowtalonal ther
to the brilliant ces ca if ment of Azad Hind has been retablished
Top Front page of Syonan Sinbun of 24th October 1943 Netaji receives a garland
Bottom: The cabinet of the Provisional Government

Page - 184
183
Top Netaji at his desk at Singapore Bottom: Addressing a women's meeting in Singapore
174

Page - 185
Top The first presentation of arms by the Rani of Jhansi Regiment in sari Bottom: Netaji reviews the Rani of Jhansi Regiment in
full uniform with the Commander, Captain Lakshmi
184

Page - 186
185
Top The Ranis on the march Bottom: The Ranis at target practice

Page - 187
Head of State Provisional Government of Azad Hind
レスト
177
186

Page - 188
187
178
RESEANCY
I
CALCUTTA

BUREAU
*
Original notations of the historic song "Subhasji !
Subhasji!' opening lines
QAUMI GANA
தொ.
1:5. Sob
ha
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hi
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Ecc
ge
ya
ge
ya
Concluding portion of the notations of 'Subhasji !
Subhasji
188

Page - 190
189
Top Netaji reviews I.N.A. troops in Singapore Bottom Netaji inspects the armoured columns of the I.N.A.

Page - 191
190
Shonan July 2003
ONE DALE
ખા
The Japanese Premier General Tojo joined Netaji in reviewing the INA, immediately after the inaugural parade, on 6 July 1943. Addressing General Tojo, Netaji said:
"The Army that stands before Your Excellency today knows that it will have to fight for India's liberty. It is also conscious of the many difficulties that still beset the path to victory and freedom.
But this Army is determined to achieve India's liberty at the cost of any sacrifice. In this task the Army has the active support of all

Indians in East Asia....
Bottom: Netaji takes the salute
as the armoured columns roll by

Page - 192
(191
THERE ARCH &
(OD
BUREAU
HINDI KAUMI TARANA
(Indian National Anthem)
Original notations of the National Anthem 'Subh sukh chain
ki barkha barse'
-
opening lines
Subh_ sukh
chain
ki
Bar . kha
bar se
Bharat
bha
hai
ja ga.
Pan ja b
Sindh -
Guj
rat _
Mara . tha
Dra.
vi. da

Page - 193
அ
Su
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kar.
-
jag - par _
cham
ke
Bha
rat
.
Notations of the anthem
concluding lines
na
m su. bha
ga
Jaiya_
ho
ตบท
jaiyaho
jaiva ho
jai ya jai - ya jai - yajai-ya
ho
2
Bharat-
na . m su. bha
ภ
183

Page - 194
193
Top Inspecting the fully uniformed and armed Rani of Jhansi Regiment
Bottom: In a happy mood at a sports meet

Page - 195
With senior I.N.A. officers : A. C. Chatterjee,
M. Z. Kianl and Habibur Rahman
185
(194)

Page - 196
195
In response to Netaji's call for Total Mobilization, three
million Indians in East Asia rose as one man and gave their
all for the cause. They justified by their actions what their leader said: "The
Indians as a nation believe in the
ideal of self-sacrifice. . . . In our history we have instances of numerous kings
who chose to become Faqirs for the sake
of faith, justice and truth."

Page - 197
196

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188
197
Top A donor gets a garland from Netaji Bottom: 1.N.A. men at their quarters
:

Page - 199
198
Top All have meals from the same kitchen Bottom Front pages of Azad Hind
publications
MTM
AZAD HIND
ENGLISH EDITION
In East A Set Shonung Example Of
Safe For Freedom Of Meher Cocamtry
YOUNG INDIA
English Weekly
YUVA BHARATHAM
Tamil Weekly
இட ஐட்டாரத்தி
சுதந்திர ஹிந்துஸ்தான்

(1)
Sadhandhira Hindusthan
14-3-45 sun
நான் தீ பாலி அரசியல் வாதியல்ல.
AZAD HIND
de sa Gore
Hind Ki Ja Men Dun
ya Ki Ja & Hind Ki
Har Se Lhki Har Hai
Alakan & Assam Men
AHF K Babte Phae
Khun Men Hindi Ekta
Where there to Stadt Homes for
Netaj Ka Hindion Ko Paigham
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Mus
ப்பந்தல்
મત્રિો માનસનિા
સૈક્સ ના ના
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Top Netaji arrives in Tokyo, November 1943 Bottom: Addressing Indian residents of Tokyo

Page - 201
The Beacon across Asia
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So
Top With Asian leaders at the steps of Japanese Parliament Bottom: A group photograph with Indians in Tokyo

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Top The Greater East Asia Conference in Tokyo, November 1943
Bottom left: Netaji addresses the conference
Bottom right: Relaxing at the end of a heavy day
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203.
Top Speaking at the Hibiya Hall, Tokyo Bottom: The rostrum of the mass meeting at Hibiya Park
大民大

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大民集臣大
Top The gathering at Hibiya Park to hear Asian leaders Bottom Snapped at his hotel in Tokyo
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を吐くプ紀集画巨大會場

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Top: A group photograph at a reception by Mitsuru Toyama Bottom: The traditional Japanese reception

Page - 207
Conferring with Mitsuru
Toyama and Rash Behari Bose

in Tokyo. Netaji had declared already: "The liberation of Asia cannot be complete until India is free. The Indian people must, therefore, rise and liberate themselves and thereby help the emancipation of other Asiatic nations. Above all, India must seize the hand of friendship which Japan has offered to India and to other suppressed nations of Asia..
Bottom At a diplomatic party at the end of the Asian leaders' conference
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T
Top Speaking to the international press Bottom Meeting diplomatic representatives of foreign countries

Page - 209
Top With Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Foreign Minister Bottom Proceeding to meet the Japanese Emperor
:
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(209)
Top Visiting the historic Meiji Shrine Bottom With Marshal Sugiyama, Chief of Japanese Naval Staff
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During his visit to Tokyo as the Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind in 1943, Netaji was ceremonially presented with a sword as a token of friendship and support of the Japanese nation for the cause of Indian Independence. Netaji is seen here holding the sword. After nearly quarter of a century, the sword was discovered by Japanese friends of India and presented to the Netaji Museum in Calcutta by General Iwaichi Fujiwara at a historic ceremony in 1967. It is now preserved in the Netaji Museum.
Bottom A group photograph with Japanese friends and senior I.N.A. officers in Tokyo
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(211)
Two pictures with his Japanese hosts in Tokyo

Page - 213
A portrait autographed for Yamamoto, formerly Japanese military attache in Berlin and later head of Hikari Kikan
t

Page - 214
HOTEL PACIFIC
店酒大金
Top: Taking the salute of Indian residents of Shanghai on the way back from Tokyo Bottom Another sword presentation ceremony

Page - 215
Top Inspecting I.N.A. recruits in China Bottom Two pictures of Netaji's historic visit to Sun-Yat-Sen Mausoleum near Nanking, China
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(214)
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Top Netaji alights from his plane at Port Blair, Andaman, on 29 December 1943 Bottom Azad Hind Volunteers present a guard of honour
to the Head of State
125

Page - 217
Top Proceeding to the Ross Island Bottom: At the former British Chief Commissioner's official residence in Ross Island with I.N.A. and
Japanese officers
216
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217
India's National Tricolour
proudly floats over the former
British Chief Commissioner's
quarters in Ross Island

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218
Top Netaji is received at the Gymkhana ground by the Japanese Commander on his arrival for a mass rally Bottom: The Azad Hindu Volunteers
present guard of honour

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H
Top At the reception by the Japanese Commander
Bottom: The address of welcome is read at the open mass rally

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Netaji, accompanied by members of the Azad Hind Government and his staff, paid an official visit to Andaman Islands from 29 to 31 December 1943.
He stayed at the former British Chief Commissioner's official residence on Ross Island. His visit followed the Japanese Prime Minister's historic declaration at the Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Nations in Tokyo on 6 November 1943 that the Andaman and Nicobar Islands would be transferred to the Provisional Government of Azad Hind.
On 30 November Netaji addressed a mass rally of Indians at the Gymkhana ground in front of the Andaman Club and formally hoisted the national tricolour to the accompaniment of the national anthem. He visited the notorious Cellular Jail, where Indian revolutionaries used to be detained by the British, the same afternoon. He spent two hours there going round the Indian Bastille.
Describing his visit to the islands

later, Netaji said: "During this visit I and the members of my party had the unique experience of our lives when we stood on the soil of Free India for the first time. It was.an unforgettable event for us to see our national. tricolour flag fluttering In the air over the former British Chief Commissioner's residence on Ross Island....and we wondered all the time how the wheels of history were now moving in India's favour.
"
. While we were in the Andaman Island we visited the notorious Cellular Jail in Port Blair and paid homage to those patriotic countrymen of ours who suffered indescribable persecution and torture in the past and some of them even laid down their lives as victims of British tyranny and brutality.
"For Indians the return of the Andamans represents the first territory to be liberated from British yoke. By the acquisition of this territory, the Provisional Government has now become a national entity in fact as well as in name. The liberation of the Andamans has symbolic significance because the Andamans has always been used by the British as a prison for political prisoners. Most of the political prisoners sentenced to penal servitude for conspiracies to overthrow the British Government-

and there have been hundreds of them were locked up in this island. Like the Bastille in Paris,
-
which was liberated first in the French Revolution, setting free political prisoners, the Andamans where our patriots suffered is the first to be liberated in India's fight for independence...."
11
Netaji renamed Andamans as 'Shaheed' in memory of the martyrs and the Nicobars as 'Swaraj'
Below: Netaji is seen addressing the mass rally at Gymkhana ground after hoisting the national flag
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Netaji speaks
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After Netaji's historic visit to Andaman Islands á very important step forward was taken. The headquarters of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind was shifted to Rangoon in the first week of January 1944. Troops of the Indian National Army started moving in the direction of the Indian frontier for the coming march on Delhi. Netaji declared that the Indian war of independence which commenced in 1857, was now drawing to a olose, and expressed the conviction that the attack of the Indian National Army from outside and the strengthening of the

internal agitation will together destroy British Imperialism completely and liberate India.
Top Receiving a present from the leader of the Indian community
Bottom Netaji speaks and volunteers stand to attention
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Top Watching an open-air show by local residents Bottom Inside the Cellular Jail, Port Blair

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Netaji coming out of the Cellular Jail

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Top left: Netaji and the iron bars of the Indian Bastille Top right: Gazing across the seas towards India from the Andaman coast
Bottom: A group photograph with Brahmachari Kailasan and others at the Ramakrishna Mission, Singapore

Page - 227
Top: The headquarters of the Provisional Government at Singapore Bottom: At one of the numerous campaign meetings in Malaya
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11
With the young: Top: A young boy receives a prize from Netaji Bottom: A young girl competitor receives her trophy

Page - 229
Top President Ba Maw and his cabinet receive Netaji on his arrival at Rangoon airport Bottom: Netaji introduces his colleagues to the
Burmese leader
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Top A warm welcome
:
Bottom Meeting the Press in Rangoon
HP & H
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Page - 231
Top At a mass meeting with Ba Maw Bottom: Rousing response of the populace to Netaji's call 'Liberty or Death'
₹30

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Top Visiting his old prison in Rangoon Bottom: The headquarters of the Provisional Government in Rangoon

Page - 233
-
Top Japanese Commander in Burma, Kawabe speaking at a reception Bottom: Face to face with his men about to march to Delhi
-
-
-
THERE, THERE IN THE DISTANCE BEYOND THAT RIVER, BEYOND THOSE JUNGLES, BEYOND
THOSE HILLS, LIES THE PROMISED LAND THE SOIL FROM WHICH WE SPRANG

THE LAND TO
WHICH WE SHALL NOW RETURN. HARK! INDIA IS CALLING INDIA'S METROPOLIS DELHI IS
CALLING THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT MILLIONS OF OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE CALLING.
BLOOD IS CALLING TO BLOOD. GET UP, WE HAVE NO TIME TO LOSE. TAKE UP YOUR ARMS. THERE
IN FRONT OF YOU, IS THE ROAD THAT OUR PIONEERS HAVE BUILT. WE SHALL MARCH ALONG
THAT ROAD. WE SHALL CARVE OUR WAY THROUGH THE ENEMY'S RANKS OR IF GOD WILLS,
WE SHALL DIE A MARTYR'S DEATH. AND IN OUR LAST SLEEP WE SHALL KISS THE ROAD THAT
WILL BRING OUR ARMY TO DELHI. THE ROAD TO DELHI IS THE ROAD TO FREEDOM. 'CHALO
DELHI"
B

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בבבבנ

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TO DELHI TO DELHI!
13
R34

Page - 236
Top The Rani of Jhansi Regiment reports to Netaji in battle formation
MIJ
Bottom Netaji watching the Ranis at target practice

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A portrait 1944
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Top I.N.A. troops moving to the front Bottom Armoured columns in battle readiness

Page - 239
Top Netaji inspects his advance troops
Bottom Armoured cars of the I.N.A.
238

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MARE
EKAR
Sisters and Brothers! The Indian National Army under the command of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind, which was established at Shonan on Octover 21, 1943, in accordance with the general will of the 3-million Indians in East Asia, has advanced deep into India after crossing the national border.
The provisional Government of Azad Hind, which is your government, aims at realizing only one mission... the establishment of a permanent National Government of Free India based upon the will of the Indian people by driving out British and American troops from the sacred soll of India.
The Provisional Government of Azad Mind will fight until the Britch and American forces are either crushed or are driven ost of India.
Simultaneously, the Government will advance toward the construction of the liberated areas...
Sisters and Brothers! Today when the ehemy is being driven out of India, you have returned a yourselves. In other words, you have returned to the nation of beedem!
COME AND JOIN THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF AZAD HIND WHICH IS YOUR OWN GOVERNMENT! ASSIST THE DEFENCE OF FREE INDIA WHICH YOU HAVE NEWLY

ACQUIRED
SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE
Highest Commander of the Indian National Army
ЪІ|
Top Netaji's appeal distributed among the people by the I.N.A. after crossing the frontier Bottom: A pictorial leaflet depicting the March on Delhi
WE STAND UP WITH
ARMS IN OUR HANDS!
DELHI KO!
DELHI KO KUNCH

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Top I.N.A. troops advancing through jungles of Northeast frontier Bottom: An I.N.A: soldier looks for the enemy
240

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A
Top left: An I.N.A. pill-box at the front Top right: A camouflaged I.N.A. soldier on the march Bottom: 1.N.A. transports crossing a river on
elephants

Page - 243
Netali at the front
242

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२५६
ARZI HUKUMATE AZAD HIND
(THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF FREE INDIA)
MEMO.
I
र्थ ,
श्रद्र

I
印度民加
DIAN NATIONAL ARMY SE MILNE KA
OPP 1O KIH HINDUSTANION KI EK
PAKKI FAUJ HAI,
HAMARE SATH MILNE KA TARIQA.
ih parcha mile wah hamari taraf sakta hain aur apne
sur Jost la sakte ho fat
raf eufed pra kith se hilate hue ya hath uthse
Ate waqt apag tanri on aur gunon ke muzzle
Top A secret message in Bengali in
Netaji's handwriting carried by one of his
agents sent to India in advance of the I.N.A.
It is written from the Indo-Burma frontier
and reads: "The bearer of this letter is
entering India on a special mission. I shall
be happy and grateful if my colleagues and
supporters will assist him."
Bottom: A signed appeal from Netaji to
troops of the British Indian Army to cross
over and join the I.N.A. together with
instructions as to how they should
approach the Indo-Japanese forces
opposing them. The appeal is in Hindustani
in Roman script.
In 1943 Netaji sent to India a number of
youngmen specially trained in underground
and intelligence work. They linked up with
Netaji's underground organisation inside
ial Nippon ya Idian National Army ke sipell India and did very useful work in
tum no mil jae.
ops tamben Indian Nati nal Army men apna
kar le jaenge, Wuh. tumhara acchi tarah
aur tum bara darp' aur izzat hanli kar sakte ho.
Commender-in Chief Indian National Army.
preparation of the advance of the I.N.A.
A number of such heroic youngmen were
apprehended by the British, subjected to
inhuman torture and some of them executed

after secret summary trials. Their exploits
and martyrdom constitute an unforgettable
saga of the final phase of India's battle
for freedom.
英米軍・
シ、印度
「印度高
加シ米タレルナ
ル付保産ラへ
キン
Jis haks ke pe yeh
Anglo-Americanon
tabak
ko tshal karne aur Hind
an ac kar raha hai Is lie unke
slki hefazat kijac
234

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25
Top The leader of an advancing I.N.A. company addresses catpured British
Indian troops and displaying a picture of Netaji. Bottom: A tank
column of the I.N.A.
44

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C

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An I.N.A. armoured unit together with the infantry going
into an attack
Inset: Netaji inspecting an anti-aircraft battery
The I.N.A. forges ahead with the slogan of 'On to Delhi"
on their lips
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Top Netaji studies an operational map at the front Bottom: An I.N.A. group lights camp-fire for the night

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(248
The first soldier in India's last war of independence

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249
Top Netaji reading the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind on Indian soil.
Bottom: Netaji announcing the crossing of the Indian frontier by the I.N.A. at a Press conference
Addressing his countrymen in India, Netaji said:
"The Provisional Government of Free India, your own government, has only one mission to fulfil. The mission is to expel the Anglo-American armies from the sacred soil of India by armed force and then bring about the establishment of a permanent national government of Azad Hind, in accordance with the will of the people.... While prosecuting the armed struggle the Provisional Government of Free India will push on with the work of reconstruction of the liberated areas....It calls upon the Indian people in the liberated areas to render all assistance and co-operation to the Indian National Army and to the civilian

officials appointed by the Provisional
Government."
40
AOM

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Pictures of the I.N.A. in action
250

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25/
Top The I.N.A. soldier fixes his target Bottom: An I.N.A. column moving in the night

Page - 253
Top Indo-Japanese forces rejoice on capturing a strategic position
Bottom: The I.N.A. continues to advance
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A war cartoon by a Japanese artist

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Villagers on the Indian side of the border greet and entertain Indo-Japanese forces
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255
Top left: A letter written by Netaji on the eve of crossing
the frontier
Top right: The national tricolour is hoisted on a captured
position as the air force goes into attack

Bottom: Netaji with Japanese General Kawabe
Pessoal & Cufidential
SADAR DALTAR
ARZI HUKUMATE AZAD HIND
THE PROVISIONAL ALVERNMENT OF THE NEW
16.4.44
Jai Hand
Rangoon
I have are.
few
Once I do
at
communicate
Sportech of sunday
taking this opportunit
beson corrung.
RC A
with Jon afri
Things are fory
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was to franje
Mease Emsey 7
Besides
of the Riemstruction department An
and Ranzcon
be wenty
Zuidabad
have
theme
sa Nia
Ay
Brahmachari kaila, an

Page - 257
Top Netaji visiting a field hospital
:
Bottom: With Japanese General Kimura

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257
DIMOPUR IMPHAL
46 MILES BBMILES
KOHIMA
Dimpore Road and Kohima Hill
scenes of fierce battles in the last war of Indian independence

Page - 259
A portrait autographed in June 1544
258
国民軍の偉大な指導者・
スパス・チャンドラ・ボース氏

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(259
Top left: Decorating Col. Misra of the I.N.A. for gallantry Top right: During an address to his army
Premier Koiso in Tokyo, Novermber 1944
Bottom Meeting the new Japanese

Page - 261
Netaji at official receptions in Tokyo in November 1944
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During his visit to Tokyo in
November 1944, Netaji held
consultations with the new Japanese
Premier and the Japanese
Government in the light of the
adverse turn in the war situation.

He also took this opportunity of addressing the Imperial Tokyo University on "The Fundamental Problems of India". In the course of this important address, he said: "Modern India is composed of this ancient background, the unbroken national struggle against Britain, and the impact of influences from abroad....We want to build up a new and modern nation on the basis of our old culture and civilization. For that we need modern industries, a modern army and all those things necessary to preserve our existence and our freedom under modern conditions. important problem will be the organising of our national defence in order to safeguard our freedom in the future. After satisfying the needs of our nation in the matter of self-defence, the next problem in the degree of importance will be to solve the problem of poverty and unemployment, for instance, it will probably take centuries. Therefore, public opinion in India is in favour of some sort of a socialist system. ... But in solving this problem, we want to work in our own way. We will, naturally, study experiments made in other countries but after all, we have to solve our problems in an Indian way and under Indian conditions.... If we are to have an economic structure of a socialistic character, then it follows that the political

system must be such as to be able
to carry out the economic

The moment India is free, the most
that of poverty and unemployment..
So our second most important
problem will be how to give
employment to the millions of
unemployed in India and how to
relieve the appalling poverty which
now exists among the masses of
the Indian people....The third
problem in Free India will be the
problem of education....Our
problem will be to give at least
an elementary education to the
Indian masses as soon as possible,
and along with that to give more
facilities to the intellectual classes
in the matter of higher education...
If we leave it to private initiative
programme in the best possible
way....What we in India would
like to have is a progressive system
which will fulfil the social needs
of the whole people and will be
based on national sentiment...
In other words, it will be a synthesis
of Nationalism and Socialism."
Netaji exchanging greetings with Japanese leaders

シャチ・スバス
Top left: At an open-air reception with young I.N.A. cadets
Top right: Aldressing the Tokyo University
Bottom: Group photograph in Tokyo with I.N.A. cadets,
I.N.A. officers and Japanese friends
風隊につづけ

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V
Top: A young cadet speaks, Netaji listens Bottom Cadets demonstrating physical feats to Netaji

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H
Top Young I.N.A. cadets garland their leader Bottom With Ba Maw in Rangoon, 1945
(264
255

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265
On 8 July 1945 Netaji laid the foundation of an I.N.A. Memorial on the water-front in Singapore. The memorial was completed in record time. But it was blown up by British Armed Forces after their reoccupation of the island.
In paying homage to the martyrs of the I.N.A. Netaji said:
"THE FUTURE GENERATIONS OF INDIANS WHO WILL BE BORN, NOT AS SLAVES BUT AS FREE MEN, BECAUSE OF YOUR COLOSSAL SACRIFICE, WILL BLESS YOUR NAMES AND PROUDLY PROCLAIM TO THE WORLD THAT YOU, THEIR FORBEARS, FOUGHT AND SUFFERED REVERSES IN THE BATTLE OF MANIPUR, ASSAM AND BURMA, BUT THROUGH TEMPORARY FAILURE YOU PAVED THE WAY TO ULTIMATE SUCCESS AND

GLORY."
TMAC

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SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY
Netaji's last Order of the Day
by
THE SUPREME COMMANDER,
AZAD HIND PAUJ.
TO OFFICERS & OF THE AZAD HIND PAUJ,
COMRADES,
All sorts of wild rumours are now afloat in Syonan and
other places, one of them being that hostilities have ceased.
Most of these rumours are either false or highly exaggerated.
Till this moment, fighting is going on on all fronts, and
I say this, not only on the basis of reports from friendly
sources, but also of reports given out by the enemy radis,
If there is any change in the war situation, I shall be the
first to inform you. Therefore, I want all of you to remain
perfectly calm and unperturbed and carry on your duties in
a normal way. Above all, do not allow yourselves to be
influenced in any manner by wild basar rumours.
to face any situation that may arise, like brave soldiers
fighting for the freedom of their Motherland.
JAI HIND
We have
Syonan, 14th August, 1945.
1500 hours
Subhas thandra Bon
SUPREME COMMANDER,
ASAD HIND PAUJ.
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1919
1920
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August
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December
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Expelled from Univant
Resumed studies again
Graduation from Calcette Universit
Lassed
1.6.5 Examination.
Graduating from Cambridge,
Joined mon cooperation movement
Arrested
Important dates in Netaji's life in his own hand, page 1
Apprinted tief éxecutive offren
Calcutta municipality
arrested again
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1924 - 1927 (may) -
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General Secretary
All India Compress Committee.
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Elected Mayor of Calette while, in
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Page - 269
1936 April
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1936 1937. march
* 1938
* 1939 January
1939 may
1940 Ju
1940 November -
* January 1941
Returned home.
Bastay
arrested in
268
interned
Elected President of
Re-elected President.
Resigned. Fresidentship and
It
organions Forward Bloc"
دنم
arrested again.
Hunger-stricke in jail –
rbasis after
one week.
*
(May-June
Arring in East Asia

1943
July 1943
Began work.
Important dates in Netaji's life in his own hand, page 2
259

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1269
Last available autographed picture, Bangkok 17, August 1945
17.8.45

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Last available photograph: Arrival at Saigon on
17 August 1945
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210
Top Indian leaders proceeding to the I.N.A. trial in Red Fort Bottom: Defence counsels in the court room

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Top: The Court Martial trying the I.N.A. at Red Fort
Bottom: The masses rise in support of the I.N.A.

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British Police charge demonstrators demanding release of the I.N.A. officers
BAR

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T
Nehru and Patel visit I.N.A. relief camps

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275
Top Mahatma Gandhi visits Netaji's bedroom at Netaji Bhawan accompanied by Sarat Bose, 1946
meeting of the I.N.A. Relief Committee
Bottom Sarat Bose and Nehru after a

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Top: Nehru visits the Netaji Museum in Calcutta, 1961 Bottom: Sarat Chandra and Bivabati with Netaji's wife and daughter in Vienna, 1948
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Rept
Nadji's
Views of the historic Netaji Bhawan and some of the invaluable relics preserved there
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破邪正
ITWAD
278
Netaji's rooms, the I.N.A. Memorial and some more relics including Netaji's sword
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41
A page from Netaji's "My Personal Testament"
The dhe is cast. I have crouton
and my fast has begun auf morning. I have already attemil
litter to the Bengal Good; which contains my political
Astament. durant
Herein iwant to communicate what ma
when I no l
A
called my personal testament. I would like this the
conveyed
d to those who are interested in the deeper problems of life
- and particular to my dear boy who has alrea
inkling of my philosophical notions.
had an
The
I believe is original fashioned
by Nature to be - first and forcan onl
circumstances have forced me inte
make my
thinker, but
put heat activity with the result that if fave not bee
Contribution to the thought-the
an of the world. But I have certain defenste
Problems and should like them to be abilities
and worked out by the generation that followsour.
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have this angret, claim for equals that rigidien donet des
the air. They are intimated related to reality as we kne
it and have sprung out of a life of ceaseless actint
life that is not oblivious of the earth

Page - 281
I but heal
The next stage of world-cvolution demande
a new Ethical conception and a
betalt fystem. What contribution have we to make

90
as the all?
Now Philosophy. During the last four deca
which may h
has mase P. He condutation to philosophical thought
The called onde
to
Hease
La colabited Pragmaten, France has produced Henn
Persson and frmany has given
42
Hegel. The quintessence
Modeon Philosophy is Hegelianious. Communism
espect of regelianin
- Palech
but it has rejected. Hegel's conception of Realit
Nazrism has no philosophen, daß
finition is based on
far as dan aware.
is based on wrong ethics and its photo.
is vague and mystical.
If
If
we want a new India
we must have a new Philosophy.
The two main philosophical problems are
–6) What is the nature of Realit in the absolute and (2) What in the
nature
If Realit as we know it (is. of the world of phenomena) and how
docstiti. A cound view of ciolution
sound view of crolution is essential to
avaloption of
a. 5 Polites)
a
correct notion of Ethics, Scono
The Vedanta is quite correct when it
11.77 Reality in the absolute is unknown and unknowable.
Another page from Netaji's "My Personal Testament"
R80

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of
Bis that is no reason why
Yet another page from Netaji's "My Personal Testament"
we should see alter pl
43 to "photograph" the Absolute though our 2nd
senses te. This allempt has
fret been made
inmemfries –hing rise to different schols off
which have often fought among themselves. It would be
to co demn any single photograph as
wrong
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photograph may have a greater defice of
Rinkrishna – Vivekananda dil not
school of philosophy. They land; Han
of from error to truth - but from truth to
not
ath.
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my view they were night in thinking that every
philosophy contains some eldment of truth.
The Absolut
as
or
9
"Idea" (Hegel)
Vital Impulse
Elan Vital Bergson
A
heen ran
"Hall"/von Kin

Chitor
م
(Velante), " Ananda & this (Manta)
Tantra),
2
descrised.
Love / several philosophie - Easter
etc. These conceptions are all the
Western) ete
though any partly so – buit in
Elan and
nature
of
Love?
Joy
give a truer description
the Absolute Reality than any
view Chit
of our human limitations we cannot help
photograph" the Absolute - partly because of our
irrepressible philosophical instinct and part, because

TRANSLATION

Page - 17
Top LEFT: in a family group as a
High School Student
Top Right: Relaxing With Friends
Bottom: as a cadet of
India
Defence Force, 1917: Standing
Second from right
Letter to Mother 1912-13
Again
Send a book
Lam-
This letter is not.
مع لجوع الاف -
Sri Sridurga,
Support
From
Saintly
Cotton
Sunday
Parapapapaniya
Mother,
Serving Kamtu-
India is the place of great adoration of God-
Lord for folk education on this continent,
Puppet
Rid of Dharani and every India -
Beep
Has gone God
In the form
Padma has accepted but so on
In many countries
He is none of

Was not born in the country - so Lee
Our homeland is Bharatmata and Songs
Large country.
There is like the chao
Heavy rain, again
Tomorrow, everything is there.
Look, mother, which is in India
Fierce summer, great winter,
Muddy
I see in the Deccan -
Transparent. Poona toa Godavari is two mistakes
(16

Page - 92
191
A Portrait, 1938

Page - 134
133
Bla7169
The Wander 'Car at the Rear Staircase of the House
A Photography Reconstruction of the Situation Just Prior
to the escape.
Inset: The Route of Exit from Calcutta
GT Road
Netaji
Amy
Not a lot
Harrison Road
Mom.
Howrah
Station
Vwy
(473)
Joy market
Bazar Street (Bipin Bihari Ganguly
Royal house

Eden
Magazine
Fort
Gandhimu Ratha •
Raw road
Paet
Dr. (Acharya J C Basu Road
159
Answer
Low
Netaji building-
आ
Algi n
4- Autumn Basu Road (Lansdown Road)
: Justice Chandramadhava Rose
—Lenby Road
(Acharya PC Roy
Road)
Siga

Page - 141
A Portrait Berlin, 1941
Berlin 1941
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Page - 143
A Portrait Berlin, 1942
142
133

Page - 149
Front Page of 'Bhai-Band', The Publication of the Indian Legion
11957
Brother Close 1
July 2 July
No 23

148
Seat
On the same day, when the last age was forty -two years, it was the work of forty -four. To perform your work, which has been done. German teachers
Is All the Legislators have gathered in front of the Bay Sardar, who has not been able to do a strong love and love for the sake of the heart and the sake of the sons.
Who's the collection of
And prays.
He has established his lane in Fur Jagberg
Shamar: What was Ali? At the beginning these people
The one who said was a little. Syed story
Of the war of freedom
The teaching was ready for the sake.
For the war of freedom of frosty friends
The lyrics of the lyrics are ready to be ready?
The squad was small. But the seat anti
For the sake of itself, a homeland was made by a batter. They all of the beeen
Jind Niaha Sabhas and Huran and Lemon's fearless sir
There is a breakdown of the difficulties that are dropped
Come in a coma, they have changed the idea
Place was faith at the work of Sko Lane
By getting the love and trust of the members
Legion is made in a squad that fights.
Wait to fight and fight. First and second
Ta'alini worked as expected of the above officers
What is fulfilled High commands very appreciated
Has Nejan's intention is right now.
Don't blame. But also by trying and
Also learn new to new sympathies and from high
Get high news. England
To take part in the destruction of its bright purpose
Were Mashihs himself know that Mahmudi
Freedom of victory of Sandstani
Will start. And Legion freedom
It is ready for all kinds of sacrifices. Pijan's top of success flows
I have a very deep friendship with Akin Russia, but also on the spot under the guidance of Late Lattent Very doing too much.
From the young men who were cleansed by their way, they completed their

great work by trying good. And by believing Legion Dastardi and Power Column
The number has increased. Companies stand up to Christ. And swears. That loyalty love in the future
The morning
Integrating education was very well prepared.
Adhil Hashgar Zind Bad Nita Ji Zindabad
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Page - 234
In the sake

Page - 237
A portrait 1944
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